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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

Fort St. George, December 9, 1913.

No. 558.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant F. Oswald, Adjutant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 1st July 1913 and permits him to rejoin his regiment.

LEAVE.

No. 559.—Mr. John Gunn Burn, I.C.S., privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 2nd January 1914, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 560.—Mr. Alexander Liddesdale Hannay, I.C.S., privilege leave for six weeks from the 2nd January 1914, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 561.—Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for seven days.

No. 562.—The privilege leave for one month and one day granted to Mr. R. F. Austin, I.C.S., in Public Department Notification No. 512, published at page 1547 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th November 1913, is commuted into special leave on urgent private affairs and extended up to the 16th January 1914, under articles 232 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ARRIVALS.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

No. 563.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Indian Civil Service reported their arrival in the forenoon of the 2nd December 1913 :—

(1) Mr. Charles Hilton Brown.
(2) Mr. William Ramsay Corson Callander.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

No. 564.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Indian Civil Service reported their arrival in the forenoon of the 8th December 1913 :—

(1) Mr. Ewan Moore Gawne.
(2) Mr. Sidney Wadsworth.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

No. 565.—Mr. Benegal Rama Rao, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari district.

No. 566.—Mr. James Birch Brown, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore district.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1913.

No. 567.—Mr. Hugh Rosser Bardswell, I.C.S., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

No. 568.—Mr. James Ironside Smith, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Rajahmundry division of the Godavari district.

No. 569.—Mr. Duncan Royston Matheson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on the termination of his special duty in the Chief Secretariat, is posted to the Tinnevelly division of the Tinnevelly district.

No. 570.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Thodla Raghavayya Pantulu Garu is appointed to be Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

No 571.—Civil Surgeon Khan Sahib Nathad Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, I.M. & S., on return from leave, to act as Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

No. 572.—Mr. Reteler Chennoke Smith, I.C.S., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Madura, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Barn, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

PROMOTION AND REVERSION.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

No. 573.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotion and reversion of officers of the Indian Civil Service are notified :—

With effect from the 20th October 1913

Mr. Thomas Eyshton Moir (on privilege leave) to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Gilbert Rollinshead Blomfield Jackson to revert from Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade, permanent, without prejudice to his officiating appointment of Collector and District Magistrate.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

No. 574.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

Jonnakuti Samuel of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Kattabadipalem in the taluk of Narasaraopet in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913.

The Rev. Nathaniel Jotinayagam of the American Arcot Mission, residing at Sarkadu in the taluk of Gudiyattam in the district of North Arcot.

Kudumulla Venkatayya of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Attalur in the taluk of Sattenapalle in the district of Guntur.

No. 576.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Patchandla Solomon of the American Baptist Telugu Mission in the Guntur district on the 6th October 1905, is hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1913.

No. 576.—Under the provisions of section 10, sub-section (2) of the Indian Emigration Act XVII of 1908, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment of Mr. C. W Doorly as Emigration Agent at Madras for the Government of Fiji, *vice* Mr. J. G. Corrie.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

No. 577.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT

[HORSES—REMOUNTS.]

Simla, the 10*th November* 1913.

No. 16298-2.—It is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is expected, will be purchased by the Army Remount department during the year 1914-15, is estimated at 580 This estimate is subject to alteration.

Detail	United Provinces and Punjab.	Bombay	Total.
Young horses at an average of twelve months	538	4	542
Do do. twenty-four months	42	1	43
Total ..	580	5	585

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and shows and district in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

No. 578.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 19*th September* 1913.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under their consideration the recommendation of the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July 1911 that opportunity should be afforded to Indian students to accompany conservators in order to learn the principles and practice of architecture. They have decided in communication with those local Governments, who have consulting architects, to award three scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 a month to Indians, in order to facilitate this training. As there are greater facilities for architectural education, and for a combination of a thorough course of theoretical instruction with practical training in Bombay than elsewhere in India, they have decided that these scholars should be trained in the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay.

2. The conditions of the three architectural scholarships will be as follows :—

(*a*) the scholarships which are open to all natives of India will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each, the cost of which will be defrayed from Imperial revenues,

(*b*) the scholarships will be granted for architectural training at the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J School of Art. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarships for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year's training ;

(*c*) at the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will, so far as possible, be taken into the Archæological Department in order to give them special practical instruction for one or two years on a suitable salary.

3 The following procedure will be observed in the selection of candidates for the scholarships:—

(*a*) each local Government will be asked to nominate as soon as possible a candidate who has taken the B.A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University. These qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases. The candidate must produce a medical certificate of physical fitness to undergo the proposed course of study at Bombay;

(*b*) the Government of India will select three scholars from among the candidates nominated by the local Governments.

4 The candidates to whom the scholarships are awarded will proceed to Bombay and report themselves to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay not later than a certain date to be fixed hereafter. The scholarships will be payable from the dates of the report of their arrival in Bombay.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1913.

No. 874.—M.R.Ry. Vankiparam Raghava Acharya Avargal, Registrar of Provident Insurance Societies and Life Assurance Companies, to be Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, *vice* M.R.Ry. Valivaraiyar Subba Rao Avargal.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 875.—

With effect from 3rd July 1913.

Mr. Clive Gordon Tottenham, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Third Grade, and promoted as Acting Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

Messrs. James Beckett and Gilbert Vivian Stanbury, Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, are confirmed as Assistant Superintendents, Third Grade, and promoted as Acting Assistant Superintendents, Second Grade.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 876.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for the months of July, August, September and October 1913 are notified:—

With effect from 11th July 1913.

Mr. James Beckett to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 26th August 1913.

Mr. Gilbert Vivian Stanbury to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from 24th September 1913.

Mr. Gilbert Vivian Stanbury to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 12th October 1913.

Mr. Horace Geoffrey Furness to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. James Beckett to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 27th October 1913.

Mr. William Foster to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.
Mr. Clive Gordon Tottenham to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

No. 877.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the third class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class:—

Mr. Bezegal Rama Rao, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari district.
Mr. James Birch Brown, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore district.

No. 878.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned Second-class Magistrates in the Kistna district are empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Kumaraja Venkatappayya, Narasapur.
M.R.Ry. Vedantam Ramanatham, Chintalapudi.
Munshi Muhammad Humayun Sahib, Penukonda.
M.R.Ry. Pulipaka Venkata Ramanayya, Nandigama.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1913.

No. 879.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Muhammad Naina Marakkayar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Negapatam in the District of Tanjore, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 615, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

No. 880.—Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.R.Ry. Velavanam Bhashyam Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif of Tindivanam in the South Arcot district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Tindivanam.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 881.—Under the provisions of section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the union of Draksharama, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Godavari district, conferred on M.R.Ry. Karur Rama Sastri, Sub-Registrar, who has been transferred from the station.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

No. 882.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 (9) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), and in supersession of Notification No. 332, dated 9th May 1912, published on page 517 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 14th May 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vankipuram Raghava Acharya Avargal to be Registrar of Provident Insurance Societies until further orders.

No. 883.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 (9) of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), and in supersession of Notification No. 334 dated 9th May 1912, published on page 517 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 14th May 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vankipuram Raghava Acharya Avargal, Registrar of Provident Insurance Societies, to be Registrar of Life Assurance Companies, until further orders.

Fort St. George, November 22, 1913.

No. 848.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3 of Chapter III of Part VI of the rules framed under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and in supersession of the Judicial Department Notification No. 113, dated the 22nd February 1910, published on page 297 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st March 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in column 2 of the subjoined schedule to grant the licenses specified in column 1 within the limits and subject to the conditions laid down in column 3.

SCHEDULE.

Licenses.	Officers.	Limits and conditions.
Licenses for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation.	Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Within the limits of their jurisdiction.
Licenses for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk, and licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons.	(1) Chairmen of Municipalities.	(1) Within municipal limits ;
	(2) Presidents of the Committees in the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount (including Pallavaram), Poonamallee, Wellington and Bellary.	(2) Within cantonment limits ; and
	(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	(3) Within the limits of their jurisdiction, excluding municipal and cantonment limits.

Licenses for the transport of petroleum not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line, and licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons.	(1) Chairman of Municipalities.	(1) Chairman, when the license is for transport within municipal limits, or when the license is for transport outside municipal limits if there is no resident Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the municipality or if the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is in camp and has authorised the Chairman to grant licenses in such a case.
	(2) Presidents of the Committees in the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount (including Pallavaram), Poonamallee, Wellington and Bellary.	(2) Presidents, when the license is for transport within cantonment limits, or when the license is for transport outside cantonment limits if there is no resident Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the cantonment or if the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is in camp and has authorised the President to grant licenses in such a case.
	(3) Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	(3) Within the limits of their jurisdiction except as provided in (1) and (2).

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

No. 884.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1914.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras.

For rule 8 in chapter II of Part II of the rules, *substitute* the following :—

"8 The hatches of oil tanks in all ships certified under rule 1 of this chapter as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, and the manholes in those hatches, shall be kept locked, so long as there is petroleum in the tanks, and until the tanks have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and petroleum vapour. They may be opened for taking on board or discharging petroleum, for cleaning the tanks, or for other sufficient reason; but no one shall be allowed to enter them unless he wears a safety helmet of such kind as may be approved by the Local Government, save when the tank or tanks, having been duly examined by the port surveyor or other responsible official with the aid of a vapour-testing instrument, shall have been certified by him to be free from dangerous vapour."

Hatches to be kept locked.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1913.

No. 885.—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act XII of 1880, "An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi," the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Hazrat Sayid Muhi-ud-din Sahib to be Kazi for the town of Hadagalli and the fourteen marginally-noted villages in the Bellary district.

(1) Haremalaghatta.	(6) Khazanayakanahalli.	(11) Thippapur.
(2) Seregahalli.	(7) Kaganoor.	(12) Mirakoranahalli.
(3) Kandagal.	(8) Nowli	(13) Nagalbanapur.
(4) Para	(9) Hanmoor.	(14) Mudemur.
(5) Kombali.	(10) Ayyanahalli.	

Fort St. George, December 9, 1913.

No. 886.—Whereas there is reason to believe that the class of persons in the Tanjore district known as the Gandarvakottai Kavarais is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said Gandarvakottai Kavarais are a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

No. 887.—Notification No. 764, Judicial, dated the 24th October 1913, published at page 1529 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 28th idem, is cancelled.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

No. 30.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for September 1913.

REVENUE	Current year.				Previous year		Actuals 1913-1914, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	Sept. 1913	April 1913 to Sept. 1913.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1913-1914.	Sept. 1912	April 1912 to Sept. 1912.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I.—Land Revenue	36,399	79,73,065	82,05,000	3,27,81,000	1,23,695	81,11,105	— 2,31,135
IV.—Stamps	9,38,633	93,95,544	94,72,000	71,20,000	9,60,810	93,81,305	— 24,456
V.—Excise	15,87,384	69,87,175	81,55,000	1,76,01,000	14,62,496	76,96,036	+ 5,32,176
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	1,80,716	6,67,683	8,15,500	17,77,000	1,61,021	6,11,134	+ 52,553
IX.—Forest	4,60,825	21,84,231	20,00,000	40,00,000	4,34,072	21,12,359	+ 1,83,712
X.—Registration	2 19,216	13,01,410	13 10,000	43,56,000	1,91,012	12,54,423	— 7,590
XII.—Interest ..	59,424	2,67,408	2,81,500	4,82,000	70,529	2,82,527	+ 16,490
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	96,120	6,81,781	5,20 000	9,36,000	81,276	6,37,304	+ 61,784
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	7,87	1,15,408	1,00 000	4,00,000	13,012	1,52,542	— 41,592
XVII.—Police	42,148	2,48,460	2,32,000	4,70,000	44,025	2,48,283	+ 26,460
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	30	19	..	..	..	121	+ 79
XIX.—Education	17,184	1,03,524	1,40,000	2,82,000	14,487	1,02,206	+ 38,524
XX.—Medical ..	8,418	1,28,230	85,000	1 20,000	5,256	64,238	+ 42,240
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments.	36,149	1,55,864	2,07,000	6,53,000	29,310	1,81,589	— 61,136
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	6 826	47,008	43,000	90,000	6,220	46 002	+ 1,006
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	8 161	64,819	37,000	1,04,000	6,652	39,810	+ 17,819
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	34 925	1,08,929	1,01,000	2,08,000	31,419	80,107	+ 4,822
XXIX.—Major Works— Direct Receipts	12,156	83,010	82,000	1,20,000	13,320	80 731	+ 1,010
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers ..	809	10,636	7,000	14,000	2,491	12,331	+ 3,632
Public Works Officers.	18 833	1,37,695	1,07,000	2,00,000	18,850	1,19,622	+ 20,782
XXXI.—Civil Works—							
Civil Officers ..	3 289	5,319	6,000	9,000	753	4,692	+ 819
Public Works Officers.	20,952	1,36,931	1,16,000	2,80,000	23,010	1,27,541	+ 21,233
Total, Revenue	35,06,540	2,64,30,116	2,67,95,000	7,40,27,000	35,10,387	2,62,43,074	+ 3,62,216

EXPENDITURE	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1913-1914, compared with proportion thereto of Budget grant plus or minus.
	Sept. 1913	April 1913 to Sept. 1913.	Proportionate altered grant.	Budget estimate 1913-1914	Sept. 1912	April 1912 to Sept. 1912	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	21,290	1,22,761	92,000	1,76,000	14,896	1,02,710	+ 40,161
2. Assignments and Compensations ..	38,710	1,73 300	1,30,000	2,57,000	35,597	1,40,340	+ 43,340
3. Land Revenue	12,31,204	72,78,058	74,40 000	1,36,81,000	11,47 078	72,17,764	+ 61 462
6 Stamps	34 520	2 90 987	7,50,000	2,31,000	13 171	83,432	+ 6,931
7 Excise	74 701	6,07,371	6,75,000	9,21,000	76 998	6,89,000	— 17,629
10. Assessed Taxes	1,788	6,180	7,000	18 000	1,310	5,320	+ 2,180
11 Forest	2,27 217	18,09 257	16,38,000	32,03,000	2,07,007	14,72,991	— 43,647
12 Registration	1,11,060	6,83,730	6,10,000	17,46,000	1,05,586	6,25,448	+ 13,710
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	8,20,000	..	..	..	..
16 General Administration	1,01,107	7 12,097	8,84,000	18,78,000	1,10,991	6 96,182	+ 28,597
16-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	9,01 250	33,43,250	31,75,000	60,81,000	8,52,992	31,84,270	+ 1,58 980
16-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,02 546	7,20,118	6,70,000	14,10,000	98,567	6,66,290	+ 53 828
20 Police	7,66 279	43,84 111	42,50,000	87,40 000	7,12,021	42,39,855	+ 84,111
21 Ports and Pilotage	2,467	11,120	11,000	21,000	1,089	13,310	— 2,190
22 Education	4,13,239	18 00,072	18 03,000	37,03,000	3,91 223	18,17,995	— 2,923
24. Medical	1,29,197	10,43,858	13,70,000	28,14,000	1 31,018	6,79 667	—3,27,142
25 Political	2,172	41,013	42 000	91,000	6,482	47,914	+ 3,013
26 Scientific, etc., Departments ..	1,04 591	9,43,879	8,70 000	18,23,000	1,44,538	8,77 673	+ 73,854
28 Superannuations	2 56 670	21,95,132	13,71,000	28,20,000	2,24,310	13,50 930	+1,44,152
30 Stationery and Printing	13,516	2,76 211	2,88,000	16,40 000	46 338	2 71,795	— 11,156
32 Miscellaneous	30,080	2,40,183	2,58,000	4 31,000	37,147	2,11,680	+ 19,203
35 Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	.. ..	..	..	2,50,020	..	..	..
42 Major Works—							
Working Expenses	1,41,813	6,09,997	5,81,000	10,67,000	1,10,843	6,83,073	+ 72,937
Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,88,000	..	..	..
46. Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers	83,032	2,34,093	2,49,000	7,00,000	55,270	1,90 486	— 33,907
Public Works Officers	8,87,993	10,01,985	16,60,000	21 20,000	3,08,933	10,71,613	+3,36,983
48. Civil Works—							
Civil Officers	21,56,110	80,06,681	86,26,000	25 56,000	3,74,101	64,16,171	—17,19,319
Public Works Officers ..	3,16 899	26,36,175	28,01,000	71,16,000	3,50,820	25,09,256	+1,26,919
Total, Expenditure ..	73,63,782	5,01,01,152	4,76,20,000	9 26,10,020	54,23,077	3,55 27,452	—74,07,548

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1913.

No. 548.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. M. Sokkatharam Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

No. 549.—Under articles 260 and 265 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. K. Kunhi Raman Avargal, Deputy Collector Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month in continuation of the privilege leave for two months already granted to him.

POSTING.

No. 550.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Dewaleti Umamaheswara Rao Pantulu Garu, on completion of Special duty, North Arcot, to General duty, Ganjam.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Fort St. George December, 8, 1913

No. 551.—The Weights and Measures Committee will visit the following places on the dates noted against each and will be prepared to hear the views of any persons desirous of expressing before them any opinion on the subject of its inquiries. It is requested that any person desirous of appearing before the Committee and who has not been invited to appear by the district authorities, will intimate such desire to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he wishes that the Committee will examine him, and that he will do this at least four days before the date fixed for the Committee's visit :—

Province		Date.	
Bombay	Sholapur .. .	December 1.	
Central Provinces ..	Akola . ..	Do 2, 3.	
Do. ..	Nagpur .. .	Do. 4, 6.	
Do. ..	Seoni	Do. 7, 8.	
Do. ..	Jubbulpur	Do. 9, 11.	
Do. ..	Raipur	Do. 12, 13	Part of Committee.
Bihar and Orissa ..	Cuttack	Do. 14, 15	
Madras	Cocanada	Do. 15, 17	
Do.	Penvada	Do. 18.	
Bihar and Orissa ..	Purulia (Manbhum) ..	Do. 12, 13	
Bengal	Midnapore	Do. 15, 16	
Madras	Waltair	Do. 17, 18.	
Do	Madras	Do 19, 24.	
Do	Bellary	January 2, 4.	
Bombay	Hubli	Do. 5, 6.	
	Bangalore City ..	Do. 7.	
Madras	Calicut	Do. 8, 9.	
Do.	Cochin	Do 10, 12.	
Do.	Karur .. .	Do. 14.	
Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Do. 14, 15.	
Do. ..	Tuticorin	Do 16.	
Do	Virudupatti ..	Do 17.	
Do	Madura	Do. 18, 19.	
Do.	Negapatam .. .	Do. 20, 21.	
Do	Pamuti	Do. 22.	

The Committee has issued to witnesses and others a list of questions copies of which may be obtained by any person desirous of appearing before it from the Collector. It will further be very glad to receive any suggestions on the subject of its inquiries. Further lists of places to be visited will be published from time to time.

Communications for the Committee sent by post should be addressed to the President, Weights and Measures Committee, care of, the Postmaster of Bombay, Nagpur, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad or Lahore, whichever is nearest to the writer.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

No. 552.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the place described in the annexed schedule to be a wharf to the extent shown in columns 5 and 6 thereof.

Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
Cocanada .	10 (a).	Wooden jetty in the occupation of Messrs. Innes & Co. (leasee from Government).	Opposite the Government Telegraph office.	All goods other than combustibles.	Shipping.
				Free cargo not combustible from sea-going vessels.	Landing of free coast cargo and reloading of goods shipped from the wharf and what out.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

No. 553.—The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules:—

Name.	Designation and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
Mr. Gulamali Gulambussein ..	Tile merchant, Bombay, care of Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Madras.	6th December 1913 ..	Madras Presidency.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1913.

No. 554.—The following rules which it is proposed to make under section 1 (A) of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, as amended by Madras Act V of 1900 and Madras Act II of 1913 will be taken into consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the expiry of two months from the date of this notification. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the proposed rules within the aforesaid period will receive consideration :—

Rules under the Irrigation Cess Act.

I. The water-cess payable under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, shall be levied (1) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in schedule A of the schedules appended to these rules from the landholder, (2) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in schedule B from the ryot, (3) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in schedule C from both the landholder and the ryot in the shares prescribed therein, and (4) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in both schedule A and schedule B from the landholder or the ryot as prescribed in the said schedules.

II. The water-cess payable on homafarm, waste or other lands in an estate which are not included in the holding of a ryot shall be levied from the landholder.

III. In the case of land included in an estate which is not specified in the schedules annexed to these rules, the cess payable under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, shall, except as otherwise provided in consequence of any subsequent alterations in the said schedules, be levied from the ryot who applies for the water or, if there is no application, from the person who uses the water if he is a ryot and, if the applicant or the person who uses the water is not a ryot, the cess shall be levied from the landholder

IV. The rules prescribed by Government under section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, in respect of the levy of water-cess for water irregularly taken from a Government source or work for purposes of irrigation shall apply to all land included in estates; provided that—

(i) in respect of land included in a ryot's holding, water-cess leviable on account of irregular irrigation in excess of that ordinarily payable shall be levied from the ryot to whose holding or to any part of whose holding water is taken irregularly;

(ii) in respect of other land, the said excess water-cess shall be levied from the landholder.

Name of district.	Name of division or taluk.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Ganjam.	Chatrapur division.*	1. Hamma.		* In all the estates specified in this division the cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		2. Palur.		
		3. Kallikota.		
		4. Kusalapalli.	Government whole Inam	
		5. Ranajhalli.		
		6. Sitaramapuram.		
		7. Dhabadi.		
		8. Hettapuram.		
		9. Handethu.		
		10. Venkatarayapuram.		
		11. Govindapuram.		
		12. Vodaibhurigam.		
		13. Sompuram.		
		14. Punarakhandi.		
		15. Sappuvapalli.		
		16. Saradapuram.		
		17. Daribhadra.		
		18. Mohanapalli.		
		19. Kampalli.		
		20. Potlapuram.		
		21. Sreeramachandrapuram.		
		22. Sreerampuram.		
		23. Sautrapuram.		
		24. Bikaripalli.		
	Goomsur ...	25. Khondadivali *alias* Kasimbapuram.	Dharakhota Zamindari.	
		26. Tillotamadevipuram.		
		27. Bhaljapalli.		
		28. Jagannadhapaithari.		
		29. Kommoropaithari.		
		30. Khojirapaithari.		
		31. Damodarapurasasanam.		
		32. Kararajendrapuram.		
		33. Sundarapalli.		
		34. Nandigboropaithari.		
		35. Kolarapodara.	Chinnakimedi Zamindari.	
		36. Pathulisayi.		
		37. Chottaboro.		
		38. Ambadoli.		
		39. Bitharadodanga.		
		40. Bodosodara.		
		41. Khetriavanapuram.		
		42. Vitalakshmipuram.		
	Chicacole division ...	43. Uriam.	Uriam Zamindari.	...
		44. Devadi.		
		45. Kobagam.		
		46. Killam.		
		47. Chodavaram.		
		48. Mobagam.		
		49. Gopalapenta.		
		50. Srikurmam.		The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		51. Kurakavalsa.		
		52. Talasamudrama.		
		53. Santalakshmipuram.		
		54. Mokhalingam.	Parlakimedi Zamindari.	...
		54(a). Dabbapadu.		
		54(b). Kurakavalasa.		
		54(c). Annapuram.		

Name of district.	Name of division or taluk	Name of estate.		Remarks
Ganjam—*contd.*	Chicacole division—*contd.*	55. Dipavali.	Government whole inam villages.	The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		56. Raghavapuram.		
		57. Sitampuram.		
		58. Sativada.		
		59. Nizamabad.		
		60. Jafarabad.		
		61. Vachavalasa.		
		62. Jalluvalasa.		
		63. Kasajada.		
		64. Gottivada.		
		65. Sundarapuram		
		66. Alladapeta.		
		67. Achutapuram.		
		68. Srimannarayanapuram.		
		69. Satyavaram.		
		70. Ragulupeta.		
		71. Vanjangipeta.		
		72. Katyacharulupeta.		
		73. Turakapeta.		
		74. Dandemvalasa.		
		75. Palavalasa.		
		76. Thotada.	Estate whole inam villages.	The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		77. Akkivaram		
		78. Peddavenkatapuram.		
		79. Chinnavenkatapuram.		
		80. Ramachandrapuram		
		81. Anandapuram.		
		82. Loddalakshitapalli.		
		83. Muntagraharam.		
		84. Parvatalapeta.		
		85. Malalabupeta.		
		86. Chittivalasa.		
		87. Vantamandalam.		
		88. Makivalasa.		
		89. Jonnam.		
	Berhampur division.	90. Kaptamandali	Peddabiramdi whole inam villages.	
		91. Penduruludi		
		92. Bahulagha		
		93. Padmapuram	Government whole inam villages.	
		94. Brahmapalli		
		95. Misrapalli		
		96. Lanja		
		97. Dubbapalli		
		98. Vidyanadhapuram		
		99. Jagannadhapuram		
		100. Madanmohanapuram		
		101. Mandapalli		
		102. Satakathanni		
		103. Rangipuram		
		104. Haradakhandi		
		105. Ratnapuram		
		106. Sokuda		
		107. Jeggiapalli		
		108. Manohara		
		109. Krupasindapur		
		110. Kanakapuram		
		111. Lanjapalli		
Kistna	Kuvur	1. Unakaramilli Zamindari.		In estates 3 to 16 (inclusive) the cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		2. Gundepalli Zamindari.		
		3. Aralla.		
		4. Prattipadu.		
		5. Kadakatla.		
		6. Tadepalligudem.		
	Tanuku	7. Nidadavole Zamin.		
	Bhimavaram ...	8. Baburazalli Zamin.		
		9. Kontivada Zamin.		
	Narasapur	10. Chandaparra Zamin.		
		11. Utada.		
		12. Mummichilipad.		
		13. Velivala.		

Name of district.	Name of division or taluk.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna—cont.	Nuzvid	14. Bikinala.	
		15. Arugolam mokhasa.	
	Kaikalur	16. Kalavapudi	
Guntur ...	Repalli	1. Jadavalli.	
		2. Vaddimukkala.	
		3. Muthupalli.	
		4. Parisipadu.	
		5. Sivangulapalem.	
		6. Ponnapalli.	
		7. Peddavaram.	
		8. Arepalli (1,274·12 acres).	
	Bapatla	9. Srirangapuram.	
		10. Manchella.	
		11. Thottempudi.	
		12. Palapartipadu	
		13. Godipudi	
		14. Bhartipudi.	
		15. Valiberla	
		16. Jillellamudi.	
	Guntur	17. Anumarlapudi	
		18. Kolanukonda.	
	Tenali	19. Sripuram.	
		20. Sringarapuram.	
		21. Dantalur	
		22. Kouchavaram.	
	Vinukonda	23 Tuna Annavaram,	
		24. Surepalli.	
		25. Sivapuram.	
		26. Peddavaram.	
		27. Chavatupallam.	
Kurnool ...	Markapur	1. Malyavanthunipad.	
		2. Sivarampuram	
		3. Badakhanpeta	
		4. Manepalli.	
		5. Peregollapad.	
		6. Ambapuram.	
		7. Gollapalli.	
		8. Obulakkapalli.	
		9. Gangapallem.	
		10. Ramachandrapuram.	
		11. Annasamudram.	
		12. Lalapuram.	
		13. Narasapuram.	
		14. Ellapuram.	
		15. Mahadevunipalli.	
		16. Maktompuram.	
		17. Narasingapuram	
		18. Timmanapalam.	
Bellary ...	Adoni	1. Vaguror Thimmapuram.	
	Ralladurg	2. Rachuuri.	
	Hospet	3. Nimbapuram.	
		4. Hampi.	
		5. Singanathanahalli.	
		6. Kallirampuram	
		7. Malapuram.	
		8. Krishnapuram.	
		9. Jodi Thimalapuram.	
	Hadagalli	10. Benakapuram.	
	Kudligi	11. Srinayakanahalli.	
Anantapur ...	Dharmavaram ...	1. Urakkinavarepalli.	
		2. Chinnarayapattana.	
		3. Subbarayapeta	
		4. Tirumalapuram.	
		5. Brahmanapalle.	
	Anantapur ...	6. Jangalapalli.	
		7. Konripalli.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Anantapur—*contd.*	Madakasira ..	8. Karesankapahalli.	
		9. Shrotriam Rayapuram.	
		10. Surjunahalli.	
	Penukonda ...	11. Brahmanapalli.	
		12. Tungodu.	
		13. Obalapuram.	
		14. Virapapuram.	
		15. Kondampalli.	
		16. Kadiridavarapalli.	
		17. Vangampalli.	
		18. Thippabhatlapalli.	
	Tadpatri	19. Jodi Dharmapuram.	
		20. Obalapuram.	
		21. Paddamadlapalli.	
		22. Tirumalapuram.	
		23. Mallagundla.	
	Hindupur	24. Beerepalli.	
		25. Jakkasamudram.	
		26. Maraddipalli.	
		27. Yerrasingepalli.	
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	1. Boggaletipalle.	
		2. Peddakampalle.	
		3. Kothapeta.	
		4. Aukayapalle.	
		5 Venkatesapuram.	
		6. Putha Chinnayyapalle.	
	Rayachoti	7. Parumallayyagaripalle.	
		8. Narasharibhotlapalle.	
		9. Yerrasegupalle.	
	Pulivendla	10. Yerragudipalle.	
	Jammalamadugu ...	11. Muchumarri.	
		12. Ambavaram.	
	Kamalapuram ...	13. Gopalapuram.	
	Pullampet	14. Jagter Itimarpuram.	
		15. Do. Nukesanipalle.	
		16. Do. Kunda Nellore.	
		17. Shrotriam Kampasamudram.	
		18. Do. Bhaskarapuram.	
		19. Do. Thimmayyapalaiyam.	
		20. Do. Mangampet.	
		21. Do. Bhagbavarajapuram.	
		22. Thiruvengalanadarajapuram.	
		23. Gangarajapuram.	
		24. Seshamambapuram.	
		25. Ramanambapuram.	
		26. Komantharajapuram.	
		27. Singanamala Chennarayasamudram.	
		28. Venkatesapuram.	
		29. Kondur Chennarayasamudram.	
		30 Kothapalle.	
		31. Lebaka Maagnamambapuram.	
		32. Kota Venkataramarajapuram.	
		33. Jillelamadaka.	
		34. Thimmakonda.	
		35. Athirala.	
		36. Madanagopalapuram.	
		37. Narasingarajapuram.	
		38. Singanamala Vengamambapuram.	
		39. Anantasamudram Chennamambapuram.	
		40. Puthanavaripalli.	
		41. Jangalapalle.	
	Badvel	42 Gopalpuram.	
		43. Kondagarupalle.	
		44. Middepad.	
		45. Brahmanapalle.	
		46. Markapuram.	

Name of district.	Name of talak or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Cuddapah—*cont.*	Badvel—*cont.*	47. Chennakesavapuram. 48. Muratipalle 49. Papanapalle.	
Nellore ...	Gudur	1. Pallamala khandriga. 2. Ponnavolu. 3. Kuchivada.	
	Kavali	4. Siddavaram Venkatampollem. 5. Mannangidinne.	
	Nellore	6. Sivaramparam. 7. Kodur khandriga. 8. Velukaripalle. 9. Mungaladoruvu. 10. Pallipadu. 11. Pogadadoruvu. 12. Zangamvanidoruvu. 13. Mamidipudi 14. Amadalapadu. 15. Vallur khandriga. 16. Pungaluropadu. 17. Kakutalapur. 18. Gundlapollem. 19. Vavilatipadu.	
	Kanduknr	20. Dondapadu. 21. Gandlapollenm. 22. Jillellamudi Gudipallivari khandriga. 23. Tangdla Isakapallivari khandriga. 24. Pachava Balagopalapuram. 25. Kondapi Ghadiyaramvari khandriga. 26. Tumadu. 27. Venkampeta. 28. Madanagopalaparam.	
	Kovur	29. Padugupadu. 30. Pollireddipollem. 31. Gothapollem. 32. Sreerangarajapuram. 33. Jonnavada. 34. Chellayapollem. 35. Yalamanchipadu. 36. Tangala khandriga. 37. Kavetipollanur 38. Kalambhotla khandriga. 39. Velicheria. 40. Anantabhotla khandriga.	
	Rapur	41. Anantamadugu. 42. Gandurpalli. 43. Parlapalli. 44. Sankaranthiripalli. 45. Torravarivadavatla.	
Chingleput ...	Chingleput	1. 180, Narasankuppam. 2. 43, Poduppakkam. 3. 241, Reddikuppam. 4. 249, Hanumandai.	
	Saidapet	5. Tinsanur jaghir. 6. Annambattu shrotriem. 7. Tiramalrajapuram zamin. 8. Tirukkoilpatto zamin. 9. Mudaliwakkam shrotriem. 10. Pammal shrotriem. 11. Mowliwakkam shrotriem. 12. Tiyamlakkam shrotriem.	
	Poonori	13. Athipattu shrotriem. 14. Periskavanam shrotriem. 15. Agaram zamin. 16. Kovantangal zamin. 17. Davarajeri zamin. 18. Chitharasur zamin.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Chingleput—*cont.*	Ponneri—*cont.*	19. Thatharaiur zamin	
		20. Pallambakkam zamin.	
		21. Enadvettu shrotriem.	
		22 Korimpada shrotriem.	
		23. Gudivelvoyal shrotriem.	
		24 Chithalappakkam shrotriem.	
		25. Oradakkadu zamin.	
		26 Nallur shrotriem.	
		27. Thoddareddikuppam shrotriem.	
South Arcot.	Chidambaram ...	1. Kunjimedu.	
		2. Karuppiri.	
		3 Sathavattam.	
		4. Kilapoliyangudi	
	Cuddalore	5. Pillah.	
		6 Maruadipalayam.	
		7. Komarapettai.	
		8. Kathapakkam.	
		9. Sellankuppam	
		10. Sirugramam.	
		11. Ayikuppam.	
		12. Alagiamatham mitta.	
		13. Naduvirapattu mitta.	
	Villoporam	14. Chinnathatakkur.	
		15. Mitta Mandagapattu.	
		16. Kuthampondi.	
		17. Kukuppam.	
	Gingee	18. Shrotriem Buderi	
		19. Do Mahadevi Mangalam.	
		20. Do. Madavilagam.	
	Tirukkoyilur ...	21. Eravalam (zamin).	
		22. Adichanallur zamin.	
		23. Shrotriem Kollur.	
		24. Andali shrotriem.	
		25. Kilkondur shrotriem.	
		26. Virashulaporam shrotriem.	
		27. Vasanti Krishnaporam.	
		28. Kongarayanur.	
		29. Karadipakkam.	
		30. Kilamangalam.	
		31. Pirampattu.	
	Kallakurichi ...	32. Kallipedi.	
		33. Kolaitur	
		34. Nattarmangalam.	
North Arcot.	Polur	1. Shrotriem Nammiyandal.	
	Arni	2. Pungombadi village (Kolathur Jaghir).	
	Gudiyattam ...	3. Shrotriem Thummalabai.	
	Tiruppattur... ...	4. Mitta Konerikuppam.	
Salem ...	Attur	1. Sekkadipatti mitta.	
		2. Mallikarai.	Whole inams.
		3. Thimmayakampatti.	Whole inams.
		4. Kottavadi.	Whole inams.
		5. Sakkanor.	Whole inams.
	Tiruchengodu ...	6. Mamundigrabaram.	
	Dharmapuri ...	7. Chikkardanahalli (whole inam).	
	Hosur	8. Palampalli mitta.	Shulagiri estate.
		9 Kothegurike mitta.	Shulagiri estate.
		10. Sathmayakanapalli.	Whole inams.
		11. Bodiguttapalli.	Whole inams.
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	1. Periyakaruppur.	Inam villages.
		2. Tiruchandurai.	Inam villages.
		3 Kodiyakkurichi.	Inam villages.
		4. Kiramangalam.	Inam villages.
		5. Kalligudi.	Inam villages.

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly —*cont.*	Trichinopoly—*cont.*	6. Terkuchattram.	Inam villages.
		7. Ayyankulayarpattavarti.	
		8. Kizhanarimangalam.	
		9. Paadaravadai.	
		10. Uttamanambi.	
		11. Chinnavalakkarichi.	
		12. Tirattavatturaikattalai.	
		13. Ulkadai Ariyamangalam.	
		14. Chinnavadavar.	
		15. Periavadavur.	
		16. Nattaddahapalli.	
		17. Tannur.	
		18. Jambukeswaram.	
		19. Samayapuram.	
		20. Komagudi.	
		21. Krishnasamudram.	
		22. Sembankulam.	
		23. Mudikandam.	
		24. Torakkudi.	
		25. Olaiyur.	
		26. Paajappur.	
		27. Kolattur.	
		28. Ammapettai.	
		29. Ariyavur.	
	Namakkal	30. Salur Mitta.	
		31. Tipparumahadevi (agraharam inam).	
	Perambalur ...	32. Uttattur.	The cess payable on wet lands irrigated for a second crop is leviable from the landholder.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore	1. Palayavoyal.	Whole inam.
		2. Tulajendra Maharajapuram.	
		3. Edakarai.	
		4 Arasur Sinna Afsa Thottam.	
		5. Kaliabhaun Raja Thottam.	
		6. Seshanarayanan Thottam.	
		7. Achanoor.	
		8. Paruthikudi.	
		9. Karuppur.	
		10. Sammangudi.	
		11 Madam.	
		12. Thannanjeri.	
		13 Eraiyanallur.	
		14. Sivayambachanallur.	
		15. Thingalur.	
		16. Masapuja kattalai.	
		17. Sandyamamandapa Thottam.	
		18. Sandyama Afsa Thottam.	
		19. Chandrachaun Raja Thottam.	
		20. Valambari.	
		21. Thalageswaram Thottam.	
		22. Palli Eri	In villages 22 to 26 cess for wet cultivation on dry lands and on wet lands irrigated for a second crop is leviable from the Chattram department.
		23. Kadakadappai.	
		24. Kilasithakadu.	
		25. Kilakadukaval.	
		26. Ramasamikathai.	
		27. Arasur.	Mokhasa.
		28. Manakerambai.	
		29. Ukkadi.	
		30. Vali Thottam.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.		Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Tanjore—*cont.*	...	31. Kavothattangudi.	
			32. Nanganthavittan.	
			33. Pannaiyar.	
			34. Erukkampoljam.	
			35. Andimuppadagai	
			36. Samudra Thottam.	
			37. Kesava Rao Mohita Thottam.	
			38. Sabito bapu Thottam.	
			39. Raoji Soudra Rao Thottam.	
			40. Kilarpathi Thottam.	
			41. Tiravedakudy.	
			42. Kavangalur.	
			43. Kamngalur Thottam.	
			44. Gudalur Thottam.	
			45. Kolamangalam	
			46. Madapuram.	
			47. Kadavali Padugai Peravesal.	
			48. Vilar.	
			49. Valambari	
			50. Puduthottam.	Mokhasa.
			51. Palanthottam.	
			52. Maravanapathu.	
			53. Vennalodai.	
			54. Siruluthottam.	
			55. Karukudi.	
			56 Thillasthanam.	
			57. Abhishekapuram	
			58. Kirakollai.	
			59. Sivaramappapadithoraithottam.	
			60. Sanjeevithottam.	
			61. Kesavelithottam	
			62. Parasuramappathottam.	
			63. Mukkathottam.	
			64. Balaji Rajathottam.	
			65. Kanjanna Naikanthottam.	
			66. Pulivanpallam.	
			67. Melasithakadu.	
			68. Inathkhanpalli.	
	Kumbakônam	...	69. Kadirumangalam.	Inam.
			70. Thiruchcheri.	
			71. Darasuram.	Chattram.
			72. Thepperumanallur.	
			73. Pandaravadai Perumbandi.	
			74. Agraharam Perumbandi.	
			75. Tiruvisalur Pandaravadai.	
			76. Kilakorukkai.	Mokhasa.
			77. Pongal.	
			78. Moopakovil	
			79 Srinivasanallur	
			80. Sundaraperumalkoil Tenpadi.	
	Papanasam	...	81. Umayalpuram.	Chattram.
			82. Ganapathi Agraharam	
			83. Mahalur.	
			84. Eachangudi.	
			85. Somaswamputam.	Mokhasa.
			86. Aduthorai.	
			87. Vijitarajaparam.	
			88. Velikadai.	
			89. Valuthur.	
			90. Chakrapalli.	
			91. Tirupalathurai.	
			92. Eri.	
			93. Pulamangalam	
			94. Kathiroatham.	Whole inams.
			95. Dalavapalayam	
			96. Kiliyur	
			97. Payathanjeri.	
	Mayavaram	...	98. Nadakkarai	
			99. Chandrapadi.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Negapatam	100. Vilamal.	
		101. Kadarankondan.	
		102. Manickhavachakarkattalai.	
		103. Vadakuveli.	
		104. Puttamangalam.	
		105. Karuppur.	
		106. Kilappidagai.	
		107 Kottarakudi.	
		108. Anakudi.	
		109. Subandankattalai.	
		110. Kilanadungathangadi.	
		111. Sholanganallur.	
		112. Kurumberi.	
		113. Nangudi.	
		114 Aliyur	
		115. Pamani.	
		116. Kadambaravalkni (24).	
		117. Do. (25).	
		118. Elagadambanur.	
		119 Thethi.	
		120. Melanagore.	Whole inam.
		121. Tirukkannangudi agaram.	
		122. Tirukkannangudi.	
		123. Pillur.	
		124. Vadakkudi.	
		125 Anaimahanam (20).	
		126. Manjadi	
		127 Mela Athisthur.	
		128. Koilmulai Velur.	
		129. Vadakkovah (23).	
		130. Anaimahanam (26).	
		131. Vadakkuveli (42).	
		132. Srangadi Puliyur.	
		133. Arumulaithavan.	
		134. Pallichandam.	
		135. Kottagam.	
		136. Sellur.	
		137. Abishekakattalai.	
		138. Nammeh.	
		139. Radanallur.	
		140. Nelapadi melasethi.	
		141. Ettagadi.	
	Mannargudi	142. Nidamangalam.	Chattram. Cess payable on dry lands for wet cultivation and on wet lands for second crop is leviable from the Chattram department.
		143. Peramber.	
		144. Mallavasal.	
		145. Mallavaneswaran kattalai.	
	Tiruttaraippundi ..	146. Kothamangalam.	Whole inam.
		147. Vaiyakolathur.	
		148 Palangulathur.	
		149 Palayakottai Palasapuram.	
		150 Maharajapuram kilpadi.	
		151. Maharajapuram melpadi.	
		152. Melanammankurichi.	
	Pattukkottai ...	153. Tirukadu.	Chattram.
		154. Vadakadu.	
		155. Mupavakadu.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Pattukkottai—*cont.*	156 Kurichi.	
		157. Pinnavayal.	
		158. Valangulam	
		159. Vadasëri.	
		160 Melakkadu.	Chattram.
		161. Pudukottagam.	
		162. Rajamadam.	
		163. Rajamadam shrotriem.	
		164. Nedurassi zamin.	
		165. Gundarvakottai zamin.	
		166. Sellathur zamin.	
		167. Pathanvakottai zamin.	
		168. Sekkarampatti.	
		169. Suruppallam.	
		170. Athikottai.	
		171. Mohur.	
		172. Kilakurichi.	
		173. Andami.	
		174. Nemuli.	
		175. Sokkanayar.	
		176. Pullakkudi.	
		177. Kadunthakudi.	
		178. Karuppankadu.	
		179. Madurabhashiapuram.	
		180. Elangadu.	
		181. Vattegudi Ukkadai.	
		182. Rayaramasamudram.	
		183. Mullukottagam.	
		184. Ponnavarayankottai Ukkadai.	
		185. Kazhugapulikkadu.	
		186. Tovarawadai.	
		187. Edutheniyayal.	
		188. Nadiambalpuram.	
		189. Paingathuvayal.	
		190. Bimapuram.	
		191. Krishnapuram.	Whole inam.
		192. Muthiapuram.	
		193. Balakrishnapuram.	
		194. Periasuyakipuram.	
		195. Madathikadu.	
		196. Chattiyayal.	
		197. Eziporaikurai.	
		198. Umathanadu.	
		199. Vathalaikadu.	
		200. Attalur.	
		201. Mavadikurichi.	
		202. Nalliyadikkadu.	
		203 Korathur Ukkadai.	
		204 Thonthipulikkadu.	
		205. Sanakkarai.	
		206. Sithatbkadu.	
		207. Vijayapuram.	
		208. Kodiyayal.	
		209. Ambalpuram	
		210. Anamaraikkadu.	
		211 Manakkadu.	
		212. Palangollui.	
		214. Thurungudi.	
		214. Kalyanaramanathapuram.	
	Arantangi ...	215 Thazhavur.	
		216. Thyathur.	
		217. Kolathur.	
		218. Amaradakki.	
		219. Puduvethiyayal.	Chattram.
		220 Kanur.	
		221. Alathur.	
		222. Velivayal.	
		223 Parbankolam.	
		224 Thakkadivayal.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Arantangi—*cont.* ...	225. Kilappanur.	Chattram.
		226. Pazhavettivayal.	
		227. Manamelkudi.	
		228. Palayavanam zamin	
		229. Pappakudi. (Singavanam zamin.)	
		230 Niramangalam. (Singavanam zamin.)	
		231. Semkottayur. (Sirukottayur estate.)	
		232. Elambavayal. (Sirukottayur estate.)	
		233. Vennathur. (Sirukottayur estate.)	
		234 Kambarkoil. (Kurakottai estate.)	
		235. Kuthangadi. (Kurakottai estate.)	
		236. Papanad zamin.	
		237. Nattamangalam.	
		238 Setburayanendal.	
		239. Arasakulam.	
		240. Mangudi.	
		241. Rajendrapuram.	
		242. Kurindirakottai.	
		243. Karumani odai.	
		244. Sottikadu.	
		245 Elampalem.	
		246. Chidambaravidathi.	
		247. Vadavayal.	
		248 Serumuthanvayal.	
		249. Koilkottai.	
		250. Panikkanvayal.	
		251. Kudimavi.	
		252. Perumapatti.	
		253. Alapenandam.	
		254 Kuruvidaseri.	
		255. Allanpatti.	
		256. Avankulam.	
		257. Yogambalpuram.	
		258. Mettukkanakkanvethivayal.	
		259. Manivilan.	
		260. Mattayandithidal.	
		261. Virandan.	
		262. Subramaniyapuram.	
		263. Sembodavisvanathapuram.	
		264. Usanvayal.	
		265. Sengalineer Odai.	Whole inam.
		266. Chetta Endal.	
		267. Pudavakottai.	
		268. Parithiri.	
		269. Periasengarai.	
		270. Viramangalam.	
		271. Senganathi.	
		272. Somanendal.	
		273. Tenadevayal.	
		274. Allarai Melavayal.	
		275. Poduvanendal.	
		276. Kollamadaiendal.	
		277. Sapplavayal.	
		278. Adikesavapuram.	
		279. Kodakavayal	
		280 Vellaichettivayal.	
		281. Rangasamudram.	
		282. Sami Ennarkadu.	
		283. Kollaendal.	
		284. Pallathivayal	
		285. Savudankadu.	
		286. Sothian Odai.	
		287. Aravayal.	
		288 Kalappakadu.	
		289. Koilvayal.	
		290. Kambaneri.	
		291. Velanathivayal.	
		292. Memangalam.	
		293. Menakkadu	
		294. Ettisthalai.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Arantangi—*cont.* ...	295. Manjakkarai.	
		296. Athani (51).	
		297. Olakalandanvayal.	
		298. Darmarajanendal.	
		299. Kallarappanvayal.	
		300 Adalai.	
		301. Meivayal.	
		302. Bramanavayal.	
		303. Muvattugunendal.	
		304. Athani (22).	
		305. Kiranur.	
		306. Sellappankottai.	
		307. Bannvayal.	
		308. Edayathimangalam.	
		309. Subramaniapuram.	
		310. Kollukidai.	
		311. Kallakurichi.	
		312. Kandimvayal.	
		313 Manakkai.	
		314 Vadakumananeikudi.	
		315. Yenadi.	
		316. Nallivayal.	
		317. Vichiyur.	
		318. Nagambalpuram.	
		319. Naitani.	
		320. Vellur Seevarai	
		321. Narayanendal (31).	
		322. Pattamadayan.	
		323. Kallakuthan.	
		324. Kilakudikadu.	
		325. Subramaniapuram.	
		326. Sevattandiendal.	
		327. Saban Ukkadai.	
		328. Sammanampattai.	Whole inam.
		329. Shevaramanbalpuram.	
		330. Thachanatti	
		331. Maravanendal.	
		332 Peravayal.	
		333. Kanneriendal.	
		334. Perunthoarai	
		335. Avarankadu.	
		336. Kuttipalchiendal.	
		337 Sanancadai.	
		338 Murthandapuram.	
		339. Vettivayal	
		340 Sullani.	
		341. Nimiyur.	
		342. Kulalteranpatti.	
		343 Pattanangalam Ukkadai.	
		344. Kaver Ukkalai.	
		345 Karuvikathanendal.	
		346. Parivisanagalam.	
		347. Thannkondan.	
		348 Pandimanai Ukkadai.	
		349. Maraiyer Ukkadai.	
		350. Rangamadhapuram.	
		351. Kannakkur.	
		352. Pakkam.	
		353. Puthayanvayal.	
		354. Tembavayal.	
		355. Kilarvayal.	
		356. Vilvanthapuram.	
		357. Narasingapuram.	
		358 Soiyanam.	
		359 Narayanapuram.	
		360. Pulakkadi.	
		361 Sayakkudi.	
		362. Attivayal	
		363. Vanchiendal.	
		364. Manjakkadi.	
		365. Sittanendal.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Arantangi—*cont.* ...	366. Pilvalisai.	Whole inam.
		367. Kuzhavanur.	
		368. Narnjanendal (47).	
		369. Mimisal.	
		370. Kalavarai Gadalur.	
		371. Venkakudi.	
		372. Somankottai.	
		373. Sadayamangalam Thenvayal.	
		374. Sadayamangalam Vadavayal.	
		375. Alamangalam Ukkadai.	
		376. Kadiramangalam Ukkadai.	
		377 Ponbethuseruvasal.	
		378 Pillavari	
		379 Sathiyadi.	
		380. Adambur.	
		381. Avenam	
		382. Yeduthangor.	
		383. Vennathur.	
		384. Theenamarai Ukkadai.	
		385. Paraiyathur.	
		386. Ettiveri.	
		387. Tiruppunavasal.	
Madura ...	Tirumangalam ...	1. Saptur zamindari.	
		2. Peraiyur zamindari.	
Ramnad ...	Tiruvadanai ...	1. Tiruinalmuvasal. (Devakottai Sub division Zamindar.)	
	Tirupattur ...	2. Kallal. (Tondi Chettram.)	
	Sivaganga ...	3. Sivaganga zamindari	
Tinnevelly ...	Ambasamudram ...	1 Kallidaikurichi (Urkad zamin).	Cess payable for fasaljasti on all old single crop wet lands, and water-rate on all old water-rate lands is leviable from the landholder.
		2. Kattakkuthagai Pottalpudur.	
		3. Vagaikulam.	
	Nanguneri ...	4. Kesavaneri (portion).	
		5. Magiladi.	
		6. Nambipuram.	
		7 Sadayaneri.	
		8. Soundarapandiapuram.	
	Sankaranayinarkoyil.	9. Virirappu.	
	Srivaikuntam ...	10. Karakurichimitta.	
		11. Aiyanadappu.	Whole inam villages.
		12. Thiruppanichottikulam.	
	Tenkasi	13. Uthumalai.	
		14. Surandai.	
		15. Kambaneri Pudukudi.	Mittas.
		16. Kunnakudi.	
		17. Nainaragaram.	
		18. Sillaraiparavu	
		19 Urimeenagiam.	
		20. Poigai.	
		21. Vanavangalam.	
		22. Vellakalkidurukulam.	Inams
		23. Kanagavallapathiperi.	
		24. Sumathindrapuram.	
		25. Whole inam Sedukkuvoithan.	

SCHEDULE B.

Name of district.	Name of tala's or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks
Ganjam ...	Chatrapur ...	1. Humma.	* In all the estates specified in this division the cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from the ryots
		2. Palur.	
		3. Kallikota.	
		4. Kusalatapalli.	Government whole inam.
		5. Ramjahalli.	
		6. Sitarampuram	
		7. Dhobadi.	
		8. Hettapuram.	
		9. Hundetha.	
		10 Venkatarayapuram.	
		11. Govindapuram.	
		12. Vodalbinagam.	
		13. Sompuram.	
		14. Penarakhandi.	
		15. Sappavapalli.	
		16. Saradapuram.	
		17. Dasibhadra	
		18. Mohanapalli	
		19. Rampalli	
		20. Potlapuram.	
		21. Sriramachandrapuram.	
		22 Srirampuram.	
		23 Santrapuram.	
		24. Bikaripalli	
		25. Baluta.	
Chicacole division ...		26. Srikurmam.	The cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from ryots.
		27. Kurakavalasa.	
		28. Talasamudram.	
		29. Santalakshmipuram.	
		30. Lakshmipuram (Parlakimedi estate).	
		31 Thotada.	Estate inam villages. The cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from the ryot.
		32. Akkavarsm.	
		33 Peddavenkatapuram.	
		34 Chinnavenkatapuram.	
		35. Ramachandrapuram.	
		36. Anandapuram.	
		37. Loddalakshitapalli.	
		38. Mustagudiram.	
		39. Parvatalapeta.	
		40. Mahalakshmipeta.	
		41. Chittivalasa.	
		42. Vantamamidalam.	
		43. Makivalasa.	
		44. Jonnam.	
		45. Depavoli.	Government whole inam. De.
		46. Raghavapuram.	
		47. Silampuram.	
		48. Sativada.	
		49 Nizamabada	
		50. Jaferabada.	
		51. Vachavalasa.	
		52. Jallavalasa.	
		53 Kurapada	
		54 Gottivada.	
		55. Sundarapuram.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Ganjām—*cont.*	Chicacole division—*cont.*	56. Alludapeta.	Government whole inam. The cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from the ryot.
		57. Achutapuram.	
		58. Srimannarayanapuram.	
		59. Satyavaram.	
		60. Rajapapeta.	
		61. Vanjangipeta.	
		62. Kotyacharulupeta.	
		63. Tumkapeta.	
		64. Dandemvalasa.	
		65. Palavalasa.	
	Goomsūr division ...	66. Aska.	(Aska Zamindari.)
		67. Khambeswaripeta.	
		68. Sunnamba.	
		69. Damodarapalli.	
		70. **Kurla estate.**	
		71. **Devabhumi estate.**	
		72. Mangalapuram.	Dharakota zamindari.
		73. Jabada	
		74. Gumapalli *alias* Magurapalli.	
Vizagapatam.	Pārvatipūr ...	1. **Lakhanapuram.**	
		2. **Padabuddidi.**	
	Golugonda ...	3. **Kota Uratala.**	
		4. **Tangadu Gotivada.**	
	Śarvasidhi ...	5 **Munagapaka.**	
Gōdāvari ...	Tuni	1. Kottam.	
	Pittapuram	2. Pittapur.	
	Cocanada	3. Injaram.	
		4. Patavala and Mallavaram.	
		5. Nilapalli.	
	Amalapuram ...	6. Nadavapalli.	
		7. Gutala.	
		8. Juttigapadu (agraharam).	
		9. Anantavaram.	
		10. Bantumilli.	
		11. Chintanalanka and Veeravallipalem.	
		12. Janapalli.	
		13. Krapa.	
		14. Mukkamala.	
		15. Kesanakurru.	
		16 Magam.	
		17. Bimsavillisavaram.	
		18. Potukurru.	
		19. Sorasamyapam.	
		20 Vilasa.	
		21. Idarapalli (agraharam).	
		22 Turuptalanka (agraharam).	
		23 Vakkalanka (do).	
	Ramachandrapur ...	24. Vegayammapata.	
		25 Ambikapalli (agraharam).	
		26. Gudigallabhaga.	
		27. Vizianagaram (Kotipalli village).	
		28. Kapileswarapuram.	
		29. Paniagapalli.	
		30. Vella.	
	Pithapur	31. Kaikpudi (mokhasa).	
		32. Kirlampudi.	
		33. Jaggampeta.	
		34. Veeravaram.	
	Bhadrachalam ...	35. Bhadrachalam	
		36. Burravemula.	
	Polavaram	37. Polavaram.	
		38. Puttisam.	
	Rajahmundry ...	39. Bommur.	
		40. Buchampeta.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Godavari—*cont.*	Rajahmundry—*cont.*	41. Undurwarapuram	
		42. Hukumpeta.	
		43. Jalimudi.	
		44. Vongalapudi.	
		45. Kotavaram.	
		46. Muramanda.	
	Razole	47. Pulvela	
		48. Gopalpur.	
		49. Mangondapalem.	
		50. Chintapudi (agraharam).	
		51. Mungada do.	
		52. Gudimula do.	
		53. Korapallapadu do.	
		54. Khandrika do.	
	Chodavaram ...	55. Toyyeru.	
Kistna ..	Narasapur	1. Gurnaparru (Nidadavole estate).	Zamindaris.
		2. Machipurrpalem	
		3. Chinchinadu.	
		4. Gondi.	
		5. Kalagampudi and Peddamamidipalli.	
		6. Neradumilli.	
		7. Chinnamamidipalli.	
		8. Navarasapuram.	
		9. Ravipadu.	
		10. Vavidhanam.	
		11. Yelumanchili.	
		12. Vaddiparru agraharam.	Whole inam.
	Tannku	13. Undrajavaram zamin.	
		14. Itampadi.	Whole inams.
		15. Bhatlamungatur.	
		16. Bodupodu.	
		17. Chebrole khandrika.	
		18. Chintapalli.	
		19. Devarcheruvu khandrika.	
		20. Dontavaram.	
		21. Elctipadu.	
		22. Jatlapalem.	
		23. Kurumilli.	
		24. Kotapalli.	
		25. Narasimha Apparapuram.	
		26. Padala.	
		27. Pantapadu agraharam.	
		28. Subbamadumrpadu.	
		29 Tallaparem.	
		30. Tamarada.	
		31. Umamaheswaram.	
		32. Vallurpalli.	
		33. Venkatadri Appurpuram.	
		34. Venkatamanapuram.	
		35. Vippatti khandrika.	
		36. Yagarlapalli.	
		37. Venkatarajupuram.	
		38. Yellamilli.	
		39. Dumamanu.	
		40. Gurugunta khandrika.	Zamindari mokhasas.
		41. Gopavaram.	
		42 Kanura agraharam.	
		43. Karrivari Sevvaru.	
		44 Kattapadu.	
		45. Nandigampadu.	
		46. Sajjapuram	
		47. Sankarapuram.	
		48. Singamanupparam	
		49 Timmarajupalem.	
		50. Vijjeswaram.	
		51. Brahmanagadem.	
		52. Chilakapadu.	
		53. Gutera,	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna—*cont.*	Tanuku—*cont.* ...	54. Somarazu Illindalaparru.	
		55. Jaiganmari khandrika.	
		56. Konarayaram.	Zamindari mokhasas.
		57. Nandamur.	
		58. Surampudi.	
		59. Pedulada.	
	Ellore	60. Ambarupet	
		61. Tangellamudi	
		62. Mulukapuram.	
		63. Kottapalli *alias* Narayanapuram (junior and senior).	
		64. Malakacherla.	Zamindaris.
		65. Duddipudi.	
		66. Vallur estate (North and South).	
		67. Singanagudem.	
		68. Vadlapathavutanum.	
		69. Timmanagudem.	
		70. Vijayarayi (a), (b), (c).	
	Bezwada	70a. North Vallur estate	
		70b. South Vallur estate.	
		71. Tadikadapa (Chevendra estate).	
		72. Penamakur (Chevendra estate).	
		73. Gudavalli mokhasa.	
	Nuzvid	74. Vayyur estate.	
		75. Mirzapuram estate.	
		76. Kapileswarapuram.	
		77. Telaprole.	Zamindaris.
		78. Medur.	
		79. Gannavaram.	
		80. Ventrapragada	
		81. Musunur.	
		82. Jagannadhapuram	
		83. Kaduvakollu.	
		84. Veeravalli.	
		85. Lankapalli agraharam.	
		86. Kasukavilli agraharam.	
		87. Marrivada.	
		88. Dantagantla.	
		89. Ramannagudem	
		90. Sayapuram agraharam.	
		91. Ajjanpudi mokhasa.	
		92. Bhathumillipadu agraharam.	Whole inams.
		93. Chirivada.	
		94. Koyyagarapadu.	
		95. Validipadu.	
		96. Ampapuram.	
		97. Chinna Avutapalli.	
		98. Dibbanapudi.	
		99. Kuripirala –	
		100. Nagavarapadu.	
		101. Vellantala.	
		102. Bollapadu.	
		103. Gopavanipalem.	
	Gudivada	104. Chevendra Motta	
		105. Vayyur.	
		106. Mirzapuram.	
		107. Kapileswarapuram.	
		108. Telaprole.	Zamindaris.
		109. Musunur.	
		110. Ventrapragada.	
		111. Medur.	
		112. Gannavaram.	
		113 Pamulapadu.	
		114 Bellapadu.	
		115. Chedertipadu.	
		116. Chilakamudi	
		117. Chinalingala.	Whole inams.
		118 Chinayerkapadu.	
		119 Chirichintala.	
		120. Gangadharapuram.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna—*contd.*	Gudivada—*contd.*	121. Garuvindagunta.	
		122. Juvvanapudi.	
		123. Kulavapudi.	
		124. Kurmipadu.	
		125. Maheswarapuram.	
		126. Mandapadu.	
		127. Pedalingala.	
		128. Pottagunta.	
		129. Ravulapadu.	
		130. Somavarappadu.	
		131. Siddhantam.	
		132. Srinivasapuram.	
		133. Vaddulamuraka.	
		134. Chintalapudi.	
		135. Gandepudi.	
		136. Guntakodur.	
		137. Lellapudi.	
		138. Madhavaram.	
		139. Ramapuram.	
		140. Sandepudi.	
		141. Cheruvupalli.	
		142 Chiram.	
		143. Devaram.	
		144. Yelakurru.	
		145. Kakaravada.	
		146. Kotamaraguntu.	
		147. Mallavaram.	Whole inams.
		148. Mamidikolu.	
		149. Penaramilli.	
		150. Prakuda.	
		151. Puritipadu.	
		152. Ramachandrapuram.	
		153 Sankarabhavapuram.	
		154. Vemavaram	
		155. Venuvarappalem.	
		156. Venugunta.	
		157 Mir Inampalem.	
		158. Ilur.	
		159. Amuparam.	
		160. Chennuruvaripalem.	
		161 Daggumilli.	
		162. Garvallanka.	
		163. Gunavindapalli.	
		164. Hanumantapuram.	
		165. Madhavapuram.	
		166. Manillapalli.	
		167. Mulakalapalli.	
		168. Paidikondalapalem.	
		169. Paidimukkala.	
		170. Srirangapuram.	
		171. Velpur.	
		172 Vundrapudi.	
		173. Varutur.	
	Kaikalur	174. Chevendra Mutta	
		175. Chinna Tummidi.	
		176 Prodduvaka.	
		177. Vadali.	
		178. Gokinapudu.	
		179. Korragantapalem.	
		180. Allur.	Whole inams.
		181. Sobhanadriparam.	
		182. Kondur.	
		183. Sitanapalli.	
		184. Singapuram.	
		185. Gonepadu.	
		186. Sojamalapuram.	
	Divi...	187. Devarakota estate.	
		188. Kuchipudi.	Whole inams.
		189. Inampudi.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks
Kistna—*cont.*	Bandar	190. Gudur estate (North Vallur)	Zamindaris.
		191. South Vallur.	
		192. Krittivennu estate	
		193. Chittagudur.	
		194. Ragavaram.	
		195 Sultanagaram Gollapalem	
		196. Pinagudurlanka.	
		197. Ballipamu.	
		198. Davampalli.	
		199. Velavalapudi	Whole inams.
		200. Manimeswaram.	
		201. Gogunu.	
		202. Lellagaruvu.	
		203. Padapandraka.	
		204. Kanchakodur.	
		205. Garujepalli.	
		206. Akumarru.	
		207. Gadepudi.	
		208. Dirisavalli.	
	Bhimavaram ...	209. Suvanapalli	Zamindari mokhasas.
		210. Chinnanidrakolavu	
		211. Saripalli.	
		212. Tamtava.	
		213. Vakapalli.	
		214. Velagalapalli.	
		215. Pennada.	Whole inam villages.
		216. Dharmapuram.	
		217. Dumpagalapa.	
		218. Narasingarajapuram.	
		219. Vendra.	
		220. Agrahazagopavaram	
		221. Cherukaganarra.	
		222. Chinnamchandrapuram.	
		223. Kakaramilli.	
		224. Kristnapuram.	
		225. Muggulla.	
		226. Naganamilli.	
		227. Sidhapuram.	
		228. Varadarajapuram.	
		229. Venkatapuram.	
		230. Veeraswarapuram	
	Nandigama ...	231. Alarpado.	Do.
		232. Ramireddipalli	
	Tsanka	1. Nidadavole zamin.	In these estates the cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from theryot.
	Bhimavaram ...	2. Baharazalli zamin.	
		3. Kontivada zamin.	
	Narsapur	4. Chandaparru zamin.	
		5. Utada.	Whole inam.
		6. Mimmamchilipada.	
		7. Velivala.	
	Nuzvid	8. Bikunala.	
		9 Arugolanu mokhasa.	
	Kaikalur	10. Kalavapudi, "	
	Kovvur	11. Arulla.	
		12. Uratipadu.	
		13. Kadakatla.	
		14. Tadepalligudem.	
Guntur ...	Repalle	1. Arepalle (39·39 acres).	
	Guntur	2. Vaddheswaram	
	Tenali	3. Devarapalle,	
		4. Godavarru	
	Vinukonda	5. Peromallapalle.	
		6. Chittapuram.	
		7. Sangirala.	
		8. Telkapalu.	
	Ongole	9. Timmasamudram (Venkatagiri zamindari).	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kurnool ...	Markapur	1. Chowtupucharla.	
	Cumbum	2. Retlapalli.	
		3. Acantapalli.	
		4. Jangamguntla.	
		5. Brahmanapalli.	
		6. Nakunambadu.	
		7. Ayyavaripalli.	
	Nandikotkur ...	8. Sangameswaram	
		9. Kambalapalli.	
		10. Karivena.	
	Dhone	11. Parasnala.	
	Kurnool	12. Rora.	
Bellary ...	Adōni	1. Ponkaladinna.	
		2 Maliannabatte.	
Cuddapah ...	Proddatur	1. Kathavaram.	
		2. Peeshapad.	
		3. Somapuram.	
		4. Narravada.	
		5. Morrepapalli.	
		6. Nangunurpalle.	
		7. Bhallakkivaripalli.	
		8. Timmlapad.	
		9. Sarvireddipalle.	
		10. Vengammagaripalli.	
		11. Budithapad.	
		12. Annapasastrulapalli.	
	Pullampet	13. Nettuvaripalli.	
		14. Vallalavarikhandriga.	
	Cuddapah	15. Tadigotla Ramachandrapuram	
		16. Krishnapuram.	
		17. Ramarajupalle.	
		18. Sivalapalle.	
		19. Kokkarayapalle	
		20. Rayalupanthulapalle.	
		21. Dowlatepuram.	
		22 Chennimukkapalle	
		23. Boddayapalle.	
Nellore ...	Gudur	1. Kalahasti estate.	
	Kavali	2. Kalahasti estate.	
		3. Bhamaravappadu (a shrotriem of Pamur estate).	
	Kanigiri	4. Venkatagiri estate.	
		5. Pamur estate.	
	Udayagiri ...	6. Pamur estate.	
	Nellore	7. Venkatagiri estate.	
	Rapur	8. Ankupalli (whole inam).	
Chingleput ...	Madurantakam ...	1. Pillanthrikuppam shrotriem.	
		2. Madur shrotriem.	
	Saidapet	3. Kovalcheri shrotriem.	
		4. Ariyappanjeri.	
	Tiruvallur ...	5. Perumcheri zamin.	
		6. Rachur zamin.	
		7 Iveli agaram zamin.	
		8. Thalakanjeri zamin.	
		9. Mambakkam zamin	
		10. Agraharam zamin.	
	Ponneri	11. Minjur shrotriem.	
		12. Nandiyambakkam shrotriem.	
South Arcot.	Chidambaram ...	1. Mania Adan.	
	Cuddalore	2. Veeraperumanallur.	
		3. Thiruttaiyer.	
	Vriddhachalam ...	4. Irumanur.	
		5. Kirunur.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Chittoor ...	Chandragiri ...	1. Gollapalli.	
		2. Chigaruvada Dakshinapukhandriga	
North Arcot.	Arkonam	1. Jaghir Sayanararam.	
		2. ,, Tandalam.	
		3. Shrotrium Ochcheri.	
	Wallajah	4. ,, Mukundarajaparam.	
	Cheyar	5. ,, Natteri.	
		6. ,, Vengalathur.	
		7. ,, Sanjanallur.	
	Wandiwash ...	8. ,, Kattari.	
	Tiruvannamalai ...	9. ,, Kampapatta.	
		10. ,, Valavetti.	
		11. ,, Valakkunandal.	
	Tirupattur ...	12. Mitta Devastanam	
		13. ,, Chunnaveppampatti.	
		14. ,, Karuppanur.	
		15. ,, Pachchal.	
		16. ,, Narisampatti.	
		17. ,, Nariyanari.	
		18. ,, Pallipattu.	
		19 ,, Kodapattu.	
		20. ,, Rajamangalam.	
		21. ,, Tirumanjolai.	
		22. Whole inam Paiyanapalle.	
		,, Sigaranapalle.	
Salem ...	Attur	1. Jangamasamudram agraharam (whole inam).	
	Omalur	2. Karukkalvadi.	Karukkalvadi mitta.
		3 Muthanayakanpatti.	
		4. Sellapillaikottai mitta.	
		5. Pagalpatti mitta.	
		6. Nallakavundanpatti mitta	
		7. Pottapuram.	Whole inams.
		8. Gopinadapuram.	
		9. Alagasamudram.	
	Tirnchengode ...	10. Anmar.	Mittas.
		11. Kokkarayanpet.	
		12. Karumanur.	
		13. Kaliyanur.	Whole inams.
		14. Pallipalaiyam	
		15. Mamandi.	
		16. Ballakuli.	
		17. Kuthampundi.	
		18. Komarapalaiyam.	
		19. Kerangalpatti.	
	Uttangarai ...	20. Anandur.	Mittas.
		21. Vaniyeppatti.	
	Dharmapuri ...	22. Upparahalli (whole inam).	
		23. Marandahalli.	Mittas.
		24. Belagayapuram.	
		25. Semanur.	
		26. Nekkundi.	
	Krishnagiri ...	27. Atturhahalli (Mahendramangalam mitta).	Mittas.
		28. Kothagurigi.	
		29. Ponnaswaramattam.	
		30. Devasamudram.	Inams.
		31. Akkalapuram.	
		32. Jagadab.	
Coimbatore..	Pollachi	1. Uthukuli.	Zamindaris.
		2. Samathen.	
		3. Kottampatti.	
		4. Ramapetnam.	
		5. Peravipalaiyam.	
	Udamalpet ...	6. Thungavi.	
		7. Vedapatti.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Coimbatore—*contd.*	Coimbatore ...	*Jaghir Mylerippalayam.*	
		8. Palathorai	
		9. Thambagoundenpalaiyam	
		10. Nachipalaiyam.	
		11. Karuppagoundenpalaiyam.	
		Perur (whole inam).	
		12. Maruthampatti.	
Trichinopoly.	Musiri	1. Singilandapuram.	Turaiyur zamindari.
		2. Kilikkavadi.	
		3. Kirumbur.	
		4. Pudu Annapalaiyam.	
		5. Marilangai.	
		6. Karappadayampatti.	
		7. Senappanallur.	
		8. Tiruppattur.	
		9. Avaravalli.	
		10. Tiranarayanapuram.	
		11. Kidaram	Inam villages.
		12. Manamedu.	
		13 Valvelpattur.	
		14. Vengidanattam.	
		15. Jayankondan.	
		16. Umayapuram.	
		17. Karattampatti.	
		18. Mureli.	
		19 Kamakshipuram	
		20. Koppanapuri.	
	Namakkal ...	21. Palappatti mitta.	
		22. Naojakoudalam (agraharam).	
		23. Vengarai.	
		24. Agrahara Kannathur.	
		25. Bommalapalaiyam.	
		26. Manappalli (agraharam)	Inam villages.
		27. Andapuram do.	
		28. Kovappampatti do.	
		29. Pulanjeri do.	
		30. Agrahara Urukkarai.	
	Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	31. Tiramalavadi.	Inam villages.
		32. Tiramanur (Shrotriam).	
		33 Vilappanakuricchi.	
		34. Ariyalur zamindari.	
		35. Udaiyarpalaiyam zamindari.	
	Perambalur ...	36. Ariyalur zamindari.	
		37. Adathurai.	Inam villages.
		38. Agaram	
		39. Kurumbur.	
		40. Palambadi.	
		41. Uttattur	Cess payable on dry lands irrigated is leviable from the ryots.
	Kulittalai	42. Sevayam.	Inam villages.
		43. Settinhalram.	
		44 Kalingappatti.	
		45. Sattiruppatti	
		46. Ponnambalampatti.	
		47. Suriyanur.	
		48. Kadambarkovil.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	1. Palli Eri 2. Kadakadappu. 3. Kilasthakadu. 4. Kilakadukaval. 5. Ramaswami Katlai.	Chattram.	The cess payable on dry lands irrigated for dry crops is leviable from the ryots.
		6. Ramanathapuram.	Chattram.	
		7. Vadukakudi. 8. Maharajapuram. 9. Nadukaveri. 10. Kandiyur. 11. Kavur. 12. Tiruvalamboli. 13. Tiruchatorai. 14. Avikarai. 15. Viliyalathur. 16. Mathur.	Devastanam.	
	Mannargudi ...	17. Nidamangalam. 18. Perambur. 19. Mullavasal. 20. Mullavaneswarankatlai.	Chattram.	The cess payable on dry lands irrigated for dry crops is leviable from the ryots.
	Tirutturaipundi ...	21. Kilavannankorichi. 22. Mangal. 23. Therkukadu.	Whole inam.	
Madura.	Madura ...	1. Siruvalai. 2. Velliyakundram.	Zamin.	
		3. Sambandar Alangulam. 4. Melamadai. 5. Bethikulam. 6. Goripalayam. 7. Sokkikulam. 8. Attikulam (No. 55). 9. Parasuramanpatti. 10. Parayathikulam. 11. Vagaikulam. 12. Melapasungudi. 13. Kilapasungudi. 14. Kallikudi. 15. Melakurichi. 16. Alavandan. 17. Vittankulam. 18. Vairavanatham. 19. Udangudi. 20. Sambakulam. 21. Pillaiyarnattam. 22. Vayalur. 23. Veerapanjan. 24. Sivalingam. 25. Ekandaikulam. 26. Ulaganeri. 27. Perakkur. 28. Podasupatti. 29. Mathapuk. 30. Kundukulam. 31. Nadungulam. 32. Narasingam. 33. Kadakshavanendal. 34. Thethangulam. 35. Sirupuliyarthal.	Whole inam.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Madura—*cont.*	Madura—*cont.*	36. Thathangalam.	
		37. Kannigulam.	
		38. Kurothur.	
		39. Sothiyapatti.	
		40. Pappankulam.	
		41. Parayankulam.	
		42. Kannukudi.	
		43. Iraniyam.	
		44. Thulukangulam.	
		45. Iluppakudi.	
		46. Maruneveliyendal.	
		47. Alathur.	
		48. Kathakinar.	
		49. Sengulam.	
		50. Sembiyanenthal.	Whole inam.
		51. Nagankulam.	
		52. Tiruppalai.	
		53. Siruthen.	
		54. Kunnanenthal.	
		55. Vadugapatti.	
		56. Kurathangulam.	
		57. Veerapandi.	
		58. Veppankulam.	
		59. Poovakudi.	
		60. Savalakarayan.	
		61. Kallangulam.	
		62. Govindangundu Pappankulam.	
		63. Poonari.	
		64. Isalani.	
		65. Thonnenendal.	
		66. Kondapathan.	
		67. Sukangulam.	
		68. Pappakudi.	
		69. Poolangulam.	
		70. Kathavanendal.	
		71. Mundanayakam.	
		72. Kosanikulam.	
		73. Attikulam (No. 82).	Other estates.
		74. Vedathakulam.	
		75. Vellangulam.	
		76. Sithakur.	
		77. Pannikulam.	
		78. Vellaikuppam.	
		79. Kosappukal.	
		80. Mylangundu.	
		81. Vallakundu.	
	Mélur	82. Attakulam.	
		83. Arasappanpatti.	
		84. Unugal Paliyangulam.	
		85. Sorikulipatti.	
		86. Valniyankulam.	
		87. Veppadappu.	
		88. Kesiankulam.	
		89. Amoor.	
		90. Perungalakudi.	
		91. Pulippatti.	
		92. Kavattayanpatti.	
	Nilakkôttai	93. Achampatti.	Whole inam.
		94. Amaradaki.	
		95. Andipatti.	
		96. Bhodinayakanpatti.	
		97. Chinnamanayakanpatti.	
		98. Elavangulam.	
		99. Kundaiyanpatti.	
		100. Nagari.	
		101. Panmakudi.	
		102. Porali.	
		103. K. Sambakulam.	
		104. Chittalangudi.	
		105. Thottampatti.	

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Madura—*cont.*	Nilakkottai—*cont.*	106. Thumbachampatti. 107. Thirumaluatham. 108. Thiruvalavayanallur. 109. Urseri. 110 Vellakulam. 111. Vavidamarudur 112. Inam Mettupatti. 113. Chatravallalapatti. 114. Ammayanayakanur zamindari.	Whole inam.
	Tirumangalam ...	115. Uthapanayakanur zamindari. 116. Inam Melauthal village.	
	Periyakulam ...	117. Bodinayakkanur.	
	Palni	118. Ayakudi zamin. 119. Rettayambadi zamin.	
	Dindigul	120. Kannivadi zamin.	
Ramnad ...	Srivilliputtur ...	1. Sojtar. 2. Kollangondan. 3. Sivagiri.	
	Sattur	4. Meenatchipuram. 5. Naranapuram. 6. Viswanattam. 7. Muthuramanpatti. 8. Gollapatti.	
	Tirupattur	9. Erumaipatti.	
Tinnevelly ...	Ambasamudram ...	1. Urkad dusbah. 2. Rowthapern. 3. Koilkulam. 4. Sattupathu. 5. Thiruvaliswaram. (Urkad zamin.) 6. Kallidaikurichi * (Urkad zamin). 7. Singampatti zamin.	* Cess payable on single crop lands newly cultivated with second crop and on dry lands newly irrigated is leviable from ryots.
	Tenkasi	8. Sopanallur mitta. 9. Vallam mitta.	

SCHEDULE C.

Ganjam ...	Berhampur division.	1. Peddakimadi (jeroyati portion) ...	The water cess payable is leviable in equal shares from the land-holder and the ryot.

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Ganjam—*contd.*	Goomsur division ...	2. Guntupada.	Dharakota zamindari.	The water-cess payable on lands irrigated is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot. The water cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop in estates 2 to 9 is, however, leviable exclusively from the ryots.
		3. Dowgam.		
		4. Govardhanapuram.		
		5. Gongapuram.		
		6. Kommasasanam.		
		7. Sasapuram.		
		8. Kommaguda.		
		9. Osurupalli.		
		10. Kolasatia		
		11. Landajavali.		
		12. Ballisara.		
		13. Sammanthapalli.		
		14. Seppuvapalli.		
		15. Gaitasasanam.		
		16 Ballichayi.		
		17. Kondobondho.		
		18 Rampuram.		
		19. Thangathambapalli.		
		20. Talapothu.		
		21. Ponkalabadi.		
		22. Padia Damodarapalli.		
		23. Khurakhayi.		
		24. Jagannathapalli.		
		25. Jagannathapalli (near Guntapada).		
		26. Jagamohono.		
		27. Amburabadi.		
		28. Damodarapalli.		
		29. Denkisalo.		
		30. Kirikirajhoto.		
		31. Mahapodoro.		
		32. Nuvagam.		
		33. Amalapada.		
		34. Patraparam.		
		35. Sannamadhi.		
		36. Simmakhayi.		
		37. Khonmoro.		
		38. Putta.		
		39. Borigada.		
		40. Bahadagada.		
		41. Dasamuudali		
		42. Kallagada.		
		43. Lakshmipuram.		
		44. Mundimorai.		
		45. Nohbento.		
		46. Radhacharanapalli.		
		47. Saradapuram.		
		48. Kusurabo.		
		49. Ghasipalli.		
		50. Khoiraputti.		
		51. Koitada.		
		52. Gambhazigada.		
		53. Kankarada.		
		54. Kowdia.		
		55. Ramachandrapuram.		
		56. Kuntedhadiya.		
		57. Matiaborai.		
		58. Paniambata.		
		59. Sasapuram.		
		60. Sipaambata.		
		61. Tikakhandi.		
		62. Tulasipodoro.		
		63 Dhutia Dharmarayapuram.	Chinnakimedi zamindari.	The water-cess payable is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot.
		64. Devalapadi.		
		65. Bodiki.		
		66. Dayanidhipuram.		
		67. Purushottapuram.		
		68. Kasudaemarayapuram		
		69. Sarugada.	Aska zamindari.	
		70. Dangadi		

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Ganjam—*cont.*	Goomsur division—*cont.*	71. Origodo 72. Bollach 73. Jivaveli 74. Berapalli. 75. Koitapalli. 76 Bhallibhago.	Government whole inam.	The water-cess payable is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot.
	Chatrapur division...	77. Srukhapalli. 78. Polasi		Water-cess for first crop is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot; second crop charge from ryots only.
Guntur.	Tenáli division ...	1. Varahapuram. 2. Boddunuropadu. 3. Chinaparmi. 4. Pulichintalapallem. 5. Pottumarru. 6. Babjipalli. 7. Abbinagadavalli. 8. Guravindapalli. 9. Koditadiparru.		Water-cess is leviable in equal shares from the landholders and the ryots.
Madura.	Madura	1. Kulanedungulam village (inam). 2. Pattukurichi village (inam).		The water-cess is leviable from the landholder and the ryot in equal shares.

Fort St. George, November 17, 1913.

No. 855.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 1st January 1914, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification, shall be constituted "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE.

Number	District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
1	South Canara ..	Coondapoor ..	Baindur Extension No. 1 in Yedtare village	Starting from cairn No. 1 about 80 yards east of the line between cairns Nos. 65 and 66 of the Baindur reserve and about one furlong due south of the latter cairn, the boundary runs south-east for one furlong to cairn No. 2; thence, south-west for about 50 yards to cairn No. 3, north-west for about one furlong to cairn No. 4, and north-east for about 100 yards to the starting point.
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	Baindur Extension No. 11 survey No. 203-2 of Yedtare village	Starting from cairn No. 1 about 150 yards north-east of cairn No. 65 of the Baindur reserve, the boundary runs east for about 170 yards to cairn No. 2; thence, south for about 160 yards to cairn No. 3, west for about 170 yards to cairn No. 4 and north for about 160 yards to the starting point.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913.

No. 556.—With effect from 1st January 1914 the following villages of the Chittoor and Palmaner taluks of Chittoor district will be transferred to the Gudiyatta taluk of the North Arcot district :—

Name of the village.	Boundaries of the village proposed to be transferred	In what taluk situated	To what taluk the transfer is made.
1. Charagalla	North, part of Utla village of Palmaner taluk to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 2); east (1) Kompasamudram and (2) Nellur; south (1) Erapalli and (2) Muttakam, west, part of Utla village, Palmaner taluk, to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 2).	Palmaner taluk	Gudiyattam taluk.
2. Utla (part), *i.e.*, S. Nos. 7 to 18 and the eastern portion of S. No. 6 included in R F.	North, part of Boyashimmagaripalli, of Palmaner taluk to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 3), east (1) Muskam and (2) Charagalla, south, Erapalli, west, part of Utla to be retained in Palmaner taluk	Do.	Do.
3. Boyashimmagaripalli (part), *i.e.*, western portion of S. No. 243 A included in R F.	North (1) part of Boyashimmagaripalli to be retained in Palmaner taluk; east, Sathipalli; south, part of Utla village of Palmaner taluk to be transferred to the Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 2); west, part of Boyashimmagaripalli to be retained in Palmaner taluk	Do.	Do.
4. Muskam	North, Palmaner taluk, east and south, Sathipalli; west, Rangampet	Do.	Do.
5. Valdanipellam (part), *i.e.*, S. Nos. 271 to 293 and 297	North, part of Kantalcheruvu, Chittoor taluk, to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 7); east, part of Dakshanapatapellam of Chittoor taluk to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 8), part of Valdanipellam to be retained in Chittoor taluk; south (1) Ramalal and (2) Chogondrum west, Moddinyapu.	Chittoor taluk.	Do.
6. Dakshanapatapellam (part), *i.e.*, western portion of S. No. 864 A included in R.F.	North, part of Kantalcheruvu Chittoor taluk, to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 7); east, part of Dakshanapatapellam to be retained in Chittoor taluk, south part of Valdanipellam of Chittoor taluk to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk, west, part of Kantalcheruvu, Chittoor taluk, to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 7)	Do.	Do.
7. Kantalcheruvu (part), *i.e.*, S. Nos. 91 A to F and the western portion of S. No. 912 included in R F.	North, Bangarupellam zamindari, Chittoor taluk; east, part of Kantalcheruvu to be retained in Chittoor taluk and part of Dakshanapatapellam to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 6); south, part of Valdanipellam, Chittoor taluk, to be transferred to Gudiyattam taluk (*vide* No. 6), west (1) Danakandapalli and (2) Bangarupalayam zamindari.	Do.	Do.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1913

No. 557.—Under sections 12, 24 and 29 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886, as amended by Act I of 1913, and in exercise of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Governor in Council prescribes in supersession of the previous notifications issued on the subject, the following rules for regulating the compounding, blending and bottling of potable foreign liquor for the purposes of sale. These rules will come into force from 1st April 1914

I. In these rules—

(*a*) "Compounding" means the artificial preparation of foreign liquor by the addition to imported or locally-made spirit of flavouring or colouring matter or both.

(*b*) "Blending" means the mixing together of spirits or wines of different strengths or qualities but of the same description.

(*c*) "Bottling" means bottling as defined in section 3 (25-A) of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886, as amended by Act I of 1913.

NOTE.—These rules do not apply to the operation of blending of country spirits in distilleries or warehouses under the Distillery and Warehouse rules or to bottling in breweries

II. No compounding or blending of foreign liquor is permitted, except in premises duly licensed in this behalf, by the Collector. Such licenses will, in the case of compounding operations conducted in distilleries, be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari.

III. These licenses will be granted only to persons holding a wholesale license for the sale of foreign liquor or to licensed distillers. The fee for a license for compounding or blending or for both taken out for the same premises, will be Rs. 250 per annum.

IV. When any wholesale vendor of foreign liquor or any licensed distiller desires to carry on operations of compounding or blending or both, he will submit an application to the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari, as the case may be, stating the nature of the operations he desires to perform and the premises where such operations are to be performed. On receipt of such applications, the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari will decide whether a license should be granted

V. No colouring or flavouring substance may be added to any liquor until such substance has been examined and passed by the Board and only in such proportion as the Board may, on examination, direct.

VI. Where plain spirit has been imported coloured, a quart sample should be submitted to the Board's Laboratory together with an ounce sample of any essence which it is proposed to add to it.

VII. The Board may impose such fee not exceeding Rs. 2 as it considers necessary for each examination.

VIII. All bottles or other receptacles containing liquor that has been compounded or blended in India for sale must be labelled as having been compounded or blended in India.

IX. Foreign liquor may not be bottled for sale except under a license to be granted in that behalf by the Collector in the case of imported liquor and by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkári in the case of liquor locally manufactured. Such licenses shall be granted only to holders of wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor and to licensed distillers on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

X. Bottles containing liquor compounded or blended in India for sale must bear labels specifying the nature of the liquor contained therein, *e.g.*, whether it is whisky, brandy, gin, rum or wine, the name of the place where it is bottled, the name of the bottler and the country of origin.

XI. Bottles filled in India with liquor imported in bulk from foreign countries when intended for sale, must bear labels specifying the nature of the liquor contained therein, the country of origin, the name of the bottler and the fact that the bottling was done in India.

XII. When any operations of compounding, blending or bottling are to be carried on by a licensee he must notify to the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari, as the case may be, the days and hours during which such operations will be carried on and it will be the duty of the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari to ensure that they are conducted in accordance with the conditions of the license.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a village chavadi at Pudupalaiyam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaiboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, Pudupalaiyam village			
Dry Sold, No. 727 C.	V. Muthuswami Mudaliyar ..	North and east, remainder of field No. 727-3; south, fields Nos. 728 and 732; west, field No. 732.	acre. ·04

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·54 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the Bollavaram tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaiboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Nandyal taluk, Bollavaram village.			
Dry, S. No. 34-2 ..	Gaddirachu, Bodilingudu, Lingadu, son of Chinna Pullagadu, and Nagadu, son of Obigadu.	North, S. No. 32; east, S. No. 34-1; south, Timmapuram land; west, S. No. 34-3.	acre ·37
Timmapuram village			
Dry, S. No. 33-2 ..	Chittapu Sama Reddi ..	North, S. No. 34; east, S. No. 33-1; south, S. No. 13; west, S. No. 34	17
		Total ..	·54

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·415 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Forest road from Ramaswampatti to Andipatti; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka with survey or pannaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Nilakkottai taluk, Inam Sirumanaickampatti village.		cents.
Nattamai inam, dry, S. No. 356	167, Pattadar, Valaya Reddi; enjoyer, Venkitaswami Reddi	North, S. No. 345; east, remainder; south, S. No. 356, west, remainder.	18
Karnam inam, dry, S. No. 358.	171. Pattadar, Krishna Reddi; enjoyer, Krishna Reddi.	North, S. No. 359, east, remainder; south, S. No. 360, west, remainder.	26
Dry, S. No. 365 ..	97 Pattadar, Ponnan Perumal Nayudu (minor), Suppanimal (guardian); enjoyer, Sangama Reddi.	North, S. No. 366; east, remainder, south, S. No. 364, west, remainder.	18
Karnam inam, dry, S No. 364	Pattadar, Venkitaswami Reddi; enjoyer, Sangama Reddi.	North, S. No. 365; east, remainder, south, S No 363, west, remainder	17
Dry, S. No. 366	7 Pattadar Venkitaswami Reddi; enjoyers, 1 Venkitaswami Reddi .. 6 cents. 2. Alagiriswami Reddi .. 6 ,, 3. Obi Reddi .. 12 ,, 4 Palni Reddi .. 4 ,, 5. Lakshmammal .. 6 ,, Total .. 35 ,,	North, S. No 363, east, remainder; south, S. No. 367, west, remainder.	35
Do. No 367 ..	57. Pattadar, Ramalinga Reddi; enjoyer, Ramalinga Reddi.	North, S. No. 366, east, remainder; south, S No. 368; west, remainder.	12
Do. No. 367 ..	66. Pattadar, Govindaswami Reddi and two others, enjoyers, Ramalinga Reddi .. 6 cents. Guruswami Reddi .. 4 ,, Total .. 12 ,,	Do. do	18
Do. No. 369 ..	33-1. Pattadars, Singama Reddi and Ramaswami Reddi; enjoyers, Singama Reddi and Ramaswami Reddi (6 cents).	North, S. No. 367; east, remainder; south, S No. 370, west, remainder	24
Do. No. 369 ..	18 Pattadars, Thirumi Reddi and three others, enjoyer, Velugonda Reddi (9 cents)		
Do. No. 369 ..	68. Pattadar, Venkitaswami Reddi; enjoyer, Venkitaswami Reddi (30 cents).		
Do. No. 370 ..	51. Pattadar, Sona Gurusa Reddi; enjoyer, Rangappa Reddi.	North, S No. 369, east, remainder; south, S. No. 371; west, remainder.	30
Do. No. 371 ..	1. Pattadars, Ku Sankama Naicker and others; enjoyer, Arumuga Naicker (5½ cents).	North, S. No. 370; east, remainder; south, S. No 372; west, remainder	23
Do. No 371 ..	3. Pattadars Thana Sangama Reddi and two others, enjoyer, Sangama Reddi (6½ cents)		
Do. No. 371 ..	66 Pattadar, Minakshi Reddi; enjoyer, Minakshi Reddi (5½ cents).		
Do. No. 371 ..	62. Pattadar, Sappa Kone; enjoyer Aiya Kone (5½ cents)		
Do. No 373 ..	3. Pattadar, Thana Sangama Reddi; enjoyer, Sangama Reddi (.6 cents)	North, S No 371, east, remainder; south, S. No 373, west, remainder.	48
Do. No. 372 ..	66. Pattadar, Minakshi Reddi; enjoyer, Minakshi Reddi (10 cents)		
Do. No. 373 ..	26 Pattadar, Sappa Kone, enjoyer, Aiya Kone (10 cents).		
Do. No 373 ..	24 Pattadars Periya Karuppi and others; enjoyers, Periya Karuppi and Mayardi (10 cents).		
Do. No. 306 ..	69 Pattadar, Vellambani Kone, enjoyer, Sandana Kone	North, remainder, east, remainder and S No. 1330 of Kachakatti; south, S No. 308; west, remainder.	7
Do. No. 306 ..	70 Pattadar, Periya Sellan; enjoyers, Periya Sellan and Ramanathan.	Do. do.	30
Pulkavadi inam, dry, S No. 308	Pattadar, Nallamuthu Pillai, enjoyers, Govinda Reddi and Venkitaswami Reddi.	North, S. No. 306; east and south, remainder, west, S. No. 307	4
Dry, S. No. 307 ..	18. Pattadar, Pallan Sevian (Title-deed No. 342), enjoyer, Pallan Sevian.	North, remainder; east, S. No. 308; south, remainder; west, S. No 312.	10

Description of land, wet or dry, thatt or pucca house, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Madras district, Pillaiperi taluk, Thathampatti village.		CENTS.
Personal inam, dry, S No 313 ;	Umayora Begum Pillai (inamdar), enjoyers, Pallan, Sokkan and Kannaka Rowthan (equal shares).	North, remainder ; east, S. No 307 south, S. No. 311 ; west, remainder.	30
Dry, S No 311 ..	60. Pattadar, Gurunathan Servai and Muthukaruppan Servai ; enjoyers, Gurunathan Servai and Muthukaruppan Servai.	North, S. No. 312, east and south, remainder ; west, S. No. 316.	14
Do. No. 313 ..	58 Pattadar, Para Kali ; enjoyer, Rakkappa Kone (mortgagee).	Do. do.	14
Do. No 314 .	42 Pattadar, Veerakalian ; enjoyer, Veerakalian	North, remainder ; east, S. No 311 ; south, S No 316 ; west, remainder	16
Do. No. 344 ..	8. Pattadar, No. Rangappa Reddi ; enjoyer, Kolandaivelu Sambam.	North, S. No. 314 ; east, remainder ; south, S. No. 346 ; west, remainder.	10
Do. No. 344 ..	105. Pattadar, Sinnan ; enjoyer, Sinnan ..	Do. do.	20
Do. No. 344 ..	50. Pattadar, Sinna Servagan ; enjoyer, Sinna Servagan	Do. do.	20
Do. No. 345 ..	80. Pattadar, Govinda Reddi ; enjoyer, Velavatham Asari.	North, S. No 314 ; east, remainder ; south, S. No. 346 ; west, remainder	20
Do. No. 345 ..	62. Pattadar, Garava Reddi ; enjoyer, Angammal.	Do. do.	20
Do. No. 346 ..	59. Pattadars, Uthirappa Reddi and others ; enjoyers— 1. Uthirappa Reddi .. 10 cents 2. Valavi Reddi .. 14 „ 3. Sappa Reddi .. 6 „ 4. Angammal .. 5 „ Total .. 45 „	North, S. No. 345 ; east, remainder ; south, S. No. 365 ; west, remainder.	45
	Kadaikjeri village.		
Dry, S. No. 1235 C-1-B	249. Pattadar, Errakondama Reddi, enjoyer, Errakondama Reddi.	North S. No. 1236 C 1-A ; east, S. No. 1235 C-2, south, S. No. 1242, west, S. No 1241.	17
Do. No. 1242 E-2.	280. Pattadar, V. Singama Reddi ; enjoyer, V. Singama Reddi.	North, S. No. 1235, east and south, S. No. 1242 E-1 ; west, S. No. 1242 S.	1
Do. No. 1242 S-2	257. Pattadar, Ramaswami Reddi ; enjoyer, Ramaswami Reddi.	North, S. No. 1242 S-1 ; east, S. No 1242 K ; south, S. No. 1242 S-3 ; west, S No. 1242 T.	1½
Do No. 1242 T-2	251. Pattadar, Kondama Reddi ; enjoyer, Kondama Reddi.	North, S. No. 1242 J-1 ; east, S. No. 1242 S-2, south, S. No 1242 W ; west, S. No. 1241.	2
Do. No. 1242 W-2	288. Pattadar, A. Errakondama Reddi ; enjoyer, Errakondama Reddi.	North, S No 1242 T-2 ; east, S No. 1242 W-2 ; south, S. No. 1242 W-1 ; west, S. No 1241	1
Do. No 1090 B-2.	84. Pattadar, Vellian and others, enjoyer, Malayne Servai	North, S. No. 1090 B-3 ; east, S. No. 1091 ; south, S. No 1090 B-1 ; west, S No 1092	5
Do. No 1092 B	210. Pattadars, Vellaichami Pillai and others ; enjoyer, Samavela Pillai.	North, S. No. 1092 A ; east, S. No. 1090 ; south, S No. 1093 ; west, S. No. 1092 A.	13
Do. No. 1093 B ..	58 Pattadar, Mariappa Kudumbu ; enjoyer, Mariappa Kudumbu.	North, S No. 1092 ; east and south, No. B. No. 1093 A ; west, S. No 1087,	6
Do. No. 1085 S ..	551 Pattadars, Soundaram and others, enjoyers, Soundaram and others.	North, S. No. 1085 A, east, S. Nos 1088 C and 1087 ; south, S. Nos. 1088 C and 1093, west, S. No. 1085 A.	10
Do No. 1093 ..	101 Pattadars, Velli Paramu and others ; enjoyers, Velli Paramu and others.	North and east, S. No. 1085 ; south, remainder, west, S. No. 1087.	4
Tatti inam, dry, S No. 1087 B.	Patadar, Sw. Palni Sambam ; enjoyer, Palni Sambam.	North, S No. 1083 A ; east S No. 1083 ; south, S. No. 1082 C ; west, S, No. 1089.	7
Dry, No. 1086 F-2 ..	55. Pattadar, Kannan Rowthan ; enjoyer, Kannan Rowthan.	North, S. No 1086 F-1 ; east, S. No. 1082, south, S. No. 1616, west, S. No 1086 E.	9
Do. No. 1316 A-2.	497 Pattadar, Singama Reddi, enjoyers, Seppan, Sambam and Kader Mohideen Rowthan.	North, S No. 1316 ; east and south, S No 1316 A-1 ; west, S. No. 1316 B	11
Do. No 1316 C-2.	550. Pattadar, Si. Vellia Rowthan ; enjoyer, Vellia Rowthan.	North, S. No. 1316 C-1 ; east, S. No. 1316 D, south, S No. 1316 C-3 ; west S. No 1317	6
Do. No. 1316 E-2.	96 Pattadar, Vyapuri, enjoyer, Vyapuri.	North, S. No. 1316 E-3, east, S. No 1316 A ; south, S No. 1325 F-1 ; west, S. No. 1316 C.	12
Do. No. 1317 B-2.	106. Pattadar, Maruthai ; enjoyer, Maruthai.,	North, S No 1317 B-3 ; east, S No 1318 south, S. No. 1317 E-1 ; west, S No 1316.	6
Do. No. 1318 B ..	11. Pattadar, Minoy Veerava Pillai, enjoyer, Uthirappa Reddi (previous mortgagee), Subramania Pillai, purchaser.	North, S. No. 1318 C, east, S. No 1317, south, S No. 1318 A, west, S No. 1328.	4
Do. No. 1325 C-2	202 Pattadar, A. Subba Reddi ; enjoyer, A. Subba Reddi.	North, S. No. 1325 C-1, east, S. No 1325-D, south, S. No. 1325 C-2, west, S. No. 1323.	18
Do No 1325 D-2	16. Pattadar, B. Subban Chetti, enjoyer, B. Subban Chetti	North, S No. 1325 D-1, east, S. No 1318, south, S No. 1325 D-1 ; west, S No 1325 C-2,	8
Do No. 1328 A-2	66. Pattadar, Nachammal ; enjoyer, Nachammal	North, S No 1328 A-1 ; east, S. No. 1325 south and west, S. No. 1329.	3

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.

Mahara district, Nilakkottai taluk, Kachakatti village—cont.

Panjanja manjuvu, dry, S No. 1329-E.	Pattadar, Erukkandanna Reddi; enjoyer, Erukkandanna Reddi.	North, S. No. 1329 A; east, S. No. 1328; south, S. No. 1329 C; west, S. No. 1330	CENTS. 51
Dry, S No. 1329 D-2.	114. Pattadar, Karuppana Kone; enjoyer, Karuppana Kone.	North, S No. 1370 D-1; east, S. No. 1329; south, S No. 1329 D-3; west, Thathampatti S No. 306	12
		Total	6·115 acs.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·025 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a thana shed at Nandivada Kommarajapuram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Palkonda taluk, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Palkonda and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.

Vizagapatam district, Palkonda taluk, Nandivada Kommarajapuram village.

Inam, wet	Brahmajn Satyanarayanamurthi of Vizagapatam	North and east, remaining portion of the land proposed to be acquired; south, Local Fund road; west, garga and channel.	ACRS. 025

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·97 acre, be the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Nallajarla to Nallajarla forest reserve; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.

Ellore district, Ellore taluk, Kommara North village.

Mokhasa land, dry. S. No. 83	Tondra Lakshmayh Garu, Tondra Narsiah Garu and Tondra Kottamma Garu.	North, portion of No. 82, mokhasa land and public path; east, R.S. No 79-82 of Kothapalli; south, portion of S. No. 82 of mokhasa land; west, R.S. No 78-98 of Kothapalli and part of mokhasa land of Kommara North.	ACS. 97

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·65 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Nallajarla to Nallajarla

forest reserve; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, fasli or permanokke, work survey or patta sh number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Tenugupiem taluk, Nallajerla village		Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 681 E	Talluri Venkataswami and Indepalli Yegnayya.	North, No 773; east, No. 681 A; south, No. 681 A, west, Nos 681 and 773.	·02
Do No 683 A	Jeddyala Nagayya	North and east, No. 773; south, No. 683 B; west, No 773	·48
Do. No. 687 A.	Ghanta Erabaiah	North and east, No. 773; south, No 687 B; west, No 773	·08
Do. No. 794 E.	Obilineni Subbarayudu ..	North, No 794 A, east, No. 793; south, No 773, west, No. 794 A.	·10
Do. No 794 C.	Do.	North, No. 794 A, east, No. 793; south, No. 773; west, No. 794 A.	·28
Do. No. 692 A.	Challari Venkula ..	North, No. 713 east, No. 693; south, No. 692 B; west No. 692 B	·06
Do. No. 693 A.	Balusu Lakshmiah	North, No. 773; east, No. 732; south, No 693 B, west, No 694.	·69
Do. No 694 A.	Pasari Ramayya	North, No. 773, east, No 693; south, No 694 B; west, No 773	·19
Do. No. 772 A.	Annamareddi Gangiah and Tirumalarayudu.	North, No 773; east, No 784, south, No. 772 west, No. 771	·20
Do. No. 771 A.	Vegi Narayya ..	North, No. 1134; east, No. 773; south, No. 771 B west, No. 1134	·61
Do. No 1145 B.	Ampalli Venkappa	North, No. 1145 A; east, No. 1139; south, No 1144; west, No 1146	·80
		Total ..	2 55

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1913.

Under paragraph 181, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. Thomas Ian Sutherland-Mackay Assistant Engineer, is granted, with effect from the 8th December 1913 or date of relief, language leave for seventeen days.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913.

Mr. Richard William Formby, Executive Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for nineteen days.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Charles Henry Briant, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, and Assistant Engineer, Supernumerary, is, on return from leave, posted to the I Circle.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

Mr. William John Davis, Assistant Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Tondiar Project division.

In partial modification of the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th October 1913, Mr. Richard Francis Stoney, Executive Engineer, will, on return from leave, be attached in the first instance to the office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., and then transferred to the charge of the Public Works Stores Division, Madras.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

M.R.Ry. K. V. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, on, on relief in the College of Engineering, Madras, posted to the VI Circle.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St George, December 2, 1913.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 5th November 1913.

No. 321.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the South Indian Railway Company, on behalf of the Travancore Durbar, of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Quilon to Trivandrum, a length of 38 15 miles.

The railway will be known as the Quilon-Trivandrum Extension of the Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) Railway.

Fort St. George, December 9, 1913.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 25th November 1913.

No. 346.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 467-R.P.

Simla, the 14th November 1913.

TERMS ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARE PREPARED TO CONSIDER OFFERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION BY THE AGENCY OF PRIVATE COMPANIES OF BRANCH LINES FORMING FEEDERS EITHER TO STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE OR OF RAILWAYS WORKED BY COMPANIES.

Resolution.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following information is published detailing the conditions on which the Government of India will be prepared to receive applications for the grant of financial assistance to companies formed to provide capital for the construction of such branch railways as Government may be prepared to entrust to companies. The terms offered have been made considerably more liberal in several respects.

2. No concession can be granted for the construction of a branch line until the line has been surveyed and detailed estimates of its cost and an adequate report on its traffic prospects have been prepared by an agency approved by the Government of India. When promoters are desirous that such a survey should be made an application should be submitted to the Railway Board in the form prescribed in memorandum B, attached.

3. The conditions on which concessions for the construction of branch lines will be granted are as follows :—

(i) The prospectus of the company to be formed for the purpose of providing capital for the line must be submitted to, and approved by, the Government of India before issue. The capital of the company must be expressed in rupees, and subscription must be invited only in India. The amount of capital to be raised will be subject to the approval of the Government of India and the construction of the line will not be begun until the Government of India are satisfied that capital sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure has been subscribed.

(ii) The railway shall be built according to plans and estimates approved by the Government of India, and must conform to the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed. The gauge of the line, the route followed, the situation of stations, and details of a similar character shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

(iii) All land in British Territory which is, in the opinion of the Government of India required for the construction of the line, will be provided free of charge, excluding land permanently or temporarily required for quarrying ballast, for brickfields, and similar purposes.

(iv) The results of existing surveys will be made available to persons applying for concessions under these rules. In cases where this is considered advisable by the Railway Board, fresh surveys will be made at the request of promoters inquiring into the probable prospects of any projected line on the understanding that no preferential claim to a concession for the construction of the line is thereby established. If permission be eventually given for the construction of any line, the cost of all surveys, whether special surveys or surveys previously made at the cost of or with the approval of Government, shall be included in the capital cost of the railway. The Government of India expressly disclaim all responsibility for the accuracy of any survey, plan, estimate, or other information supplied by them.

(v) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India at the charges and on the conditions in force for the time being for similar services on State railways.

(vi) Railway materials for the construction of the branch line will be carried over railways owned and worked by the State at the special rates charged for similar materials belonging to State railways.

(vii) The Government of India will grant financial assistance to approved companies either in the shape of a guarantee of interest, or of a rebate to the branch line company from the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch. Assistance in the latter form can only be promised where the main line is worked by the State; but the Government of India will, in other cases, endeavour to arrange on behalf of the branch line company a similar agreement with the company working the parent line. A rebate and a guarantee of interest cannot be granted simultaneously in respect of the same branch line. In cases where the entire capital is raised by the issue of shares the following terms will apply :—

(a) *Guarantee of interest.*—The Government of India will be prepared to guarantee from the close of the period during which interest is payable out of capital interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the approved paid-up share capital of the company to the end of the financial year in respect of which the dividend is declared, subject to the condition that all surplus profits which may be earned by the company after paying interest on the paid-up share capital at the rate of 5 per cent. shall be equally divided between the Government and the company. This guarantee, where given, will remain in force until the line is purchased by the Government. Any sums payable by the Government under the guarantee shall be payable in rupees.

(b) *Rebate.*—When the branch line connects with a railway owned and worked by the State, the Government of India will be prepared to allow the company in respect of and at the end of each financial year by way of rebate, such a sum, not exceeding in any year the net earnings (exclusive of earnings derived from the carriage of revenue stores) from traffic interchanged between such State railway and the branch line as shall, together with the net earnings of the branch line, make up an amount equal to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the approved paid up share capital of the company. This undertaking will be subject to the proviso that, when the net earnings of the company, without the assistance of a rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. on the paid-up share capital, the surplus shall be divided equally between the Government and the company. The payment of rebate shall commence at the close of the period during which interest is payable from capital. Payments on account will, subject to subsequent adjustment, be permissible at the end of each half-year. For the purpose of calculating the rebate, the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch will be assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earning of the whole main line system, including the branch, bear to the gross earnings of the whole system.

(viii) (a) If, in the case of a concession granted under either of the conditions of the foregoing paragraph, it be intended by the branch line company to construct and work the branch line itself, the amount to be spent each year on working expenses will be subject to the approval and sanction of the Government of India.

(b) In such cases the Government of India may from time to time appoint any one person to be a Director of the branch line company who shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees appointed by the Board of Directors of the company or by the company in relation to the undertaking or any other matter connected therewith, and shall have power to exercise at his discretion an absolute veto in all proceedings of the Board of Directors and shall not be removable except by the Government of India and may act by a Deputy appointed by the Government of India.

(c) If a branch line company, which has been granted financial assistance under clause vii (a) above and permitted to work the railway by its own agency, be guilty of any breach of contract or of gross mismanagement, or if the working expenses of the railway exceed the gross earnings for six consecutive half-years, the Government of India may at any time, after giving six months' notice, assume the working of the railway by State or any other agency. If the working of the line is so assumed, the terms of working will be fixed by Government.

(ix) Where the main line is a railway owned and worked by the State the main line administration will, if it is so desired, work the branch line for a percentage of the gross earnings of the branch. When the branch and main lines are of the same gauge this percentage will usually be that obtaining on the whole system, including the branch, from time to time, but will not in any case exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will include all charges on account of the use of the main line rolling stock subject to the condition that the company shall, if and when required to do so during the continuance of the working contract, bear the capital portion of the cost as stated by Government of strengthening the permanent-way and bridges of the branch line to enable the rolling stock for the time being of the working railway to be used on it without restriction. Where the gauges are not the same, special working terms will be fixed in each case. When the main line is not worked by State agency, the Government of India, if desired to do so by the branch line company, will endeavour to negotiate similar terms for working with the main line administration.

(x) No capital expenditure by the branch line company shall be recognised, as between the Government of India and the company, unless the prior sanction of the Government of India to that expenditure has been obtained. The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, or to borrow money, otherwise than for purely temporary purposes, except on conditions to be specified by these authorities.

(xi) Any unexpended capital which the company may have shall be invested or deposited at interest in a manner to be approved by the Government of India and in the name of the company, but in that of the Managing Agents, and the return therefrom shall be treated as net earnings of the railway.

(xii) The branch line company, if so required, shall keep accounts in forms approved by the Government of India, and they shall supply, free of charge, all accounts required by the Government. The accounts will be subject to audit by officers appointed by the Government.

(xiii) Funds for the execution of new works chargeable to capital, which may be found to be necessary for the safety, economy or efficiency of working after the branch railway has been open to public traffic, shall be provided by the branch line company. Such works, and their cost shall, when the branch railway is worked by the main line administration, be agreed upon between the branch line company and the main line administration before they are undertaken; in the event of any difference of opinion as to the necessity for, or the cost of, any such work, the matter shall be referred to the Railway Board, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of the branch line company failing to provide, after six months' notice, any additional capital for work required under this condition or conditions (ii) and (ix) above, the Government of India shall be at liberty to supply the necessary funds, and to carry out the work, and shall be entitled to receive from the sums payable to the branch line company, by way of net earnings or rebate, interest at 5 per cent. (or any lower rate that it may in special cases agree to accept) on funds so applied.

(xiv) Subject to the law for the time being in force, payment out of capital will be sanctioned, during a period which may extend to the close of the half year in which the railway shall have been opened throughout for public traffic, of such sums as, with the interim net earnings, shall be required to pay interest at a rate to be agreed upon on the paid-up capital of the company.

(xv) Such expenses on account of administration of the branch line company as the Government of India may sanction may be charged during construction to the capital account of the company, and with effect from the date on which the line is opened for traffic throughout will be charged as follows:—

(a) if the branch line company works its own line, as part of the working expenses of the line;

(b) if the company's line is worked by the main line administration,

(1) when the net earnings do not suffice to pay interest at 5 per cent (or suffice to pay only 5 per cent.) on the paid up share capital of the company, as part of the working expenses to be met out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by the working agency.

(2) when the net earnings exceed 5 per cent. on the paid up share capital of the company, as a first charge on surplus profits before division; provided that if the surplus profits are insufficient to meet the administration charges, the balances will be paid by the working agency out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by it.

(xvi) The rates and arrangements in force on State railways as regards services rendered to other departments of State shall apply to the branch line. The branch line company shall also be liable when called on to provide, at such stations as may be ordered by Government, buildings for post office and quarters for post office staff at a charge not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital cost of the said buildings and quarters.

(xvii) The Government of India reserve the right to fix and vary from time to time the classification of goods for tariff purposes, and the maximum and minimum rates for each class of goods and for passengers. They also reserve a general right of control in respect of the number and timing of trains.

(xviii) During the first year after opening of the branch line, or part thereof, the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the line may be charged to capital.

(xix) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding clauses, expenditure due to extraordinary accidents and casualties, or to defects and their consequence in the construction of the line or in any part thereof, shall be met by the branch line company, in addition to the percentage of earnings payable to the main line as working expenses, and shall be charged against the branch line net earnings, or against capital, according to circumstances, in accordance with the general usage on Indian railways.

(xx) All agreements for lines constructed under these terms shall include a special purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the lines at any time, after giving one year's notice, in the following cases:

(1) When the Government of India consider it desirable that the gauge of the branch line should be altered.

(2) When it is desired to convert the branch line into a line of through communication.

(3) When the Government of India desire to extend the branch line (without altering the gauge or making the line part of a through route), and the branch line company is unable or unwilling to supply the necessary capital for such extension.

In the event of a line being purchased under this clause, the price payable shall be 25 times the average net earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, or 125 per cent of the capital expenditure on the line, whichever may be the greater. All payments shall be made on a rupee basis.

(xxi) The agreements shall also include an ordinary purchase clause permitting the Government of India to purchase the lines at the expiry of 30 years from the date on which the railway was declared open for traffic or at subsequent intervals of ten years, subject to the condition that at least one year's previous notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable on purchase under this clause shall be 25 times the average net annual earnings (excluding payments on account of guarantee or rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and a minimum of 100 per cent. of the capital expenditure on the line at the time of purchase. All payments shall be made on a rupee basis.

4. Applications for concessions under these orders should be submitted in the forms prescribed by Memorandum A attached to this Resolution. Copies of the forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Railway Board. Request from promoters for information as regards existing

surveys, or for new surveys—*vide* paragraph 5 *(iv)*—should be addressed to the Secretary to the Railway Board. Applications for new surveys should contain the information required by Memorandum B hereto attached.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railways.
The Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, Bengal, Burma, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Behar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant-General, Railways.
The Bombay, Bengal, Berar National, Upper India, Punjab, Karachi, Madras, Burma, Chittagong Jute (both India), and Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, to the officers and to the Chambers of Commerce noted in the margin.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

T. RYAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Railway Board.

Documents accompanying.

Enclosure No. I.—Memorandum A for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of branch or feeder railways, with form A and Appendix A.

Enclosure No. II.—Memorandum B for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of having surveys made for branch or feeder lines of railway by the Railway Board.

Enclosure No. 1 (with Form A and Appendix A) to Government of India Resolution No 457.

R.P. of 1919.

MEMORANDUM A.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS OR SYNDICATES DESIROUS OF SUBMITTING PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRANCH RAILWAYS IN INDIA FORMING FEEDERS EITHER TO STATE LINES WORKED BY STATE OR TO RAILWAYS WORKED BY COMPANIES.

1. All applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Railway Board.

2. All such applications shall be printed, and shall be drawn up, as far as may be, in Form A attached hereto, and shall specify—

(a) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares and the amount of each share;
(b) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;
(c) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;
(d) the gauge, the weight of rails etc.;
(e) motive power to be employed;
(f) the maximum tolls, rates and fares proposed to be charged on the projected railway;
(g) the proposals for working the railway when constructed; and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing Railway Administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such Railway Administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement;
(h) the charges proposed by the applicants for floating the branch company;
(i) the charges proposed on account of the general administration of the branch company's affairs;
(j) any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an estimate as correct as may be of the works proposed to be authorized.

4. When the applicants draw up their own detailed plans and estimates, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

5. If Government are prepared to entertain an application put forward in respect of a line that has already been surveyed, permission will be accorded on application to the Secretary to the Railway Board to inspect, at all reasonable hours, the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government; and copies of such plans, sections and estimates will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

6. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, scheme, or estimates, which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter, is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

FORM A.

To accompany all applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India.

Nature of particulars to be specified	Particulars.
1. The name of the company, person or persons by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital the number of shares, and the amount of each share.	
2. The termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, in, through, or into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed.	
3. The length, as far as known, of the proposed railway.	
4. The gauge proposed and weight of rails, etc.	
5. The motive power to be employed.	
6. The maximum tolls, rates, and fares intended to be charged on the proposed railway.	*Reference to an Appendix (vide Appendix A) may be here given if necessary.*
7. Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into, under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working to any existing Railway Administration.	
8. The charges proposed by the applicants for floating the branch company.	
9. The charges proposed on account of the general administration of the branch company's affairs.	
10. Any further information that may be required to enable the Government of India to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

APPENDIX A.

Statement of maximum and minimum rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed branch railway.

	Maximum. Fies per mile.	Minimum. Fies per mile.
Passenger fares—		
1st class	..	..
2nd class	..	..
Intermediate class	..	..
3rd or lowest class	..	..

	Maximum. Fies per mile.	Minimum. Fies per mile.
Carriages—		
Single carriage	..	..

	Maximum Fies per truck.	Minimum. Fies per truck.
Two or more carriages on one truck	..	..

	Maximum Fies per mile.	Minimum. Fies per mile.
Horses—		
Single horse	..	..

	Maximum. Fies per 50 miles or portion thereof.	Minimum Fies per 50 miles or portion thereof.
Dogs—		
Each	..	..

Parcels and luggage—

If it is proposed to adopt the rates approved by the Indian Railway Conference Association, it will be sufficient to state this fact: otherwise the rates proposed should be stated.

	Maximum. Pice per maund per mile.		Minimum. Pice per maund per mile.	
Goods rates—				
5th class	..	..	..	..
4th ,, ...	..	..	..	..
3rd ,, ...	..	..	..	..
2nd ,, ...	..	..	..	..
1st ,, ...	..	..	..	..
Special class	..	..	..	..
X class (Explosives including dangerous goods)	..	..	..	..

Enclosure No. II to Government of India Resolution No. 457-R.P. of 1913.

MEMORANDUM B.

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY PERSONS OR SYNDICATES DESIROUS OF HAVING SURVEYS FOR BRANCH OR FEEDER LINES OF RAILWAY IN INDIA CARRIED OUT AT THE COST OF GOVERNMENT

1. All such applications shall specify—

(*a*) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred;

(*b*) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the survey is intended to be carried as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(*c*) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;

(*d*) the gauge and the motive power to be employed;

(*e*) the intentions of the applicants as to the construction and working of the railway. If it is intended that the working shall be leased to any existing Railway Administration, the nature of the contemplated agreement shall be specified.

2. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed survey delineated thereon, so as to show the general course and direction.

S. D. PEARS,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.
(General Buildings, Roads and Railways).

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

Fort St. George, November 17, 1913.

KISTNA EASTERN AND WESTERN, DELTAS.

All canals to be closed from 15th March to 1st June 1914.

NOTE.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a branch channel from the Vyravar branch to Ottakulam tank and constructing a dividing dam to regulate the supply to the two branches under it; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar of Uttamapalaiyam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Uttamapalaiyam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ponnukku, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, Kadagudalur village.			
Dry, No. 1749 D ..	Chel Lavvai Sahib, Kadagudalur	North, S.F. No. 1749 D & E, east, S.F. No. 1749 D; south S.F. No. 1771, west, S.F. No. 1668 B.	ACRE. ·21
Do. No. 1749 E ..	Do. do	North, S.F. Nos. 1749 K and 1669 B, east, S.F. No. 1749 D & E; south, S.F. No. 1749 D; west, S.F. No. 1668 B	·03
		Total ..	·24

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 44·56 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Tirutturaippundi to Vedaranniam; and, under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of emergency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry (kanam or poramboke), with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Tirutturaippundi taluk, No. 129 Karaiyapalaiyu village.	acs.
Govt., dry S. No. 90 J-2.	196 Narayana Konan ..	North and west, S No 90 J-1, south, S No. 96 I-1, west, S. No 94 K-1	·01
Do. No. 90 I-1 a.	274 Thiruvengada Konan ..	North, S. No. 91 J-1; east, S No. 96 I-2 b & I-2 a; south, S. No 96 I-1 a; west, S. No. 92 Sambaragayasallur.	03
Do. No. 96 I-1 b.	Do ..	Do do	11
Do. No. 96 I-2 b.	305, K. Sapjiah Thevan ..	North, S. No 96 I-2 a; east, S. No. 96 H-1 b & H-1 c, south, S. No. 96 I-2 a; west, S. No. 96 I-1 a & I-1 b.	·07
Do. No 96 I-2 c.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·04
Do. No. 96 H-1 b	Velappa Vythilinga Konan ..	North, S. No. 96 H-1 c, east, S No 96 H-2 b & H-2 c; south, S. No. 96 H-1 b; west, S. No. 96 I-2 a & I-2 c.	·06
Do.	Do. ..	Do do.	·14
Do No. 96 H-1 a.	Veddayya Thevan ..	North, S. No 96 H-2 a; east, S. No. 97 B & C; south, S. No 97 C; west, S. No. 96 H-1 b & H-1 c	·04
Do.	Do ..	Do do.	·03
Do No. 96 H-2 c.	54 Palani Thevan ..	North, S. No. 91 A-1, east, S. No 90 G-1 G-2, south, S. 91 A 4; west, S. No. 91 B-3 c & B-3 b.	14
Do.	Do. ..	Do do.	·24
Do. No 91 A-3 ..	328 Samappa Thevan ..	North, S. No. 91 B-2 a; east, S. No 91 A-2 south, S. No. 91 B-3 c; west, S No. 91 C-2.	·03
Do. No. 91 A-3 a.			
Do. No. 91 B-3 a.	Do. ..	North, S No. 91 B-2 b, east, S. No 91 A-2 & A-3, south, S No. 91 B-3 a, west, S. No. 91 C-2 & C-3.	·06
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·17
Do. No 91 B-3 b.	Do. ..	North, S No. 91 C-1; east, S. No 91 B 3 b, & B-3 a & B-3 d; south, S. No. 91 C-4, west, S No. 97 B & C.	·03
Do. No. 91 C-3 ..	Do. ..	Do do.	·17
Do. No. 91 C-3 ..	110 Chathram ..	North, S. No 90 G-1, east, S No. 137 A-3, A-4, and 138 H 2, south, S. No. 88 G-4 & G-5, west, S No. 91 A-2 & A-3	1·74
Do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	2 74
Do. No. 88 G-3 ..	Krishna Chetti ..	North, No. 138 H-1, east, No. 138 I 2, south, 137 A-3; west, No 88 G-2.	03
Do. No. 138 H-3.		North, No. 138 I-1 east, No. 139 A-3, south, No. 137 A-3, west, No. 138 H-2	·04
Do. No. 138 I-2 .	Do ..	North and east, No. 88 G-3; south, No. 137 A-3; west, No 90 G-3.	·37
Do. No. 137 A-2.	155. Pakki Kuthadi, ..	North, No. 138 H-3 and I-2; east, No 139 A-2, south, No. 137 A-1; west, No. 90 G-2 & G-3.	·18
Do. No. 137 A-3..	Krishna Chetti ..	Do	·39
Do. No. 137 A-4 ..	Do ..	North, No 137 A-4; east, No. 139 A-2, south and west, No. 137 A-1.	·12
Do. No. 137 A-5 .	Muniappa Chetti ..	Do do.	43
Do. No. 137 A-5.	Do ..	North, No 137 A 5 east, No 139 A-2; south and west, No 135 E-2.	·01
Do. No. 135 E-1 .	264. Govinda Chetti ..	North, No. 138 F-2, east, Nos. 140 K-1 a &	3 43
Do. No. 139 F-2.	Sappiah Gounden and two others	North, No 139 F-1; west No. 137 A-2 and F-2.	1 93
Do. No. 140 K-1 a	92 Govindi	North, No 140 K-1 b & K-2 b; east, No 140 L-2; south, No 140 M-1, N, O & P-1; west, No 139 F-2.	04
Do. No. 140 K-2 b	142. Ramasami Kavundan ..	North and east, No. 140 K-2 a; south and west, No. 140 K-1 a	2·01
Do. No. 140 L-2..	Do.	North No. 140 L-1; east No. 141 A-1; south, 140 M 1, west, No 140 K-1 c.	1 07
Do. No 140 M-1..	247. Seppa Kavundan ..	North, No. 140 K 1 a, & L 2 a & c, east, 141 A-1, south, No. 141 S-1; west, No. 141 P-1	·03
Do. No 140 N ..	248 Dharma Kavundan ..	North, No. 140 O; east, south and west, No. 140 M-1	02
Do. No. 140 O ..	247. Seppa Kavundan ..	North and east, No 140 K-1 a; south, No. 140 K; west, No 140 K-1 c.	·37
Do No. 140 P-1..	248. Dharma Kavundan ..	North, No. 140 K-1 a; east, No. 140 M-1; south, No 140 P-2; west, No. 139 F-2	·02
Do. No. 140 S-1..	Do. ..	North, No 140 M-1; east, No 140 A-1 & K-2, south, No. 140 T and S-2, west No. 140 M-1	

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pamiah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Tirutturaippundi taluk, No. 126. Kuranappulam village—cont.		acs
Govt., dry, S. No. 141 A-1.	33. Gnanina Munikkam .	North, S No 141 A-2; east, S. No 141 V-2, W & X; south, S. No. 141 E-2; west, S No. 140 L-2, M-1 & S-1	54
Do. No. 141 E-2 .	246. Dharma Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 141 A-1 & X; east, S No. 141 D-2; south, S. No. 141 E-1; west, S. No. 140 S-1.	15
Do No. 141 D-2,	18. Chokkalinga Kavundan .	North, S. No 141 Y-2; east, S. No. 141 L-1; south, S. No. 141 D-1; west, S No 141 E-2.	·15
Do. No 141 L-1 .	197. P. Soppiah Kavundan .	North, S No 141 M-1, N & O; east, S No. 141 D-2; south, S. No 141 L-2; west, S No 141 D 2.	1·09
Do. No. 141 M 1.	4-8 Muruga Kavundan ..	North and east, S. No. 142 D-3; south, S No. 141 M-2; west, S. No 141 N.	·16
Do. No 141 N-2.	297. P. Soppiah Kavundan ..	North, S. No 141 [illegible] east, S No. 142 D-3; south, S No. 141 L-2; west, S No. 141 N	·32
Do. No. 141 N ..	Do. ..	North, S. No 142 D-2; east, S. No. 141 M-1 & M 2; south, S. No. 141 L-1; west, S. No. 141 O.	·36
Do No. 141 O	16. S Kamaki	North, S. No 141 P-1; east, S. No. 141 N; south, S. No. 141 L-1, west, S No. 141 Y-1	·52
Do. No. 141 P-1.,	Do	North, S. No. 141 P-2; east, S No 142 D-2; south, S No 141 O; west, S. No. 141 Y-1,	·45
Do. No 141 V-2	18 Chokkalingam	North, S No. 141 V-2; east, S. No 141 Y-1; south, S. No. 141 W, west, S. No. 141 A-1.	·17
Do. No. 141 W,	16. S. Kamaki	North, S. No. 141 V-1; east, S No 141 X-1; south, S. No. 141 X; west, S. No. 141 A-1	·14
Do. No. 141 X ..	16. Chokkalingam	North, S No. 141 W; east, S No. 141 Y-1; south, S. No. 141 E-2; west, S No 141 A-1	·85
Do. No. 141 Y-2.	246. Dharma Kavundan .	North, S. No. 141 Y-2 east, S No. 141 O & P-1; south, S. No, 141 D-2; west, S No 141 V-1 W & X.	·53
Do. No. 142 B-2..	202 S. Vela Kavundan ..	North, S No. 142 D-2; east, S. No 142 C-2; south, S. No 142 E-1; west, S. No. 141 L-1.	1·32
Do. No. 142 D-2.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 142 D-1; east, S. No. 142 C-2; south, S. No. 142 E-1; west, S. Nos. 141 P-1, M-1 and 141 M-2.	3·10
Do, No. 152 A ..	Do. ..	North, S No. 152 B-2; east, S. No. 153 C-2; south, S No. 153 B & C-1; west, S. No. 142 C-2.	·16
Do. No. 152 B ..	Perumbhi Kavundan ..	North, S No 152 A; east and south, S. No. 152 C-1, west, S. No. 141 C-2.	·69
Do. No. 152 C-1..	202 S. Vela Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 153 C & D; east, S. No. 153 E; south, S Nos. 152 D-1, D-2 and 152 C-2; west, S. Nos. 152 B and 152 C-2	·38
Do. No. 152 C-2.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·12
Do No. 152 C-4..	Do ..	Do. do.	·12
Do No. 152 C-6..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 152 D-1.	Vedam	North S No. 152 C-2 east, S. No. 153 F-2 & F-3; south, S. No. 152 D-2; west, S. Nos. 152 C-3 & C-4.	·02
Do No. 152-2 D-2	Do	Do. do.	·13
Do. No. 152-2 F-1,	Do.	North, S. No 153 H-3 & I-3; east, S. No. 151 J-2, south and west, S. No 152-2 F-2.	·02
Do. No. 251 J-2..	108. Ponnusami Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 151 J-4, west, S. No 151 K-2 b & K-2 c, south, S. No. 151 J-1; west, S. No. 153 I-2 & I-3.	·07
Do. No. 151 I-3..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·04
Do. No. 151 K-1 b	Periathambi Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 151 K-1 d; east, S No 153 W-2; south, S No. 151 K-1 a; west, S. No. 151 K-2 b & K-2 c.	·04
Do. No. 151 K-1 c	Do. ..	Do do.	·03
Do. No 151 K-2 b,	Vedam	North, S. No. 151 K-1 d; east, S. No. 151 K-1 b & K-1 c, south, S No. 151 K-2 a; west, S. No 151 J-2 & J-3.	·04
Do. No. 151 K-2 c	Do	Do do.	·02
Do. No. 153 E-1.	202 S Vela Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 153 E-1; east, S. No. 153 C-2; south, S. No 152 A; west, S No 142 C-2.	·13
Do No. 153 C-2,.	101. M. Pethoperumal Kavundan.	North and east, S. No. 153 C-1; south, S. No. 152 C-1; west, S. Nos. 152 A and 153 B-2.	·10
Do No 153 E-2..	16. Muruga Kavundan and another.	North and east, S No. 153 E-1; south S. No. 153 F-2; west, S. No 152 C-4.	01
Do. No. 153 F-2,	Sami Kavundan and Muruga Kavundan,	North, S No 153 F 1; east, S. No. 153 G 2 & G-3, south, S. No 153 F-4, west, S. No 152 C-6 & C-4.	16
Do. No. 153 F-6,.	Do ..	Do. do.	·10
Do No. 153 G-2.	161. M. Pethoperumal Kavundan.	North, S. No. 153 G-1; east, S No. 153 H-2 & H-3; south, S. No. 153 G-4; west, S No. 153 F-2 & F-3.	·03
Do. No. 153 G-3.	Do.	Do. do.	·05
Do. No 153 H-3.	136. Veerammathu Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 153 H-1, east, S. No. 153 I-2 & I-3, south, S. No. 153 H-4; west, S. No. 153 G-3 & G-3,	·07
Do. No. 153 H-3.	Do ..	Do. do	·15
Do. No. 153 I-2,	14. Muruga Kavundan and another.	North, S No. 153 I-2 east, S No. 161 d-2 & J-3; south, S. No. 152-2 F-1, west, S No. 153 H-2 & H-3.	·06
Do. No 153 I-3 ..	Do .	Do. do.	·08

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pernaiche, with survey or panmah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Salem district, Tiruttuvaippundi taluk, No. 139 Kuruvappalam village—cont.	
			acs.
Govt., dry, S No. 183 V-2.	136. Veeramuthu Kavundan ..	North, S No. 183 V-1, east, S. No. 183-2 A-2 & A-3; south, S. No. 183 B-4; west, S No. 183 W-2 & W-3	13
Do. No. 183 V-3,	Do.	Do. do.	·26
Do. No. 183 W-2.	137. Sami Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 183 W-1; east, S. No. 183 W-2 & V-3; south, S No. 183 W-4, west, S. No. 181 K-1 & K-4.	·16
Do. No. 184 W-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·87
Do. No. 184 Z-1.,	Veerappa Vaithilinga Kavundan,	North S No. 183-2 A-1 & B-3, east, S. No. 183-2 L-2; south and west, S. No. 183 Z-1.	·04
Do. No. 183-2 A-3.	Muruga Kavundan	North, S No. 183-2 A-1; east, No S. 183-2 D-2 & D-3, south, S. No. 183-2 A-4; west, S. No. 183 V-2 & V-3	·12
Do. No. 183-2 A-3	Do.	Do do.	·24
Do. No. 183-2 C-2	135. Veeranuthu Kavundan ..	North, S No. 183-2 C 1; east, S No. 183-2 H 5; south, S No. 183-2 F-2; west, S No. 183-2 E-2 & 2 E-3	·07
Do No 183-2 C-3	Do. ..	Do. do.	·02
Do. No. 183-2 D-2	137. Sami Kavundan ..	North, S No. 183-2 D-1, east, S No. 183-2 C-2; south, S Nos. 183 Z-2 and 183-2 E-2; west, S. No. 183 2 A-2 & 2 A-3.	·12
Do. No 183-2 D-3	Do. ..	Do. do.	·06
Do. No 183-2 E-3.	34. Muruga Kavundan and another.	North, S. No 183-2 D-2 & 2 D-3; east, S Nos. 183-2 C-2, 2 C-3 and 183-2 F-2, south, S. No. 183-2 E-1; west, S. No. 183 Z-1.	·16
Do. No. 183-2 E-2.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 183-2 F-2	101. M. Pethaperumal Kavundan.	North, S. No. 183-2 C-3; east, S. No. 183-2 G-2, south, S. No 183-2 F 1; west, S. No. 183-2 E-2	·12
Do No. 183-2 G-2	137. Sami Kavundan ..	North, S No. 183-2 H-4 & 2 I-2; east, S. No. 183-2 K-3 & 2 K-4, south, S. No. 183 2 G-1; west, S No 183-2 F-2.	·18
Do No. 183-2 G-3	Do ..	Do. do	·02
Do. No 183-2 H-2.	Do ..	North, S. No 183-2 E-1; east, S. No. 183-2 I-2; south, S. No. 183-2 G-2, west, S. No. 183-2 G-1	·04
Do No. 183-2 I-2.	101. M. Pethaperumal Kavundan.	North, S No 183 2 I-1; east, S. No. 183-2 J-2; south, S. No. 183-2 G-2 & 2 K-4, west, S. No. 183-2 H-2	·04
Do No. 183-2 J-2.	14. Muruga Kavundan and another.	North and east, S. No. 183-2 J-1; south, S. No. 183 2 L-2; west, S. No. 183-2 I-2.	·01
Do No. 183-2 K-2.	Veerappa Vaithilinga Kavundan.	North, S No 183-2 I-2, east, S No 183-2 L 2 to 2 L-4; south, S. No. 183-2 K-1, west, S No. 183-2 G-2 & 2 G-3.	·06
Do No. 183-2 K-3,	Do	Do. do.	·12
Do No. 183-2 K-4.	Do	Do. do	·05
Do No. 183-2 L-2.	14 Muruga Kavundan and another.	North, S. No. 183-2 L 1; east, S No 183-2 M-2 to 2 M-4, south, S. No. 183-2 L-5; west, S. No. 183-2 K-3 to 2 K-4.	·13
Do. No 183-2 L-3.	Do.	Do. do	·23
Do. No. 183-2 L-4	Do.	Do. do.	·13
Do. No. 183-2 M-2.	135. Veeranuthu Kavundan ..	North, S No. 183-2 M-1; east, S. No. 183-2 N-2 to 2 N-4; south, S. No. 178 E-2; west, S. No 183 2 L-2 to 2 L-4	·06
Do. No. 183-2 M-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·09
Do No 183-2 M-4.	Do.	Do do.	·14
Do. No. 183-2 N-2	101. M. Pethaperumal Kavundan	North, S. No. 183-2 N-1, east, S. No. 183-2 O-2 & 2 O 3; south, S. No. 178 E-2, west, S. No. 183-2 M-2 to 2 M-4.	·07
Do. No 183-2 N-3.	Do,	Do. do.	·12
Do. No. 183-2 N-4.	Do,	Do. do.	·02
Do. No. 183-2 O-2.	139 Sami Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 183-2 O-1, east S. No 183-2 P-2 & 2 P-3, south, S No. 178 E-2, west, S. No 183-2 N-3 & 2 N-4.	·09
Do. No 183-2 O-3.	Do. ..	Do do.	·11
Do No 183-2 P-2.	14. Muruga Kavundan and another	North S. No 183-2 P-1; east, S. No. 183-2 Q-2 & 2 Q-3, south, S No. 177 A-1 c; west, S. No 183-2 O-2 & 2 O-3.	·09
Do. No. 183-2 P-3.	Do.	Do. do.	·10
Do. No 183-2 Q-1.	136 Veeranuthu Kavundan ..	North, S No. 183-2 Q-1, east, S. No. 183-2 R-2 & 2 R-3, south, S. No 177 A-1 c; west, S. No. 183-2 P-2 & 2 P-3.	·19
Do. No. 183-2 Q-3.	Do. ..	Do do.	·10
Do No 183-2 R-2.	101 M. Pethaperumal Kavundan.	North, S. No. 183 2 R-1, east, S. No. 183-2 S-2 & 2 S-3, south, S No 177 A-1 c; west, S. No. 183-2 Q 2 & 2 Q-3.	·10
Do. No. 183 2 R-3	Do. ..	Do. do.	·10
Do No 183-2 S-2	137 Sami Kavundan	North, S. No. 183-2 S-1; east, S. No. 183-2 T-2 & 2 T-3, south, S. No. 177 A-1 c; west, S. No. 183-2 R-2 & 2 R-3	·23
Do. No. 183-2 S-3	Do.	Do. do.	·17
Do No. 183-2 T-2.	101. M. Pethaperumal Kavundan.	North, S. No. 183-2 T-1; east, S No. 183-2 U-2 & 2 U-3, south, S. No. 177 R-1 c; west, S. No 183-2 S-2 & 2 S-3.	·08
Do. No. 183-2 T-3.	Do.	Do do.	·05

Description of land, wet or dry, manai or poramboke, with survey or jamabandi number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Nattamangudi taluk, No. 128, Kovirappalam village—contd.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 153-2 U-2.	136. Veeramuthu Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 153-2 V-1, east, S. No. 153-2 V-2 & 2 V-3; south, S. No. 177 A-1 c; west, S. No. 153-2 T-2 & 2 T-3.	A. C. 97
Do. No. 153-2 U-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·04
Do. No. 153-2 V-2.	14. Muruga Kavundan and another.	North, S. No. 153-2 V-1, east, S. No. 153-2 W-2 & 2 W-3; south, S. No. 127 A-1 a; west, S. No. 153-2 U-2 & 2 U-3.	·11
Do. No. 153-2 V-3.	Do.	Do. do.	·08
Do. No. 153-2 W-2	131 M. Pethaperumal Kavundan.	North, S. No. 165-2 W-1; east S. No. 153-2 X-2 & 2 X-3; south S. No. 177 A-1 c; west, S. No. 153-2 V-2 & 2 V-3.	·04
Do. No. 153-2 W-3	Do.	Do. do.	·09
Do. No. 153-2 X-2.	137. Arasi Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 153-2 X-1, east, S. No. 153-2 Y-1 & 2 Y-2; south, S. No. 177 A-1 c, west, S. No. 153-2 W-2 & 2 W-3.	·03
Do. No. 153-2 X-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·03
Do. No. 153-2 Y-1.	136. Veeramuthu Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 171 B; east, S. No. 153-2 Z-1 & 2 Z-2; south, S. No. 177 A-1 C; west S. No. 153-2 X-2 & 2 X-3.	·09
Do. No. 153-2 Y-2.	Do ..	Do. do.	·08
Do. No. 153-2 Z-1	14. Muruga Kavundan and another.	North, S. No. 171 B; east and south, S. No. 177 A-1 c, west, S. No. 153-2 Y-1 & 2 Y-2.	·03
Do. No. 153-2 Z-2	Do ..	Do. do.	·03
Do. No. 177 A-1 b	Para Annamuthal and others ..	North, S. No. 153-2 P-3-2 Q-3, 2 R-3-2 S-3, 2 T-2-2 U-3, 2 V-3-2 W-3, 2 X-3-2 Y-2 & 2 Z-2; east, S. No. 177 B-3-2-2 & B-4; south, S. No. 177 A-1 a; west, S. No. 178 B-2 & B-3.	·93
Do. No. 177 A-1 c	Do ..	Do. do.	·89
Do. No. 177 B-2..	2. Gopala Ayyangar	North and east, S. No. 171 B; south, S. No. 177 B-1, west, S. No. 177 A-1 b & A-1 c.	·35
Do. No. 177 B-3 ..	Do ..	Do. do.	·20
Do. No. 177 B-4 ..	Do	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 178 B-2.	137. Muruga Kavundan and four others.	North, S. No. 153-2 Q-3; east, S. No. 177 A-1 b and A-1 a; south and west, S. No. 178 B-3.	·18
Do. No. 178 B-3	Do. do	Do. do.	·03
Do. No. 180 B	2. Gopala Ayyangar	North, S. No. 180 A; east, S. No. 181 B; south, S. No. 180 G, west, S. No. 171 B.	·10
Do. No. 180 C ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·31
Do. No. 180 D ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·61
Do. No. 180 E ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·66
Do. No. 180 F ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·02
Do. No. 185 A-2	250. Krishnaswami Thevan and another.	North, S. No. 185 B-2 & B-4; east, S. No. 135 Thithagudi South Sethi; south and west, S. No. 185 A-1.	·50
Do. No. 185 A-3.	Do. do.	Do. do.	·27
Do. No. 189 B ..	263. Thambiru Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 189 A; east, S. No. 185 D-2 to D-4; south, S. No. 189 E; west, S. No. 181 B	·72
Do. No. 189 C ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	1·24
Do. No. 189 D ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	·75
Do. No. 185 D-2.	Kanga Thevan	North, S. No. 185 D-1, east, S. No. 185 E-2 to E-4; south, S. No. 185 D-5; west, S. No. 189 B, C & D.	·61
Do. No. 185 D-3.	Do.	Do. do.	1·07
Do. No. 185 D-4 .	Do	Do. do.	·48
Do. No. 185 E-2	262 Seppal Achi	North, S. No. 189 E-1; east, S. No. 190 Thithagudi South Sethi; south, S. No. 185 E-5; west, S. No. 156 D-2 to D-4.	1·16
Do. No. 185 E-3	Do	Do. do.	1·82
Do. No. 185 E-4..	Do.	Do. do.	·60
		Total ..	66·56

Fort St. George, December 5, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·09 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Gurrimdapalli agraharam village.	
			acs.
Shrotriem, dry, S. No. 18 A.	Tadanki Jagannadham, Pattabhi Ramayya Sreenivasulu, registered holders. Tadanki Venkata Narasayya (purchaser of a portion not localised in the agraharam).	North and east, No. 18 E, south, No. 18 F, west, No. 142 E of Panumarru.	·52
Do. No. 18 A.	Do. do.	North, No. 18 A; east, No. 18 F; south, No. 18 B; west, No. 142 B of Panumarru.	·01
Do. No. 18 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 18 A; east, No. 18 F, south, No. 18 E; west, No. 142 C.	·06
Do. No. 18 E.	Do. do.	North, Nos. 18 B and 18 F; east, No. 18 F; south, No. 20 B; west, Nos. 18 D and 20 B	·76
Do. No. 18 F.	Do. do.	North, No. 18 A, east, No. 18 G; south, No. 21 C, west, No. 18 E	·48
Do. No. 20 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 18 E; east No. 20 C, south, No. 51 A, west, No. 20 A.	·71
Do. No. 20 C.	Do. do.	North, No. 18 F; east, No. 20 D; south, No. 21 B, west, No. 20 B.	·22
Do. No. 21 A.	Do. do.	North, No. 20 B; east No. 21 B; south, No. 22 B, west, No. 20 B	·67
Do. No. 21 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 20 C, east, No. 21 C; south, No. 22 C, west, No. 21 A.	·13
Do. No. 22 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 21 A, east, No. 22 C; south, Bhattiprolu village boundary; west, No. 22 A.	·93
Do. No. 22 C.	Do. do.	North, No. 21 B; east, No. 22 D, south, Bhattiprolu village boundary, west, No. 22 B.	·21
		Total ..	5 02

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·02 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway constructions; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur District, Tenali taluk, Rayapudi village.	
			acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 806 B & C.	Potturi Venkamma, Potturi Pattasi, Potturi Appayya, Potturi Venkatappayya and Gummadi Muttayya.	North and east, S. No. 805 A; south, Panumarru village; west, S. No. 801.	1 17
Do. No. 804 B & C.	Potturi Appayya, Potturi Venkatappayya and Potturi Pattayya.	North, S. No. 804 A; east, S. No. 804; south, Panumarru village; west, S. No. 788.	1 33
Do. No. 799 B & C.	Kollipara Ramayya, minor son of Dogginapudi Appayya, represented by their mother and guardian Kathamma.	North, S. No. 799 A, east, S. No. 801; south, Panumarru village, west, S. No. 788.	45
Do. No. 798 B & C.	Gummadi Narasayya, being minor, mother and guardian Subbamma, and Potturi Rajayya.	North, S. No. 799 A; east, S. No. 799; south, Panumarru village, west, S. No. 797.	55
Do. No. 797 B ..	Bhavaraju Hanumantha Sastri of Vyasarayo.	North, S. No. 797 A; east, S. No. 798; south, Panumarru village; west, S. No. 775.	12
		Total ..	3 57

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·57 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tenali-Repalle Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the

same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take proceedings under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or palmach number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Penumarru village.		acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 113 B & C.	Kollipara Nagayya, Kollipara Kotayya, Kollipara China Kotayya, being minor, mother and guardian Kantamma, and Kollipara Subbayya.	North S. No. 122; east, S. No. 113 D; south, S. Nos 111; west, S. No. 113 A.	·33
Do. No. 122 A & B	Pattadars, Kollipara Nagayya, Kollipara Nagappagari Kotayya, Kollipara Kotayya, being minor, mother and guardian Kantamma, Kollipara Subbayya, Venkam Venkayya, Vankam Kotayya, Vennam Kondayya and Vennam Subbayya, occupiers Manne Venkataramayya	North and east, S. No. 122 C; south, S. No. 113; west, S. No. 115.	·12
Do. No. 119 B & C	Pattadars, Manne Lakshmayya having died his sons Sriramulu, Manne Krishnayya, being minor, brother and guardian Sriramulu, Manne Sri-krishnam, Manne Subbayya, being minor, brother and guardian Sri-krishnam, Manne China Lakshmayya and Manne Venkataswami.	North and east, S. No. 119 D, south, S Nos. 118 A and 118; west, S Nos 119 A and 32.	1·27
Do. No. 39 B & C,	Pattadar, Kanna Ramaswami, occupiers, Kollipara Venkata Subbayya and Manne Venkataswami.	North, S No. 37; east, S. No. 119; south and west, S. No 39 A.	·37
Govt., wet, S. No 31 B.	Chakala Kotayya	North, S No. 2; east, S. No. 32; south and west, S. No. 31 A.	·06
Do. No. 33 A-1.	Kollipara Rattamma, wife of Peda Krishnayya.	North, S. No. 1; east, No 35; south, S No. 28; west, S Nos 32 and 29.	·31
Govt., dry, S. No. 33 B-1.	Do. do.	Do. do.	·48
Do. No. 34 B-1 ..	Doppalapudi Ramayya and Doppalapudi Venkayya, being minor, brother and guardian Ramayya.	North, S No 1; east, S. No. 36; south S. No. 34; west, S Nos 28 and 32	·01
Do. No. 111 A-b.	Doppalapudi Venkataramayya, Doppalapudi Ramayya, Doppalapudi Subbayya, Doppalapudi Venkayya, Doppalapudi Subbayya, son of Rama-krishnamma, Doppalapudi Anki-needu and Doppalapudi Anjayya.	North, S Nos. 118, east, S No 111-3 e, south, S. No 112; west, S. No. 111-3 c.	·07
Do. No. 111-3 c ..	Do do.	North, S No. 113; east, S. No. 111-3; south, S. Nos. 112 and 111-1 A; west, S No 111-3 d.	·27
Do. No 111-1 a.	Doppalapudi Nagayya	North, S No. 111-3 a; east, S. No. 112, south, S. No. 110; west, S. No. 111-1 b	·69
Do. No. 112 A ..	Penumarti Lakshmanayyam and Penumarti Subbayya.	North, S. No. 111-3 a; east, S. No 112 B; south, S. No. 110-4 c; west, S No. 111-1 a.	·07
Do. No. 112 B ..	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 112 a, south, S. No 110-4 b, west, S. Nos. 112 A and 111-1 b.	·08
Do No. 110-4 b	Kollipara Nanna, Kollipara Ramayya and Kollipara Krishnamma.	North S. No. 112 B; east, S. No 110-4 A; south, S. No. 110-1 A; west, S. No. 110-4 a	·08
Do. No. 110-4 c.	Do. do.	North, S No. 111-1 A; east, S. No 110-4 b, south, S. No. 110-1 b; west, S. No 110-4 d.	·16
Do. No 110-1 a.	Doppalapudi Kattayya and Doppalapudi Rattamma.	North, S No 110-4 b; east, S No. 106 E, south, S. No. 104 c, west, S. No 110-1	·01
Do. No 110-1 b.	Do. do	North, S. No 110-4 c; east, S No. 110-1 c; south, S Nos. 104-1 A and 103 A; west, S. No. 110-1 a.	·11
Do. No. 106-1 A.	Kollipara Bapayya, Kollipara Penu-vayya and Kollipara Venkata Somayya.	North, S No. 110-4 b; east and south, S. No. 103 C, west, S. No. 103-1 b.	·03
Do. No 103 B ..	Penumarti Lakshmanayyam, Penumarti Atchuta Ramayya and Penumarti Parashottam	North, S No. 106 E, east, S No 109 A; south, S. No. 103 D; west, S. No. 109 C.	·11
Do. No 109 C ..	Do do.	North, S Nos. 110-1 b and 106 A; east, S No 109 B, south, S No 103 E; west, S. Nos. 109 D and 106-1a.	·47
Do No 109 A .	Penumarti Venkata Subbayya ..	North, S. No 110-1 b; east, S. No. 106 B, south, S. No. 109 C; west, S. No. 110-1b.	·31

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or poimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenamarru village—cont.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 108 E.	Penumarti Venkatasubbayya	North, S. No. 116-1 A; east, S. No. 108 C; south, S. No. 109 B; west, S. Nos. 108 A and 110-1 A.	ACS. 03
Do. No. 108 D ..	Do.	North, S. No. 109 B; east, S. No. 108 C; south, S. No. 134 C; west, S. No. 108 E	28
Do. No. 108 E ..	Do.	North S. No. 109 C; east, S. No. 108 D; south S. No. 134 B; west, S. No. 104 F.	79
Do. S. No. 95 B.	Occupiers, Kollipara Venkatasubbayya, Manne Venkayya and Manne Subbayya, pattadars, Kollipara Venkatasubbayya, Nagine Ramaswami, Manne Seeramulu, Manne Lakshmidevi and Sinane Pitchamma.	North, S. No. 138 E; east, S. No. 95 C; south, S. No. 139; west, S. No. 96 A.	79
Do. S. No. 95 C.	Do. do.	North S. No. 138 C; east, S. No. 96 C; south, S. No. 139; west, S. No. 95 B	·22
Do. S. No. 136 B.	Occupiers, Doppalapudy Kotayya, Kollipara Venkayya and Ramayya, Kollipara Chinnakotayya and Kollipara Nagayya; pattadars, Doppalapudy Kotayya, Doppalapudy Venkatakrishnayya, Kollipara Nagayya, Kollipara Kotayya, Kollipara Subbayya, Kollipara Chinnaliayya, Vanam Venkayya and Veeranu Rajayya	North and east, S. No. 136 C, south, S No. 137 B; west, S. No. 96 B.	·43
Do. S. No. 136 C.	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 136 D; south, S. No. 137 C; west, S. No. 136 B	·67
Do. S. No. 137 B.	Occupiers, Kollipara Pannayya, Doppalapudy Rattayya and Doppalapudy Rattamma; pattadars Doppalapudy Nagayya, Doppalapudy Rattayya, Doppalapudy Lakshmayya and Raghavayya being minors mother and guardian Rattamma.	North, S. No. 136 E; east, S. No. 137 C; south, S. No. 136 E; west, S. No. 137 A.	73
Do. S. No. 137 C	Do. do.	North S. No. 136 C; east, S. No. 137 D; south, S. No. 138 C; west S. No. 137 B.	·26
Do. S. No. 138 B	Kollipara Venkatasubbayya, Kollipara Subbayya and Manne Venkatasubbayya pattadars, Kollipara Nagayya and Kollipara Kotayya.	North, S. No. 137 B; east, S. No. 138 C; south, S. Nos. 139 B and 142; west, S. No. 138 A.	1·23
Do. S. No. 138 C.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 137 C; east, S. No. 138 D; south, S. No. 142 B; west, S. No. 138 B.	2
Do. S. No. 139 ..	Occupiers, Manne Lakshmayya, pattadar, Kollipara Venkata Subbayya.	North, S. No. 138 B; east, S. No. 142 C; south and west, S. No. 138 A.	·13
		Total ..	6·62

Fort St. George, December 4, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4½ acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tenali Railway station extension; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or poimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village		
Govt., wet, No 295 B-1	Pattadars—(1) Ravi Anjanma, (2) Ravi Ramayya, (3) Ravi Venkatayya, (4) Ravi Anjayya, (5) Akkala Subbayya, (6) Akkala Viruyya, (7) Karra Veeranamma, (8) Karra Yellamanda, (9) Karra Anjaneyulu and (10) Pulla Swami; Enjoyers—Nos. (3) and (4) and Chandaru Eala Ramaiah, Chandaru Venkatappaiah, Chandaru Ramaiah, Chandaru Hanumaiah, Annam Nagabhushanam and Chandaru Venkata Subbamma, wife of Rajayya	North, No. 294; east, &c., 295-A; south and west, No. 295 B-2.	ACRS 4½

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway construction; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector, Tenali, is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Kolaparu Agraharam village.		
Enfranchised, Agraharam inam, dry D No. 4.	Vankamamidi Vijayaramiah, Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Garamurti, Vankamamidi Seshayya, Kaburlamudi Mallikarjunudu and Doddapaneni Narasayappa.	North, D Nos. 3 and 4, east, D No 3, south, D. Nos. 13 and 14; west, D No 4	·97
Do.	No. 4.	Vankamamidi Vijayaramiah Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Garamurti, Kaburlamudi Mallikarjunudu, Vankamamidi Seshayya and Doddapaneni Narayanappa.	North, D. No. 4; east, D No 3; south, D. No. 4; west, D. No. 4.	·87
Do.	No. 5.	Vankamamidi Vijayaramiah, Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Garamurti, Vankamamidi Seshayya, Doddapaneni Ankineedu and Doddapaneni Narayanappa.	North, D. No. 1; east, D Nos. 3 and 6; south and west, D. No. 5.	·42
Do.	No. 10.	Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam ..	North, D. No. 8; east, D. No. 11; south, D. No. 13; west, D. No. 10.	·12
Do	No. 11.	Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam and Tolati Sitaramaswami.	North, D. No. 8; east, D. No. 11; south, D. No. 12; west, D. No. 10	·18
Do.	No. 12.	Do. do.	North, D. No. 11; east, D. No. 12; south, D. No. 100; west, D. No. 13.	1·05
Do.	No 13.	Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam ..	North, D No. 10; east, D. No 12, south D No 100; west, D No 13.	·26
Do.	No. 101.	Vankamamidi Vijayaramiah, Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Garamurti, Vankamamidi Seshayya, Kopparti Rajalakshmamma and Kopparti Satyanarayana.	North, D. No. 100; east, D Nos. 101 and 102; south, D. No. 102; west, D. No. 101.	1·04
Do.	No. 102	Vankamamidi Vijayaramiah, Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Garamurti Vankamamidi Seshayya, Kopparti Rajalakshmamma, Jonyala Venkatakrishnaiah and Jonyala Ramaswami	North, D No 101; east, D. No. 103; south, D. No 104; west, D. Nos. 121 and 102.	·49
Do	No. 103.	Vankamamidi Bhaskaramu and Kopparti Rajayya	North, D. No 102; east, D. No. 104; south, D. No. 107; west, D No. 104.	1·42
Do.	No. 105 B	Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam and Tolati Sitaramaswami.	North, D. No. 106 A; east, D. No. 107; south, D. No. 108; west, D. No. 106 A.	·07
Do.	No 107 B	Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam ..	North, D No. 104; east, D. No. 107 C; south, D. No 108; west, D. Nos. 107 A and 108.	·22
Do.	No 107 C.	Do. ..	North, D No. 104; east, D. No. 107 D; south, D. No 108; west, D. No. 107 B.	·34
Do.	No. 108 B.	Sri Shiyaramanaiah, worshipper, Kolipara alias Uhavali Viswanadham, Kolipara Mahadevudu, Kolipara Velayya and Kolipara Venkateswarlu	North, D Nos. 106 and 107; east, D No 108 C, south, D. No. 109; west, D. No. 106 A.	1·16
Do	No. 108 C.	Do. do. ..	North, D. No. 107; east, D. No. 108 D, south, D. No. 109; west, D No 108 B.	·42
Do.	No. 109-2 B.	Vankamamidi Bhaskaramu	North, D. No 108; east, D No. 109-2 C; south, D. No. 110, west, D. No 109-2 A.	·32
Do	No. 109-2 C	Do. ..	North, D. No. 108; east, D No. 109-2 D; south, D No 110; west, D. No. 109-2 B	·08
Do	No. 110 B	Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam .	North, D. No. 108; east, D. No. 110 C; south, D. No. 112; west, D. Nos 110 A and 98.	·08
Do.	No. 112 C.	Do.	North, D. No. 108; east, D No 110 D; south, D. No. 112; west, D. No 110 B.	·19
Do	No. 94 B.	Do.	North and east, D. No 98; south, D. No. 113; west, D No. 94 A.	·01
Poramboke Dooka Poramboke, No. 1	Agraharamdars Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam, Vankamamidi Bhaskaramurti, Vankamamidi Vijayaramiah, Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Garamurti and Vankamamidi Seshayya.	North, Vemur; east, D. No 1; south, D. No. 5; west, D. No. 1 and Vemur fields.	·15
Poramboke in Agraharam village, D No. 100	Do. do.	North, D Nos. 12 and 13, east D. No. 100; south, D. No. 101; west, D. No. 100	·31

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Ballipalli Agraharam village—cont.			
			Acs.
Agraharam Channel poramboke, D No. 98 B	Agraharamdars: Vankamamidi Venkata Triyambakam, Vankamamidi Bhamamurti, Vankamamidi Vijayamalah, Vankamamidi Narasimham, Vankamamidi Gurumurti and Vankamamidi Seshayya.	North, D No. 98 A; east, D. No. 98 C; south, D No. 112; west, D. Nos. 91 and 98 A	·91
Do No. 98 C	Do. do	North, D. No. 116; east, D No. 112; south, D No. 98 B; west, D No. 98 A	·03
Agraharam Vonka poramboke, D. No. 112 B.	Do. do	North, D. No. 112 C; east, D. No. 89, Abbanagudavalli Agraharam; south, D No. 112 B; west, D. Nos. 94 and 98	·91
Do. No. 112 C.	Do. do.	North, D. No. 112 C; east, D. No. 89, Abbanagudavalli Agraharam; south, D. No. 112 B; west, D. Nos. 98 and 116	12
Do. No. 112 D.	Do. do.	North, D. No. 112 E; east, D. No. 87, Abbanagudavalli Agraharam; south, D No. 112 C; west, D. No. 116	·93
		Total ..	11·80

S. D. PEARS,
Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.
(General, Buildings Roads and Railways).

Fort St. George, November 28, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8300 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the Karakkottai drainage channel in Sennangalam village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokes, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore District, Mannargudi taluk, No. 7. Sennangalam village			
			ACRE
Govt., dry, No. 326 A.	Aiyasami Ambalagaran ..	North, S. F. No. 325 B, dry land of Aiyasami Ambalagaran; east, S No 326 A-1, dry land of Gopala Pillai; south, S No. 331, channel; west, S. No. 323, m/s poramboke.	2·00
Do. No. 326 A-1.	Gopala Pillai	North, S No. 326 A-4, dry land of Gopala Pillai; east, S No 326 B-2, dry land of Pakkiri and others, south, S. No 331 channel; west, S No 325 A, dry land of Aiyasami Ambalagaran.	3·00
Do. No. 326 B-1.	Pakkiri	North, S. No. 326 B-3, dry land of Pakkiri and others; east, S No 326 C, channel; south, S. No 331, channel; west, S. No. 326 A-1, dry land of Gopala Pillai.	0·60
		da	·0200
Do. No. 326 B-1.	Veerasami	Do. do	·0600
Do No. 326 B-1.	Kasi	Do. do	·0300
Do No. 326 B-1	Rangan	Do. do.	·0200
Do. No. 326 B-1.	Gopalan	Do. do.	·0600
Do No. 326 A-1.	Thanekappa Udayar ..	North and east, S No 326 A-4 dry land of Thanekappa Udayar, south, S No 331, channel; west, S. No. 325 C, channel.	
		Total ..	8·00

Fort St. George, December 3, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23·73 acres, be the same a little more or less,

is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for carrying out a conservancy works for the Coleroon; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, number in pymash number, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Vallampadugai village.	
Eruvari, dry, S. No. 156-A.	Sundra Ayyar	North, No. 154; east and south, No. 155; west, No. 156 B	A. C. 1·98
Do. No. 156 B	Do.	North, No. 156 A; east, No. 193; south, Erukkakuttupadugai; west, No. 159 B	2·94
Do. No. 155 B	Doraiswami Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 155 B; east, south and west, No. 157.	·03
Do. No. 159 B-1	Do ..	North, No. 156 A; east, No. 193 B; south, No. 156 B-2; west, No. 157	·10
Do. No. 156	Natta Paramaraya Pillai	North, No. 158; east, No. 157; south, No. 156; west, No. 168	·21
Do. No. 159 A	Do.	North, No. 157; east, No. 156 B-2; south, No. 159 A; west, No. 160	2·64
Do. No. 159 B-2.	Do ..	North, No. 159 B-2; east, No. 193 E; south, No. 159 E; west, No. 157.	·36
Do. No. 159 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 159 A; east, No. 159 B; south, Erukkakuttupadugai; west, No. 160.	1·61
Inam, dry, S. No. 157.	Natta Paramaraya Pillai and Doraiswami Padaiyachi.	North, No. 156 B; east and south, No. 158 A; west No. 165.	2·32
		Erukkakuttupadugai village.	
Inam, dry, S. No. 20 B	Taliyari Sahiban	North, No. 20; east, No. 17; south, No. 18 A; west, No. 33.	·26
Do. No. 21 A-1	Periyaswami Padaiyachi and Muthu	North, No. 18; east, No. 20; south, No. 21 B; west, No. 21 A-2	·64
Do. No. 21 B	Pain Andi	North, No. 21 A-1; east and south, No. 20; west, No. 20 or 22	·69
Eruvari, dry, S. No. 17.	Natta Paramaraya Pillai	North, Nos. 16 and 21; east, Vallampadugai; south, No. 18; west, No. 19	2·20
Do. No. 18 A-2.	Do ..	North, No. 19; east No. 141; south, No. 142; west, Nos. 23 and 31	·33
Eruvari, wet, S. No. 21 B-1.	Ayyakannoo Padaiyachi, Chinnappa and Muthukumaraswami Padaiyachi.	North and east, No. 21; south, No. 20; west, No. 21 B-2	·08
Eruvari, dry, S. No. 141 A.	Muthu Kumara Pillai	North, No. 17; east, No. 965, south, Coleroon, west, No. 18.	·09
Do. No. 29 A-1.	Periyaswami Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 32; east, No. 22, south, No. 29 F, west, No. 29 B.	·28
Do. No. 29 D ..	Do.	North, No. 32; east, No. 29 C, south, No. 29 F; west, No. 29 F-2.	·19
Do. No. 30 A .	Do	North, No. 40 D, east, No. 29 F; south, No. 32 B; west, No. 30 B	·38
Do. No. 30 B .	Do .	North, No. 40 D, east, No. 30 A, south, No. 32 A, west, No. 30 C	·45
Do. No. 31 A .	Do. .	North, No. 31; east, No. 32 E; south, No. 33, west, No 35 A	·69
Do. No. 32 E	Do ..	North, No. 35 A; east, No. 30 C; south, No. 35 A; west, No 37 G.	·43
Do. No. 117 C-1	Do. ..	North, No. 119 C-1; east, No. 119 A, south, No. 119 B-2, west, No 116 D	·10
Do. No. 21 E	Sangaswami Padaiyachi, Kolandai and Narayanaswami Padaiyachi.	North, No. 40 I; east, No. 21 A; south, No. 32 A; west, No. 32 C	·74
Do. No. 114 C-1	Ratnaswami Padaiyachi, Kolandai, Narayanaswami Padaiyachi,	North, No. 124; east, No 119 D, south, No. 120; west, No. 118 E-2.	·05
Do. No. 22 E-1	Chinnappa Padaiyachi ..	North, No. 22; east, No. 29 A-1, south, No. 29 F; west, No 29 G.	·04
Do. No. 22 L ..	Do. ..	North, No. 22; east, No. 29 B-2; south, No. 29 F; west, No 29 D.	·15
Do. No. 37 F .	Vaithi and Muthiyan ..	North, No. 37 H; east, No 37 F, south, No. 35 A; west, No. 36	·48
Do. No. 116 L .	Do. ..	North, No. 37 H; east, No. 37 D; south, No. 36; west, No. 116 L.	·23
Do. No. 35 A	Muthu Kumara Pillai ..	North, No. 36 H; east, No. 37 H; south, No. 35 B; west, No. 116.	·19
Do. No. 36 H .	Do. ..	North, No. 37 H, east, No. 37 D; south, No. 36 A; west, No. 116.	·33
Do. No. 40 G .	Muthu Kumaraswami Padaiyachi.	North, No. 40 I; east, No. 39 D; south, No. 32 A; west, No. 31 A.	·89

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Erukkatampalgudi village—cont.		Acre
Eyetwam, dry, S No 31 A.	Appaswami Padaiyachi	North, No 48 I; east, No. 30 C; south, No 32 A; west, No 31 B.	49
Do. No 31 C ..	Appaduri Padaiyachi	North, No 48 I, east, No. 31 B; south, No. 32 A; west, No. 31 D.	·27
Do. No 31 D	Rangaswami Padaiyachi and Pavadai Padaiyachi.	North, No 49 I, east, No. 31 C; south, No. 33 A; west, No 39	·13
Do. No. 39 .	Vaera Padaiyachi . ..	North, No 49 I; east, No. 31 D; south, No. 36 B; west, No 38 D-2.	88
Do, No 38 A .	Perathambi Padaiyachi ..	North, No 38 east, No. 32 A, south, No. 34 B, west, No 138	18
Do. No. 37 D ..	Vaithi . . .	South, No. 37 C, east, No. 37 F; south, No 37 E, west, No 38	64
Do No. 116 D .	Do.	North, No 103 A, east, No 115 E, south, No. 114, west, No 116 C.	·19
Do. No. 37 F ..	Chinnappa Iyyanavan and Muthu Kumaraswami	North No 102 E-1; east, No. 37 G, south, No. 38 E, west No 37 F	83
Do. No 37 G ..	Kandaswami and Narayanaswami	North, No 103 E-1, east, No. 38 A; south, No. 38 E, west, No 37 F	58
Do No. 38 C —	Nataraja Padaiyachi	North, No. 38 A, east, No 38 D-1; south, No. 38 E, west, No. 38 B	·41
Do. No. 38 D-1	Periyathambi, I yyanavan and Narayanaswami	North, No. 38 D-2; east, No. 39; south, No. 38 E, west, No 38 C	·88
Do No 114 B ..	Mari Padaiyachi and Narayana Padaiyachi	North, No 103-2 M, east, No. 114 C; south, No 114, west, No. 116-A.	·31
Do. No 115 C ..	Do.	North, No 103-2 N, east, No. 115 D, south, No. 114, west, No 115 B	·34
Do No. 119 A-2	A. Muthukumaraswami Padaiyachi.	North, No 119 C-2, east, No. 116; south, No. 118, west, No 119 C-1	·06
Do No. 119 D ..	Puthur Lakshmana Padayachi.	South, No. 114, east, No. 119 C-2; south, No. 120; west, No. 119 E-1.	·08
Do. No 119 E-2.	Vellayuda Padaiyachi ..	North, No 114; east, No. 129 E-1; south, No. 120; west, No. 121.	·15
		Total ..	29·73

Fort St. George, November 28, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894 His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·78 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a tank bund; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Conjeevaram taluk, Sirutheri Kilkadirpur village.		acre cent.
Dry, 0·64 acre. The site west of Kundukulam limits 700 feet long and 40 feet broad (20 feet from the centre of the bund on either side)	Shanmuga Muraigappa Mudali, Saravana Mudali, T. Ponnappa Mudali, Nataa Mudali, T. Ponnappa Mudali, Natesa Mudali, Sellappa Mudali, Annammal, Natesa Mudali, Subbaroya Pillai, T. Ponnappa Mudali, Alagappa Mudali, T. Muraigappa Mudali, Perumalswami Mudali, Ganapathi Mudali, Seenammal, Kalliammal, Nan ammal, Seenammal, Kannammal, Venkatesa Perumal, Kannammal, Venkatesa Perumal, Muniswami Nayudu, Narayanaswami Mudali, Muthuswami Naiken, Thenkaroya Naiken Ponnuramma Naiken, S. Muniappa Naiker and Elayavalu Mudali.	North, wet lands of Kilkadirpur; east, Gandisolam limits (dry lands of Kilkadirpur), south, dry lands of Kilkadirpur, west, wet lands of Kilkadirpur	64
Wet, 0·14 acre. The site 300 feet long in continuation of the above site and 28 feet broad (18 feet from the centre of the bund on either side).	do. Do.	North, wet lands of Kilkadirpur; east and south, dry lands of Kilkadirpur; west, wet lands of Kilkadirpur	14
		Total ..	78

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·18 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for strengthening the left bank of Gannavaram canal,

2-5 mile; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Razole isappointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed for acquisition is available in the Taluk Office, Razole, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or joumash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Razole taluk, Ayalu village.		
Jeroaity, No. 444-2 A	Maddali Subbarayudu, Ch. Bangarayya, Ch. Ramayya and Ch. Narayya.	North, No. 444-2 A; east, No. 443; south, No. 440; west, No. 469.	ACRE. ·16

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·57 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for strengthening the bund Ekanapuram Paliyeri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or joumash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Conjeeveram taluk, 101. Perundur village.		
Wet, S No. 176-6 A.	81. Sami Naidan	North, No. 176-6-B; east, No. 176-10-B; south, No. 176-9; west, No. 176-6-S.	ACRE ·03
Do No. 175-10-A (1).	223. Lutchumma Nayanga Pillai. Pillai and	North, No. 176-10-C; east, Ekamparam limits; south, No. 175-10-A; west, No. 176-6-A.	·54
		Total ..	·57

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for closing branches on the right flood bank of the Palaru in Pakala, Kandukur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or joumash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Pakala village.		
Kunnavari cheruvu, S. No. 216 A-2 (1).	Gujjanadi Venkata Reddi ..	North, Nos. 682 and 700-1; east, No. 697; south, No. 216 A-2 west, No. 216 C.	ACR. ·49
Do No. 697 (1).	Do. ..	North, Nos. 682 and 700-1; east and south, No. 697-2; west, No. 216 A-1.	1 02
		Total ..	1·51

H. F. CLERK,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, December 5, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·80 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tenali Repalle Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessment or peramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			A. C.
	Guntur District, Tenali taluk, Allaraipalemdili Agraharam village.		
Enfranchised Agraharam, dry, D. No. 57 (2) & (3)	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Gopalayya, Venkatramidi Sanchayya and Venkanamidi Narasimham, sons of Ramayya; tenants, Kandimalli Viraiyya and Kondisetti Ramakrishnamma.	North, No 57 (1), east, No. 58, south, No. 57 (4), west, No. 56.	33
Do. No. 58 (2) & (3).	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Subba Rao, Venkanamidi Venkatratnam, Venkanamidi Vijayya, Venkanamidi Rajasekaram, Venkanamidi Sambaiya Rao and Venkanamidi Satyanarayanamurti; tenants, Kandimitti Ramaswami, Kondisetti Ramakrishnamma, Kandisetti Rangayya, Jasvadi Narasayya and Jasvadi Ramayya.	North, No 59 (1), east, No. 60, south, No. 57 (4), west, No. 57.	·33
Wet, D No 59 (2) & (3) (dry as per Inam grant)	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Dakshinamurti's wife V. Rajalakshmamma and her daughter Ranganayakamma; tenants, Vemulapalli Nagarau, Kondalapati Nagarau, Kondalapati Vengalayya and Kondalapati Ramaswami.	North, No 60 (1), east, No. 61, south, No. 59 (4), west, No. 58.	·43
Do. D. Nos. 76 (2) & (3) (dry as per Inam grant)	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Sitaramayya and all the agraharamdars of the village referred to in the previous number; tenant, Vemulapalli Nagarau.	North, No 76 (1), east No 22, south, No. 76 (4) and Puramarra, west, No 60	·69
Agraharam peramboke, D No. 60 (2) & (3)	All the agraharamdars	North, No. 60 (1); east, No. 76, south, No. 60 (4); west, No. 59	·07
Do. No. 22 (2) & (3)	Do.	North, No 22 (1); east, Navilampad, south, Puramarra, west, No 76.	·16
Enfranchised Agraharam dry, Eavaram, wet, No 56 B	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Venkataramayya, Narasimham, sons of Mutyamjayudu and Venkanamidi China Venkataramayya; occupants or tenants, Kandimitti Ramakrishnamma, Bandalapati Nagayya, Allamsetti Ramaswami, Jasvadi Narasayya and Alapati Kotayya.	North, No 56 A, east, No 57, south, No 56 C; west No. 55.	·21
Do. No. 56 C ..	Do. do.	North, No 56 B; east, No 57, south, No 56 D; west, No. 55.	·03
Do. No. 48 E	Agraharamdar, Venkanamidi China Sitaramayya; tenants, Bandalapati Kodandaramayya, Chennamsetti Rajayya and Akimitti Kotayya.	North, No 49 A, east, No. 50, south, No. 49 C; west, No. 48.	·01
Do. No. 49 C.	Do. do.	North, No 49 B; east, No 50, south, No. 49 D; west, No. 48	·25
Do. No. 45 H.	Do. do.	North, No. 49 C, east, No. 50, south, No. 49 E; west, No. 48.	·02
Do. No 54 B	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Subba Rao, son of Hanumayya, Venkataramayya and Dakshinamurti, son of Chandrayya, Venkanamidi Subbayya, Venkanamidi Udayanarayana and Venkanamidi China Sitaramayya; tenants, Kesanasetti Perayya, Kanchakommala Subbarayudu, Kanchakommala Rangayya, Gavada China Ankamma, Gavada Kotappa and Bandisapati Kodanda Ramayya.	North, No. 54; east, No. 54 A; south, No. 52; west, No 51.	·03
Do. No. 52 B	Agraharamdars, Venkanamidi Subba Rao, son of Hanumayya, Venkanamidi Udayanarayana, Venkanamidi Subbayya Venkanamidi Venkata Ramayya and Dakshinamurti, son of Chandrayya; tenants, Kesanasetti Perayya, Gavada Kotappa, Gavada China Ankamma, Kanchakommala Rangayya and Kanchakommala Subbayyadu	North, No. 52 A, east, No. 53, south, No. 52 C; west, No. 51.	·31
Do. No. 52 C.	Do. do.	North, No. 52 B, east, No. 53; south, No. 51 E, west, No. 51.	·01
Do. No. 52 D.	Do. do.	North, No. 52 C; east, No. 53; south, No. 52 E, west, No 51.	·03

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Kakumanu village—cont.		acs.
Enfranchised agraharam dry, Revenue wet No 53 B	Agraharamdars, Vankamamidi China Seetharamayya; tenants, Kanchukommala Rangayya and Subbayyadu	North, No. 53 A; east, No. 55; south, No. 53 C; west, No 52	·15
Do No. 53 C.	Do. do.	North, No. 53 B; east, No. 55; south, No. 53 D; west, No 52.	·29
Do No. 53 D	Do. do	North, No. 53 C; east, No. 55; south, No. 53 E; west, No 52.	·04
Do No 45 B, C & D	Agraharamdars, Vankamamidi Subba Rao, son of Hanumayya, Vankamamidi Udayamayyamma, Vankamamidi Subbayya, Vankamamidi Venkata Ramayya and Dakshinamurty, sons of Cheruvayya, tenants, Kesamadi Peruyya, Kesamadi Surnama Chowdayya Rajayya and Soma Balamudu.	North, No. 48 A; east, No. 49; south, No 48 E; west, No 42.	·68
Do. No 42 B, C & D	Agraharamdars, Vankamamidi Subba Rao, Venkatarathnam, Valayya, Rajasekharam, Sambasiva Rao, sons of Bhujangam, Vankamamidi Satyaprasada Rao and Satyanarayanamurty, sons of Pullayya, Vankamamidi Dakshinamurty's wife Rajalakshmamma, Vankamamidi Venkata Ramayya and Narasimham, sons of Mrityunjayudu, Vankamamidi Peda Venkata Ramayya, son of Kesavamurty and Vankamamidi China Venkata Ramayya	North, No. 41; east, No 42 E; south, No. 43; west, Ballipalli.	·30
Do No 42 (F G & H)	Do do.	North, No. 42 E; east, No. 48; south, No. 42; west, No. 42.	·05
Enfranchised Agraharam, dry, No. 50 (B. C & D)	Agraharamdar, Vankamamidi Krishnayya; tenant, Bendalpati Chelamanna.	North, No. 51 A; east, No. 51; south, No. 50 E; west, No. 49	·34
Do No 45 (B, C & D.)	Agraharamdar, Vankamamidi Krishnayya; tenants, Javvaji Somayya, Javvaji Narnayya, Vemulapalli Nagamma, Kandisetti Anjayya and Bendalapati Ramayya	North, No 55 A; east, No. 56; south, No 55 E; west, No. 58	·55
Dunka, pramboke, No 51 (B.C. & D.).	All Agraharamdars	North, No. 51 A; east, Nos 56 and 62; south, No. 51 E; west, No 50	·14
Chaudi, pramboke, No. 41 B	Do.	North, No. 38, east, No 41 C; south, No 42; west, Ballipalli.	08
Agraharam, dry, No. 38 B.	Agraharamdars, Vankamamidi Subba Rao, Venkatarathnam, Valayya, Rajasekharam, Sambasiva Rao, sons of Bhujangam; Vankamamidi Venkata Ramayya and Narasimham, sons of Mrityunjayudu, Vankamamidi Gopalayya and Sambayya, sons of Krishnamurty, Vankamamidi Satyaprasada Rao and Satyanarayanamurty, sons of Pullayya and Vankamamidi Rajalakshmamma, wife of Dakshinamurty: tenants, Kambuluri Appayya, Tirumalasetti Chelamanna, Tirumalasetti Pitchamma, Allamsetti Ramanna and Tirumalasetti Pullayya.	North and east, No. 38 A; south, No. 41; west, Ballipalli.	·02
Minor inam, No 43 (B. C. & D.).	Inamdars, Vanjuvari Raghavendrudu; purchasers and objectors, Bendalapati Chelamanna, Bendalapati Kodandaramudu, Bendalapati Kotayya, son of Peda Easwarudu, Bendalapati Narasimhulu, Bendalapati Chinna Ramana, son of Kotayya and Allamsetti Kotayya, son of Pullayya.	North, No. 41; east, No 42; south, No 43 A; west, Ballipalli	·63
		Total ..	3·30

S. D. PEARS,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.,
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Fort St George, November 26, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·75 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a Police Station at Sankarapuram; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Kallakurchi taluk, Sankarapuram village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 129/6	Govindaswami Nayudu and Bakti Nayudu.	North, No. 129 A, east, No. 128 A; south, No. 264 A of Kadia Vannaiyan, west, No. 130 G.	acres. 75

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·17 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site required is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and will be available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Papanasam village.			
Dry, No. 87 A	Saravana Pillai	North, No. 87 B, east, No. 88; south, No. 64, west, No. 71 A.	acs. 2 17

Fort St. George, December 3, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·12 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Sub-Inspector of Police at Cochin; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cochin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Malabar district, Cochin taluk, Cochin village.			
Dry, S. No. 47-16 ..	Owner, C. Mathoond Mariyam, guardian of Paulos Vurgese and four others, minors, being the children of the deceased pattadar Mathoond Paulos; occupants, C. M. Vurgese and John Mathew.	North, S. No. 46 1/2 B-1, Government poramboke; east, S. No. 47-14, Government poramboke; south, S. No. 47-3, garden land belonging to Elisse, guardian of Pakpul Fernandes and two others, west, S. No. 47-16, portion of the sub-division not required to be acquired.	acres. ·12

Fort St. George, November 28, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·7300 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police quarters; and, under sections

8 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or pattah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Kambar village attached to Gandarvakottai sircle.			
Zamindari, dry (thattakkal), T. Nos. 820, 821 and 822.	Muthuramalinga Ayiar Ammal, guardian to Rajagopala Pandarathar, minor zamindar of Gandarvakottai, and Chidambara Chettiyar of Ramachandrapuram, Pudukkottai estate, kudivaramdars, Nizam Mahammad Rowther and Bapu alias Mahammad Kasim.	North, Perumal Koil Samudi Street; east, District Board Road No. 9; south, Police station compound; west, Local Fund School and tamin waste land.	ACS. ·7800

Fort St. George, November 26, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the residence of Superintendent of Police, South Arcot; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambake, with survey or pattah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Manjakuppam village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 162 B and T.S. No. 1066.	Sadasiva Pillai and Subrahmanya Pillai.	North, Municipal T.S. No. 1065; east, T.S. No. 1053; south, T.S. No. 1084, west, T.S. No. 1035.	ACS. ·22
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 162 C and T.S. No. 1083.	Do.	do.	North, T.S. No. 1035; east, T.S. No. 1079; south, T.S. No. 1084; west, T.S. No. 1065.	·15
Inam, S. No. 163 B and dry, T.S. No. 1065, with buildings, wells and trees thereon.	Do.	do.	North, T.S. No. 1031; east, T.S. Nos. 1069 and 1070; south, T.S. No. 1085; west, T.S. Nos. 1064 and 1066.	3·11
			Total ..	4·16

Fort St. George, November 28, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·91 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an inspection bungalow; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambake, with survey or pattah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Tumkuntla village.			
Mudiga inam, dry, No. 893 A-1 D.	Jangalur Miah Sahib and Dasayi Venkatasami Reddi.	North, Nos. 893 A-1 E and 893 A-1 A; east, No. 893 B; south, No. 893 A-1 B; west, No. 892 A-1 A.	ACS. 1·91

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·11 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of shrotriem Padupakkam Chitteri bund; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of this land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Chinglepet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Conjeeveram taluk, No. 18, Karam village.			
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 40-2.	Ayyaswmi Pillai	North, Padupakkam limits; east, S. No. 40-3; south, S. No. 41-1 Kambakal; west, S. No. 40-1	ACRE ·11

Fort St. George, December 8, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·14 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Velamakur channel, Tadpatri taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, Alur village.			
Ryotwari, wet, No. 926 B-1.	Golla Sankalu, son of Chandrigada of Alur.	North, Nos. 909 and 924; east, Nos. 926 B-2 and 931; south, No. 1003; west, No. 929	ACRE. ·14

Fort St. George, December 6, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·3 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Kadambangudi Kammi of Uraigampattu in Melur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Melur taluk, Uraigampattu village.			
Dry, No. 159 A-2 ..	Karuppanna	North, S. No. 147, east, S. No. 159 C; south, S. No. 159 B; west, S. No. 160 A-1	ACRE. ·14
Do. No. 156 C-3 ..	Muthusami	North, S. No. 147; east and south, S. No. 159 C-1; west, S. No. 159 A-1.	·18
		Total ..	·3

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 2nd and 9th December 1913 is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject
		1913	
1	Public	No. 1338, Oct. 30.	Female medical practitioners.—Passing orders on certain proposals to afford greater facilities to women studying for the M.B. & C.M. and higher degrees [1 s.]
2	Do.	No. 1431, Nov. 20.	Emigration—Mauritius.—Recording report of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras on the emigrants who returned from Mauritius by the S.S. "Hinds." [1 s.]
3	Judicial	No. 2349, Nov. 20.	Diet scale.—Approving the scale of diet for female prisoners, male and female under-trials and males sentenced to simple imprisonment [1 s.]
4	Do.	No. 2387, Nov. 22	Petroleum licenses.—Appointing Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Chairmen of Municipalities and Presidents of Committees in the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount (including Pallavaram), Peramballur, Wellington, and Bellary to grant certain — within the limits of their jurisdiction [1 s.]
5	Do.	No. 2411, Nov. 26.	Registration Department.—Recording letter from the Inspector-General of Registration forwarding a revised copy of appendix III to the note on the statistics of the — for the year 1913. [1 s.]
6	Do.	No. 2430, Nov. 27.	Allotment of land.—Passing orders on a proposal to allot pieces of Government waste land in the vicinity of police lines for use of the head constables and constables as a grazing. [1 s.]
7	Marine	No. 352, Nov. 15 ..	Administration report of the Madras Port Trust Fund for 1912-13.—Recording the— [2 ss.]
8	Revenue	No. 2317, Sept. 22.	Recording the report on the state of the pulse disease in the Kistna and Godavari districts during the half-year ending 30th June 1913. [1 s.]
9	Do.	No. 2355, Nov. 14	Recording Board's Proceedings submitting the report on the Ongole cattle show held in March 1913 [1 s.]
10	Educational	No. 954, Oct. 11 ..	Secondary School Leaving Certificate.—Stating that the—issued by the Mysore State will be considered equivalent to the — granted by the Madras Government and making the consequential alterations in the Public service notification. [1 s.]
11	Do.	No. 958, Oct. 14 ..	Building Grant.—Sanctioning a — of Rs. 3,150 towards the cost of certain extensions to the building occupied by the hostel attached to the Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund. [1 s.]
12	Do	No. 971, Oct. 23 ..	Municipal High School, Karnool.—Approving, with remarks the proposal of the Municipal Council, Karnool, to acquire the site with the building thereon adjoining the — for the purposes of the school. [1 s.]
13	Do	No. 984, Oct. 29 ..	Building Grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding two-thirds of the actual expenditure not Rs. 6,336 towards the cost of adding a second floor to the St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam, on certain conditions. [1 s.]
14	Do	No. 987, Nov. 4 ..	Grant.—Sanctioning a — of Rs. 17,000 to the Municipal Council of Palghat towards the cost of the installation of a gas and electricity plant in the Victoria College. [1 s.]
15	Do.	No. 993, Nov. 4 ..	Building Grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding two-thirds of the actual expenditure not Rs. 28,284 towards the cost of construction of a building for the primary school of the Presentation Convent Middle School, Vepery, Madras, subject to certain conditions. [1 s.]
16	Do.	No. 1007, Nov. 8 ..	Subsidy.—Sanctioning, with remarks, the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to distribute a — of Rs. 94,920 to certain local boards and municipal councils for improving the scale of salaries of the general staff employed in the secondary schools and colleges under their maintenance. [1 s.]
17	Do.	No. 1013, Nov. 8	Brennan College, Tellicherry.—Approving the proposal of the Municipal Council of Tellicherry to extend and improve the Brennan College buildings and to construct a hostel with warden's quarters at an approximate aggregate cost of Rs. 40,000 and promising to make a grant not exceeding this amount from the Imperial non-recurring assignment of 42 lakhs for education. [1 s.]
18	Do.	No. 1018, Nov. 10.	Examination for Teachers' Certificates.—Approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to hold the — under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the month of December with effect from 1913 [1 s.]
19	Do	No. 1048, Nov. 12.	Grant-in-Aid Code.—Ordering, with remarks, the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification adding a note to article 23 of the — requiring any correspondent contemplating building operations for which he desires a grant from Government to apply to the Inspector for a form of application for grant and for instructions for the preparation of plans and estimates [1 s.]
20	Do.	No. 1057, Nov. 18.	University Regulations.—Sanctioning the alterations in the — proposed by the Madras University. [1 s.]
21	Do.	No. 1059, Nov. 22	Electoral Expert.—Recording the report of the —, Madura, for the quarter ending 30th September 1913. [1 s.]
22	Legislative	No. 172, Nov. 18.	Madras Estates' Land Act, 1908.—Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a Bill to amend the —, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in English and in the vernaculars [1 s.]
23	Local and Municipal.	No. 1713 L., Oct. 14.	Bridge.—Sanctioning the estimate, amounting to Rs. 43,700, for the construction of a — across the Jallarugedda on the Narasapatam-Polavaram road, Vizagapatam district [1 s.]
24	Do	No. 1752 L., Oct. 17.	Acts and Rules.—Recording explanation of the revenue divisional officers of Hosur and Sermadevi for the delay in the preparation of the electoral roll of the Krishnagiri and Sermadevi unions and ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a draft amendment to rule 9 of the rules for the conduct of election of members of union panchayats so as to provide a fixed date within which the electoral rolls must be completed. [1 s.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
		1913	
26	Local and Municipal	No. 1883 L., Oct. 27.	Bridge.—Sanctioning, with remarks, a half grant of Rs. 5,400 towards the construction of a — over the Vani Odai in the Madura district estimated to cost Rs. 10,800. [1 a.]
20	Do.	No. 1871 L., Nov. 1.	Grants.—Distributing among certain District Boards and Municipal Councils a further sum of Rs. 31,419 out of the provision of 9·83 lakhs made in the Civil Budget estimate for 1913-14 for the construction of medical buildings. [1 a.]
27	Do	No. 1894 L., Nov. 6.	Bridge.—Sanctioning a half grant of Rs. 10,000 for the reconstruction of the Tuvarkam causeway in the North Arcot district from the 3 lakhs grant available for bridges and causeways in the current year [1 a.]
28	Do.	Nos. 1934–37 L., Nov. 11.	Sanitation.—Reviewing the report on — for 1912. [1 a.]
29	Do.	No. 1973 L., 20th Nov. 15.	Acts and Rules.—Making certain alterations in the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and all the district gazettes. [1 a.]
30	Do.	No. 2014 L., Nov 21	Union.—Approving, with effect from 1st April 1914, the proposals of the Tiruttanimalai Taluk Board and the South Arcot District Board to constitute the villages of Chittapet and Perumpettai, a hamlet of Kannanur, into a — and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the South Arcot District Gazettes [1 a.]
31	Do	No. 2026 L., Nov. 22.	By-law.—Confirming the — proposed by the Madura District Board relating to the maximum load of vehicles using any culvert or bridge. [1 a.]
32	Do	No. 2132 M., Nov. 3.	Administration Report.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Vaniyambadi municipality for 1912-1913 [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. O. HORNE.
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT-Collector and Joint

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

വിജ്ഞാപനം.

മദ്രാസ് സെക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റ്, 1913 നവമ്പർ 28നു.

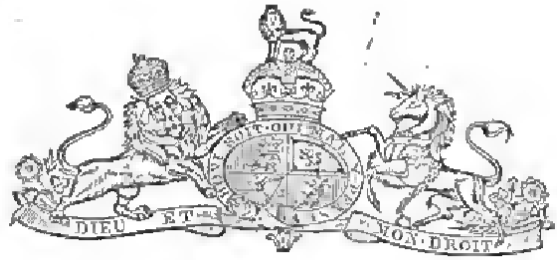
നമ്പർ 871.—കന്നൂർ സബ്ജയിലിലെ അസ്സിസ്റ്റന്റ് സൂപ്രണ്ടായ മിസ്റ്റർ ലസ്സി അലക്സാണ്ടർ ഡൊഡ് ഗ്രോസ്റ്റ് പിന്നവരെ ക്രിമിനൽ പ്രൊസീജ്യർ കോഡിലെ 197-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യമായ സമയത്തേക്ക് ഒപ്പിട്ടന്നതു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി ഉദിരാടി തോട്ട ക്രിമിനൽ ക്രിമിനലായ 1913 ലെ ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യമായ സമയത്തേക്ക് അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡബ്ലു. ഇ. ഗ്രാഹാം,
ഗവൺമെന്റ് സീക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

R. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [Price, 2 Annas

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 9, 1913.

No. 1895.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to be a member of the District Board of South Canara.

No. 1896.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mohammad Bawa Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the District Board of South Arcot.

No. 1897.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Walter Stoney, O.B.E., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddalore.

No. 1898.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Burns Pethill to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 1899.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. W. P. Elwood to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palni.

No. 1900.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vijayapuram Krishna Ayyar Kuppuswami Ayyar Avergal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srirangam.

No. 1901.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 Hazrat Zakriya Sait Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bellary.

No. 1902.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Ayyaswami Kumaraswami Pillai Avergal as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Tanjore.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 1903.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. A. Parasurama Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Sidhout Taluk Board.

No. 1904.—Under section 41 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Gajjala Venkataramayya Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

No. 1905.—The President, District Board, Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R Ry Seethalai Nathar Hussain Mira Lebai Raruttar Avargal to be a member of the Usilampatti Taluk Board.

No. 1906.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R Ry Nallur Valiya Vittil Gopala Menon Avargal to be a member of the Malappuram Taluk Board.

No. 1907.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints Muhammad Muhiuddin Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board.

No. 1908.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishna Ayya Garu to be a member of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

ERRATA

For "No. 14-18" occurring in column 3 of the schedule to notification No. 1784 published at page 613 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th November 1913, *substitute* "No. 44-15."

For "S. No. 2 A" occurring in column 1 of the schedule to notification No. 1730 published at page 635 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1913, *substitute* "S. No. 11 A."

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1902.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Coimbatore hereby notifies under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that a new toll-gate will be opened on the road from Udumalpet to Dharapuram at the 4th furlong of the 13th mile from Udumalpet and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the said gate.

With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board further declares, under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act, that payment at any time of tolls at the main gate at Kazathaluvu on the Udumalpet-Dharapuram road shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the new gate within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise and that payment at the latter gate shall similarly clear carriages, carts and animals of liability to pay tolls at the former gate.

No. 1910.—Under sections 6 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Chetput and Pazampeter, hamlet of Kannanur, in the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district lying within the boundaries noted below shall, with effect from the 1st April 1914, be constituted into a union to be known as the Chetput union for the purposes of the said Act and that the maximum number of members to be appointed on the panchayat of the said union shall, for the time being, be seven :—

North.—Periyeri (survey No. 304) and survey Nos. 75, 74, 53, 54, 30 and 56 of Kannanur village.

East.—Nedunguneem village limits and survey Nos. 355, 356, 358, 359 and 368 of Kannanur village.

South.—Survey No. 378 of Kannanur village, survey Nos. 8, 44, 46, 47, 111, 115 and 117 of Chetput village.

West.—Survey Nos. 176, 191, 192, 215, 220, 226, 227, 244, 245, 246, 260 and 261 of Chetput village and 245 of Kannanur village.

No. 1911.—Under section 23 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Mannargudi municipality mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 102 square feet, be the same a little more or less, be excluded from the operation of the said Act :—

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey and patnam numbers.	Boundaries of the land.	Extent.
Ward No. II, block No. 2, survey No. 1777-2, Mannargudi Pudu Cheri Vasi.	North, T.S. No. 1749; east, T.S. No. 1778; south, T.S. No. 1777-1; west T.S. No. 1777-2.	102 sq. ft.

No. 1912.—Mr. Leonard Lockland Porter, a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor having, owing to his departure from India, become incapable of acting as a member of the municipal council, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from the office of municipal councillor under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

No. 1913.—Under clause (i) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, and published under notification No. 497 at pages 290—308 of Part I A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 18th April 1909, as modified by the notifications noted in the margin :—

No. 30 published at page 6 of Part I-A, dated 3rd January 1911.
No. 1043 published at page 729 of Part I-A, dated 5th December 1911.
No. 183 published at page 86 of Part I A, dated 30th January 1917.
No. 602 published at page 176 of Part I-A, dated 15th April 1913.
No. 689 published at page 199 of Part I-A, dated 6th May 1913.

In proviso (iii) to rule 4 (1), *substitute* "since the beginning of the calendar year" *for* "for at least six months immediately preceding the thirty-first day of July of the year"

In proviso (i) to rule 7 (1), *substitute* "since the beginning of the calendar year previous to that to which the register has application" *for* "for at least six months immediately preceding "the thirty-first day of July on which the revenue divisional officer is under rule 9 (1) required "to give notice to persons to get themselves registered".

In clause (1) of rule 9, *omit* "on or before the thirty-first day of July" occurring in the beginning of the clause, *insert* "issued in June" after the words "district gazette", and *substitute* "twentieth day of July" *for* "thirty-first day of August".

In explanation (b) to clause (2), *substitute* "publication of the district gazette issued in June" *for* "thirty-first day of July".

In clause (3), *substitute* "or before the twenty-fifth day of July" *for* "the first day of September or as soon as possible thereafter", *insert* "with the particulars specified in forms A-1 and B-1 of schedule II" between the words "forwarded" and "shall" *omit* "on or before the thirtieth day of September", *omit* "in forms A-1 and B-1 of schedule II", *insert* "issued in August" after the words "district gazette", and *substitute* "twentieth day of September" *for* "thirty-first day of October".

In clause (4), *substitute* "twentieth day of September" *for* "thirty-first day of October".

In clause (5), *substitute* "first day of October" *for* "tenth day of November".

In clause (6), *substitute* "October" *for* "November" and "November" *for* "December".

In clause (7), *omit* "before the thirty-first day of December" and *insert* "issued in December" after the words "district gazette".

In clause (8), *omit* "with the exception of the 31st day of July specified in clause (1)".

In the proviso to rule 9, *substitute* "publication of the next final electoral registers" *for* "31st December following".

In the heading of column 1 of form C of schedule II, *substitute* "full name" *for* "*name*"

No. 1914.—The following rules which it is proposed to frame under clause (n) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, are published under sub-section (1) of section 256. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of these rules by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 1st of January 1914 :—

Rules for the guidance of municipal councils in granting licenses for the construction of buildings and huts in municipalities.

In considering applications for licenses to construct or reconstruct buildings the municipal council shall be guided by the following rules :—

(i) *Sites.*—If the building is intended for human habitation, the council shall be satisfied that the site is sufficient to permit of the provision of sanitary arrangements suitable for the description of the building which it is proposed to construct and if it is proposed to construct a hut or shed, that the site is dry and well drained, or is capable of being well drained.

(ii) *Buildings.*—(a) The lowest floor of every building constructed or reconstructed from the ground level shall be at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the building into some public drain at the time existing or projected, or into some stream or river, or some cess-pool, or other suitable place.

(b) The plinth of the masonry building shall be at least 18 inches above the level of the nearest streets or lanes.

(c) Every room in a domestic building which is intended for human habitation shall be provided, for purposes of ventilation, with doors or windows opening directly into the external air or into a verandah so opening.

(d) Every interior court-yard shall be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest conservancy lane at the back of each house so as to admit of easy drainage into it.

(iii) *Huts and sheds.*—(*a*) The plinth of a hut or shed shall be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest street or passage.

(*b*) The municipal council shall require such provision for ventilation and drainage as it may consider proper with reference to the circumstances of each case.

(iv) *Latrines.*—Every building shall be provided with as many privies as the municipal council may consider necessary, situated at such a distance from any dwelling-house or from any well, spring, tank or stream of water used or likely to be used by men for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, as may be approved by the council.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1815.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4,030 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of an elementary school in the Madura municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Sikkampatti-ari village.			
Dry, T.S. No. 1022 ..	Perumaswaram Pillai ..	North, T.S. No. 1021; east, T.S. No. 1019, south, street; west, T.S. No. 1022	Sq. Ft. 3,371
Do. No. 1021.	Perumal Ammi, Sundarajan Ammi and Tirumalai Ammi.	North, street; east, T.S. No. 1020; south, T.S. No. 1022; west, T.S. No. 1024.	659
		Total ..	4,030

No. 1816.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·70 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the sanitation of the Masulipatam municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Bandar taluk, Bandar town.			
Village-site, pormboke, D. No. 316 B	Sala Venkataswamugadu, etc. ..	North, Velugoleti Venkadu's site and house; east and south, porta; west, No. 316, Sala Venkataswami's house.	acre ·35
Inam, No. 316 B ..	Sala Venkataswami, son of Gangulu	North, No. 316, Sala Venkataswamugadu's house; east, No. 308 B; south, porta, west, No. 316 A	·13
Do. Survey, No. 630 A ..	Bayani Swamugadu for Tikkisetti Venkata Ramayya.	North, No. 811, porta; east, No. 630 B, south, No. 621; west, No. 811, drainage channel	·16
Village-site, pormboke, D. No. 630 B	(Yenadula) Lalli Subbadu ..	North, No. 647, east, No. 632; south, No. 639, west, Sankaravaru's site	·04
Village-site, pormboke, No. 811.	Sala Swamugadu, etc ..	North, No. 665, east, No. 681; south, No. 682; west, No. 813, porta.	·52
		Total ..	1·70

No. 1917.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for planting avenues on road No. 52 Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, waste or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Salem district, Uttangarai taluk, Chintalpadi Mitta village.	
Village-site, poramboke	Vijaya Ranga Nayudu ..	North, uraku pachaya punjai; east, uraku metta punjai; south, cattle-stand poramboke; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	Acs. ·01
Dry, uraku pachaya punjai.	Kavundappan	North, Hogal tottam; east, uraku metta punjai; south, cattle-stand poramboke; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·04
Hogal tottam ..	Raja Ratna Nayudu	North, palmaram punjai; east, palmaram thar; south, uraku pachaya punjai; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·35
Palmaram punjai	Kishen *alias* Chinnaswami	North and east, thattanvattam punjai; south, Hogal tottam; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·62
Do. ..	Kunjappan	Do. do.	·10
Thattanvattam punjai	Murtigan and Saiyid Sahib ..	North, battaleram punjai paki; east, Sittankotai; south, palmaram punjai; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·04
Battaleram punjai paiki.	Saiyid Sahib	North, battaleram punjai paki, east, nedunthar, south, thattanvattam punjai; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·06
Do.	Murtigan and Papan	North and east, nedunthar; south, battaleram punjai paki; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·16
Nedunthar	Kadai Sahib	North, Sengadthar; east, punjai dasiam; south, battaleram punjai paki; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·12
Do.	Do.	Do. do.	·04
Sengodu thar ..	Gunna Boyan	North, mitta oni poramboke; east, ichamaram-thar, south, nedunthar; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road	·16
Sagal	Vijaya Ranga Nayudu ..	North, rail road kilakku punjai; east, sagal, south, sengadthar; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·04
Railroad kilakku punjai.	Para Kolandai	North, sengodu thar; east, ootiur thar, south, mitta oni poramboke; west, Pallipatti-Morappur road	·07
Sengodu thar ..	Periyannan *alias* Thirthagiri Gounden.	North, mitta waste, east, Selakoli thar; south, rail road kilakku punjai, west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·28
Mitta waste ..	Vijaya Ranga Nayudu ..	North, Dharmapuri Hosur road; east, ootta waste, south, sengodu thar, west, Pallipatti-Morappur road	·05
Do. ..	Do. ..	North, kalkatta punjai; east, mitta waste; south, Dharmapuri-Hosur road, west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·25
Kalkatta punjai ..	Pallan *alias* Maniyambadi ..	North, chathallanathu punjai; east and south, metta waste, west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·22
Elaikallu .. anthu punjai.	Rangappa Nayudu	North and east, Dasiriballi amani village, south, kalkatta punjai, west, Pallipatti-Morappur road.	·45
Peddan kuttai punjai	Do.	North, Dasiriballi amani village; east, Pallipatti-Morappur road; south, peddan kuttai punjai, west, rail road poramboke.	·30
Morappur road waste punjai.	Pallan *alias* Maniyambadi ..	North, peddan kuttai punjai; east, Pallipatti-Morappur road; south, mitta waste; west, rail road poramboke.	·21
Mitta waste ..	Vijaya Ranga Nayudu ..	North, Morappur road, west punjai; east, Pallipatti-Morappur road; south, sengodu thar; west, rail road poramboke.	·16
Sengodu thar ..	Para Pallan	North, mitta waste, east, Pallipatti-Morappur road, south, Dharmapuri-Hosur road, west, rail road poramboke.	·24
		Total ..	3·01

No. 1918.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·55 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial-ground for Musalmans; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Markapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Markapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tirunel district, Nerkuppai taluk, Nerkuppai village			
Enfranchised service Inam, S. No. 343 A-1 B.	Gandla Bakkayya ..	North, east and south, S. No. 343 A-1 A; west, S. No. 346 A	ACRE. 40

No. 1918.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 167 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a lane behind the backyards of Big Kaikola street, Mannargudi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Mannargudi village.			
Dry, No. 534-11 P/ T.S. No. 1869	Ayyan Mudali	North, T.S. No. 1902, Vanian tank; east, T.S. No. 1870, backyard of Malayaperumal Mudali, dry; south, T.S. No. 1869, backyard of Ayyan Mudali, Muthyaperumal Mudali and Palaniyandi Mudali; west, T.S. No. 1867, vankal.	ACRE. 311
Do	Malayaperumal Mudali ..	Do do.	013
Do.	Palaniyandi Mudali ..	do.	006
Dry, No. 534-12 E/ T.S. No. 1870	Malayaperumal Mudali ..	North, T.S. No. 1902, Vanian tank; east, T.S. No. 1871, backyard of Palaniyandi Mudali, dry; south, T.S. No. 1870, backyard of Malayaperumal Mudali, dry; west, T.S. No. 1869, Palaniyandi Mudali's dry.	008
Dry, No. 534-12 F/ T.S. No. 1871.	Palaniyandi Mudali	North, T.S. No. 1902, Vanian tank; east, T.S. No. 1901, backyard of Palaniyandi Mudali, dry; south, T.S. No. 1871, Palaniyandi Mudali's dry; west, T.S. No. 1870, Malayaperumal Mudali's dry.	009
Dry, No. 534-11 S/ T.S. No. 1901.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 1902, Vanian tank; east, T.S. No. 1894, Subrahmanya Swami dry; south, T.S. No. 1901, Palaniyandi Mudali's dry; west, T.S. No. 1871, Palaniyandi Mudali's dry.	009
Dry, No. 534-11 T/ T.S. No. 1902	Palaniyandi Mudali, trustee of Subrahmanya Swami koil	North, T.S. No. 1902, Vanian tank; east, T.S. No. 1893, Subrahmanya Swamimadwilagam; south, T.S. Nos. 1898 to 1900, Raja Mudali and Kanagambai Mudali's dry; west, T.S. No. 1901, Palaniyappa Mudali's dry.	067
Dry, No. 534-11 U/ T.S. No. 1898	Subbayya Raja Mudali and Palaniyandi Mudali.	North, T.S. No. 1894, Subrahmanya Swami jori; east, T.S. No. 1897, Pakiri Mudali's dry; south, T.S. No. 1898, Subbai Raja Mudali and Palaniyappa Mudali's dry; west, T.S. No. 1899, Kanagambai Mudali's dry.	014
Dry, No. 534-11 V/ T.S. No. 1897	Pakiri Mudali	North, T.S. No. 1894, Subrahmanya Swami jori; east, T.S. No. 1896, Raja Mudali and Seva Mudali's dry; south, T.S. 1897, Pakiri Mudali; west, T.S. No. 1898, Subbai Raja Mudali and Palaniyappa Mudali.	014
Dry, No. 534-11 W/ T.S. No. 1896	Raja Mudali and Seva Mudali	North, T.S. No. 1894, Subrahmanya Swami jori, east, T.S. No. 1891, street ammaan thevadi, dry; south, T.S. No. 1896, Raja Mudali and Seva Mudali; west, T.S. No. 1897, Pakiri Mudali.	011
Dry, No. 534-11 X/ T.S. No. 1893.	Common street thevadi and S. M. Palaniyappa Mudali	North, T.S. No. 1894, Subrahmanya Swami jori dry; east, T.S. No. 1891, Middle Vania street; south, T.S. No. 1896, common street thevadi, dry; west, T.S. No. 1898, Raja Mudali and Seva Mudali.	007
		Total ..	167

No. 1920.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·906 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of elementary school at Velippulaiyam, Nagapattam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore District, Negapatam taluk, Negapatam village		
Dry, T. S. No. 1941.	Sri Agastheswaraswami temple, trustees Narayanaswami Mudaliyar and Dharmalinga Mudaliyar.	North, T.S. No. 1939; east, T.S. No. 1940; south, T.S. No. 1945; west, T.S. Nos. 1937 and 1944	acres. 4·000
Dry, T.S. No. 1942.	Vadivalu Pathan (Thatched hut). The said temple and the trustees.	North, T.S. No. 1918; east, T.S. No. 1941; south, T.S. No. 1944; west, T.S. No. 1943.	·0285
Dry, T.S. No. 1943.	Muthusami Chetti (Thatched hut). The said temple and the trustees.	North, T.S. No. 1939; east, T.S. No. 1942; south, T.S. No. 1944; west, T.S. No. 1946.	·0241
Dry, T.S. No. 1944.	Mutu Pathan (Thatched hut). The said temple and the trustees.	North, T.S. Nos. 1942 and 1943, east, T.S. No. 1941, south, T.S. No. 1945, west, T.S No. 1946.	·0184
Dry, T.S. No. 1945.	Gurusami Pillai (Thatched hut). The said temple and the trustees.	North, T.S. Nos. 1941 and 1944, east, T.S. Nos. 1940 and 1948; south, T.S Nos 1946 and 1947; west, T.S. No. 1816	·0319
Dry, T.S. No. 1946.	Veerasami Nayakar (Thatched hut). The said temple and the trustees.	North, T.S. No. 1945, east, T.S. No. 1947; south, T.S. No. 1852; west, T.S. No. 2843.	·0316
Dry, T.S. No. 1947.	Unnamalai (Thatched hut), The said temple and the trustees. Singaram (Thatched hut)	North T.S. No. 1946, east, T.S. No. 1948; south, T.S. No 1952; west T.S. No 1940.	·0382
		Total ..	·0241
			·1906

No. 1921.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 420½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of a drain in Tirupati municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor District, Chandragiri taluk, Tirupati village.		
Enfranchised inam, T.S. No. 917 B.	Shaik Imam Sahib	North, T.S. No. 917 A; east and south, T.S. No. 980; west, T.S. No. 916 B.	sq. ft. 217
Do. No. 918 B.	Sri Mahant of Tirupati ..	North, T.S. No. 918 A, east, T.S No. 917 B; south, T.S. No. 985, west, T.S. No. 919 B.	46½
Do. No. 919 B.	Lakshmana Singh	North, T.S. No. 919 A, east, T.S. No. 918 B; south, T.S No. 980, west, T.S. Nos. 920 A and 920 B.	21
Do. No. 920 B.	Satyanarayanayya	North, T.S. No. 920 A, east, T.S. Nos. 980 and 919 B, south, T.S. No. 980, east, T.S. No. 921 B	99
Do. No. 921 B.	Maram Lakshmaiah	North, T.S. No. 921 A, east, T.S Nos. 920 B and 980; south, T.S No. 980; west, T.S. Nos. 922 and 920.	36
		Total ..	420½

No. 1922.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1¼ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the southern portion of the road leading to Chinnamettam in the Chingleput municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No. 208 Nattam village			
Ryotwari village-site, S. No. 351 A-1 B-2.	Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib ..	North, S. No 351 A-1 B, sub-jail; east, S No. 351 A-1 B-1, Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib's burial-ground; south, S No 351 A-1 B-1, Ratna Chetti's backyard; west, channel.	CENTS. 1¼

No. 1923.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites to the Paraiyans of Chitravathampalaiyam, Dharapuram taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore district, Dharapuram taluk, Chitravathampalaiyam village.			
Dry, F No. 681 ..	Dasari Nayaka	North, F. No. 649, east, Alangiam road, south and west, F. No. 681.	ACS. 6

No. 1924.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of the board school at Nalattinpattur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Koilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Koilpatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Koilpatti taluk, Nalattinpattur village			
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 145-7.	Piramasayagam Pillai and Sudalaimuttu Pillai.	North, S. No 928; east, S. No. 145-33, south, P. No. 145-5; west, S. No. 145-2	CENTS. 1½ 1½
Do. No. 145-4.	Kanappa Kavundan ..	North, S. No. 145-2, east, S No 145-30, south, S. No. 145-3, west, S No. 145-4	1
Do No 145-5	M Sudalaimuttu Chetti ..	North, S. No. 145-5; east, S. No. 145-30; south, S. No. 145 10, west, S. No. 145-7	2
Do No 145-10	Sellayya Nayakar	North, S No. 145-9; east, S. No. 145 31; south, S No 145-12; west, S No 145-10	2
Do No 145-31	Kheri Gangayya Nayak ..	North, S. No. 145-30, east, S No 145-13; south, S. No 145-12; west, S. 145-10.	2
		Total ..	11

No. 1925.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diversion of a road in the Conjeeveram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaikoka, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Conjeeveram taluk, Sivakiram Anapanajeri village.		
Dry, S. No. 123-2 ..	Matuswami Naicken Ananda Naicken, kudivaramdar, Narayana Ram Mahanti Ramji, melvaramdar	North, S. No. 123-1 & 2; east, S. No. 124; south, S. No. 123-1 & 2, and S. No. 132	Acre. 01
Wet, S. No. 123-1	Do. do.	Do. do.	·04
Inam, wet, S. No. 124	Ananda Asari and Khambara Asari.	North, S. No. 124; east, S. No. 119; south, S. No. 124; west, S. No. 123-1.	·04
		Total ..	·09

No. 1926.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·83 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaikoka, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Tiruppattur taluk, Manapari Sukkamedai village.		
Dry, uncultivable waste	Trustee of Kovilur mutt and lessee of Sivaganga	North, road No. 2; east waste land; south and west, cart-track and waste land.	Acs. 2 83

No. 1927.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·6 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a conservancy lane in the Chingleput municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnaikoka, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, Chingleput village.		
Personal inam, dry, S. No. 25-2 A-1.	Doraiswami Ayyar	North, S. No. 24; east, S. Nos. 25-2 A-2; south, S. No. 25-2 B-1; west, S. No. 26-1.	Acre. 5
Do. do. 25-2 B-1.	Dalladi Ayyar	North, S. No. 25-2 A-2; east, S. 25-2 B-2; south, S. No. 26-1; west, S. No. 25-1.	·3
		Total ..	5

No. 1928.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·025 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a passage for scavengers in Lakshmanaraya Anaparam in the Palghat municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Pathur village.		
Dry, ward No. 1, B No. 47 and S. No. 2778-1 E.	Owner, Valiyakonkkaldom Kelu Achchan, manager of Kalpathi Viswanathaswami Devaswam, occupant, Panchchiyil Puthenvittil Ammalu, daughter of Karunaka.	North S No. 2778-2; east, No. 2778-1 A; south, No. 2909-2, west, No. 2779-2.	ACRE. ·004
Dry, S. No. 2779-2 ..	Owners and occupants, Kunnampuram Gramam Subrahmanya Vadyar and Sivarama Vadyar, sons of Sundara Vadyar.	North, S. No. 2780-2; east, S. Nos. 2779-2 and 2778-1 E, south, S No. 2909-2, west, S. No. 2779-1.	·0038
Wet, I crop inam B. No. 70 and S. No. 2909-2.	Owner, Valiyakonkkaldom Kelu Achchan, manager of Kalpathi Viswanathaswami Devaswam, occupant, Nevum Kottil Valli, wife of Narayanan.	North, S No. 2778-1 E, east, S Nos. 2778-1 A and 2777, south and west, S No. 2909-1.	·0137
		Total ..	·025

No. 1929.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·069 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane behind the Tankyards of Rukmanipalayam street in the Mannargudi municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, No. 4. Mannargudi village.		
Dry, T.S. No. 1361 S. No. 364 K.	Sundararajalu Nayudu ..	North, dry land of T Narasimha Nayudu, T.S No. 1355; east, dry land of Sundararajalu Nayudu, T.S. No. 1361; south, road leading to Tanjore, T.S No. 1331; west, dry land of Doraiswami Nayudu, T.S. No. 1363.	ACRE. ·0143
Dry, T.S. No. 1355/8 No. 364 K.	Narasayya Nayudu ..	North, dry land of Narayanaswami Nayudu, T.S. No. 1356; east, dry land of Narasayya Nayudu, T.S. No. 1361; south, dry land of Sundararajalu Nayudu, T.S. No. 1361, west, dry land of Doraiswami Nayudu, T.S No. 1355.	·0063
Dry, T.S. No. 1356 S. No. 364 C.	Narayanaswami Nayudu..	North dry land of Annayya Nayudu, T.S. No. 1354; east, dry land of Narayanaswami Nayudu, T.S. No. 1356; south, dry land of Narasayya Nayudu; west, dry land of Doraiswami Nayudu, T.S No. 1355.	·0092
Dry, T.S. No. 1358, S. No. 364 I.	Annayya Nayudu and Nilamma Nayudu.	North, dry land of Doraiswami Nayudu, T.S No. 1357, east, dry land of Annayya Nayudu, T.S. No. 1354, south, dry land of Narayanaswami Nayudu; west, dry land of Doraiswami Nayudu, T.S. No. 1363.	·0374
		Total ..	·069

No. 1930.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the drinking water well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Gopalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Gajapatinagaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Gajapatinagaram taluk, Arthamjam village			
Village-site ..	Chekkala Sanyasi	North, well, east, house of Mitala Appalaswami; south, vacant site of Mitala China Dali and Hanumanti; west, village-site.	ACRE. ·05

No 1931.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Vedayapalem Sirkarivaru village			
Inam, dry, S. No. 3-2.	Valigonda Venkata Rao, Valigonda Hanumantha Rao, Valigonda Seshagiri Rao, Valigonda Nageswara Rao and Valigonda Ramachandra Rao being minors by guardian Venkata Rao, Valigonda Rama Rao, and Valigonda Krishna Rao being minor by guardian and brother Rama Rao.	North, east south and west, S. No. 3-1	ACS. 4·26

No 1932.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 93½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Shephard's street in Sholinghur town, Wallajah taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Wallajah taluk, No. 68. Sholinghur village.			
Village-site poramboke, S. No 1009 A-6 B.	Owner, Jenawy Khan Sahib, Ramaswami Chetti (mortgagee).	North, Shephard's street; east, Shaikh Ali Sahib's shop; south, Bazaar street; west, Shepherds street.	93½ square feet of land with tar building thereon.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

No. 212-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Guntakal in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mastan Sahib Urs festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 20th to 27th December 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 213-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvallur in the Tiruvallur taluk of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State, and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Masi New Moon and dunking festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 20th to 28th February 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Daroji, Gudupalli, Kappam, Malanur, Patchur, Jolarpet, Vaniyambadi, Virudhunagalam, Ambur, Mailpatti, Valattur, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Virinchipuram and Lalpet on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the stations of Mangalore, Madukarai, Podanur, Singanallur, Coimbatore, Tadiyalur, Kakankarai, Kandikuppam, Bargur, Periyakandili, Perugaram and Tiruppattur on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Karteri, Coonoor, Wellington and Ketti on the Nilgiri Railway for the stations of Tirunavur, Saivapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvalangadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, December 9, 1913.

No. 214-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 211-P., published on pages 693–694 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1913, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

1.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Madakasira.	Madakasira.	Coimbatore—*contd.*	Palladam.	Kannampalaiyam.
	Bellary ..	Kudatini.			Mallekavundanpalaiyam.
		Yemmiganuru.			Peruvay.
	Harpanahalli.	Chigateri.			Selakkarichchal.
Bellary	Hospet ..	Kampli.	Nilgiris, The	Coonoor ..	Coonoor.
		Ramasagaram.			Ketti.
		Upparahalli.			Wellington Cantonment.
		Venkatapuram.			
		Vodda.			
	Siruguppa.	Siruguppa.		Gudiyattam	Devalaparam.
					Kadavalam.
					Labbumanhuppem.
		Coimbatore.	North Arcot.	Tiruppattur.	Tiruppattur.
		Kuniyamuttur.			
		Kurichchi.		Vellore .	Ambur.
		Pilamedu.			Pallikondai.
		Puluvappetti.			
		Ramanathapuram.			
	Coimbatore.	Savaripalaiyam.			
		Singanallur.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Moruppalli.
Coimbatore.		Somaradampatti.		Krishnagiri.	Madepalli.
		Uppilipalaiyam.			
		Vedavalli.			
		Vellakkinaru.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
		Vellalur.			
	Kollegal ..	Madavanalli.	Tanjore ..	Negapatam.	Negapatam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Surat. Thana. (b) Towns and ports— Bhiwandi. Bombay. Bulsar. Kalyan. Malad. Thana. (c) Agencies— Rewa Kantha. Surat. 2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Poona. Satara. Sholapur West Khandesh. (b) Town— Poona. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar Kolaba. (b) Towns and ports— Bijapur. Hubli. Panvel. (c) Agency— Bijapur. 4. *Sind*— Town and port— Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Baroda State. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.
III. Bengal.	Town— Calcutta.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya.
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Attock. Gujranwala. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. The Punjab—*cont.*	(a) District—*cont.* Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Ludhiana Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Sialkot. (b) State— Patiala.
VI. Burma	(a) Districts— Bassein. Henzada. Katha. Maubin. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Tharrawaddy Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Rangoon.
VII. The United Provinces.	Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Banda. Bara Banki. Basti. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Fatehpur. Farukhabad Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi Jalaun. Jaunpur. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muzaffarnagar Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Unao.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Elr Raichur.
IX. Rajputana.	States. Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur.
X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Tudiyalur.	Periyagaram.	Velippalayam.
Madukarai.	Kalankaral.	Tirappattur.	Nagoro.
Padanur	Kankikoppam.	Sakkil.	
Singanallur.	Bargur	Negapatam.	
Coimbatore.	Periyakandili.	Negapatam Beach.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Karteri.	Coonoor	Wellington.	Katu.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

Daroji.	Patchur.	Ambur.	Kavanur.
Gudimallh.	Jalarpet	Mailpatti.	Virambipuram.
Kappam.	Vaniyambadi.	Valattur.	Latteri.
Mulanur.	Vinnamangalam.	Gudiyattam.	

2 Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 632-P., dated 31st May 1900.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1913.

No. 215-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hampi in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Virupakshaswami Phala Puja festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 12th to 19th December 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the Bellary district for the station of Hospet on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2 Notification No. 153-P. published on page 636 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette;* dated 4th November 1913, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, December 9, 1913

No. 216-*P.*—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 5642—Sap. 64-13-2 (General), dated 26th November 1913, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897 :—

Yellamavasya jatra of Sri Rameswaradevara at Tirthahalli, Tirthahalli taluk, Shimoga district, from 20th December to 31st December 1913.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 18, 1913.

No. 131.—*Substitute* the following for the first sentence of rule 6 of the scheme for the administration of the "Koralis scholarships" endowment fund published on pages 428 and 429 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th July 1913:—

"Scholarships tenable in the B.A. classes shall be awarded as vacancies occur and as far as "may be one in each year to the student or students considered by the administrators of the fund "to have passed most creditably in the Intermediate examination held in the year of award."

Fort St. George, November 20, 1913.

No. 166.—

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and in the matter of the "Barnett Scholarship" Endowment at Cuddapah.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall as from the date of publication of this notification vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said "Barnett Scholarship" endowment.

Schedule.

Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 of the face value of Rs 2,300
Cash Rs. 46-9-1.

No. 167.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE "BARNETT SCHOLARSHIP" ENDOWMENT AT CUDDAPAH.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 166, dated 20th November 1913, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of December 1913.

The Schedule above referred to.

1. The President for the time being of the local board of the district of Cuddapah and the Inspector of Schools for the time being of the Third Circle or of that circle in which the district of Cuddapah may at any time be included shall be the administrators of the said Barnett Scholarship Endowment fund and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 166, dated the 20th day of November 1913.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Barnett Scholarship Endowment fund shall be provided two scholarships of the annual value of 40 rupees each which shall be called the "Barnett scholarships."

3. The said Barnett scholarships shall ordinarily be awarded once in three years, one in each of the recognized complete secondary schools at Cuddapah and Proddatur, and they shall be tenable for three years in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms.

4. The said Barnett scholarships shall be awarded without any distinction of creed or caste to pupils of recognized secondary schools in the district of Cuddapah who being natives of the said district shall stand highest in the list of candidates at a competitive examination, provided that such pupils are poor and unable to pay for their education.

5. The subjects for the said examination shall be English, mathematics and vernacular composition.

6. The headmaster for the time being of the municipal high school, Cuddapah, and the headmaster for the time being of the National high school, Proddatur, shall conduct the said competitive examination not later than the 1st July on the occurrence of a vacancy for the scholarship tenable in their schools.

7. The candidates for the said competitive examination shall produce certificates by the headmasters of the schools in which they have studied certifying that they have passed the annual examination in the third form and attended 60 per cent. of the working days in the said third form and that their conduct has been satisfactory.

8. Either or both of the said scholarships shall be liable to be withdrawn by the administrators, should the headmaster or headmasters of the school or schools in which such scholarship or scholarships are held be of opinion that the holder or holders thereof respectively have failed to make due progress in their studies or have been guilty of misconduct.

9. In the event of either or both of the said Barnett scholarships becoming vacant during the first or second year, it or they shall be awarded in accordance with the rules on the results of the next competitive examination.

10. All interest of the said endowment that may not be required for the purpose of the said scholarships shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the said scholarship endowment.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for fourteen days from the 12th instant to M.R.Ry. V. Sayanna Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool Range.

2. The Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kurnool, will be in charge of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's office during the period in addition to his own duties.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 3rd December 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for three weeks from the date of his availing himself of it to M.R.Ry. M. Subhagiri Rao, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Bellary, and temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Raychoti Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Jammalamadugu, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of the range in the probationary class during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd December 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1915.

NOTICE.

I.—Text-books in English.

In continuation of the notice published at page 377 in Part I-B of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 1st July 1914, the following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in English for the Matriculation Examination of 1915, are *also* prescribed for the Public Examination of 1915 :—

(1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will be required* :
Selections in Poetry and Prose to be published by the University

(2) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required* :
Stories from Chaucer, retold from the Canterbury Tales, with introduction and notes by Margaret C Macaulay (Cambridge University Press).
Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott, abridged and simplified by Percival Wren, M.A., Oxford University Press (Stories retold for Indian students).

Note.—The following text-books, a detailed knowledge of which *will not be required*, have been published also as text-books in the notice referred to above :—
Children of the Dawn. Old Tales of Greece, Part II. Written by Elsie Fennemore Buckley Macmillan & Co (English Literature for Secondary Schools)
Stories from European History, by Lucy Dale, Longmans, Green & Co (1910).

II.—Text-books in the Classical, Foreign and Indian Vernacular Languages.

The following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in the languages noted below for the Matriculation Examination of 1915, are *also* prescribed for the Public Examination of 1915 :—

Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.

Selections to be published by the University.

Greek.

Xenophon : Anabasis, I

Latin

Ovid. Tristia, Book I
Cornelius Nepos : Praefatio, Lives of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Pausanias, Cimon.

French.

X de Maistre : Les Prisonniers du Caucase (Rivington).

Hebrew.

Exodus, Chapters I to XX.
Psalms, LXXIV to CL.

Arabic.

Majjini-ul-Adab (Beyrout edition).

Persian.

Latif-i-Manzuma (S.P.C.K. Depôt)
Raqe'at-i-Alamgiri.

Urdu (Hindustani).

Mazamin-i-Hali (Haji Press, Panipat).
Musaddas-i-Hali (Haji Press, Panipat).

Uriya

Charupaths, Part III, by Bichchanda Patanick—the whole (sold by Cuttack Printing Company)
Indumati, by Gangadhara Mehar (sold by Cuttack Printing Company).

Mahratti.

Vachanapithaka, Part I, Book I, by Krishnaji Govind Kinare (2nd edition, 1909—Manager, Chitrasala Press, Poona).
Padya Ratna Samuchchaya, Part II, pages 1 to 44; by L. G. Lele (1st edition, 1909—Manager, New Kitab Khana, Poona).

German, Burmese and Sinhalese.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

III.—History of England.

The following periods prescribed by the University of Madras for the Matriculation Examination of 1915, are *also* prescribed for the Public Examination of 1915 :—

The Pre-Norman, Norman and Plantagenet Periods (to 1485)—*vide* pp. 332 and 333 of the syllabus for History of England published in the University Calendar for 1910.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of England in outline is also required—*vide* the instructions published at page 7 of the Circular Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C. No. 3570 of 1910, dated the 27th May 1910.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations, Madras, 4th December 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL DISPENSING (FOR COMPOUNDERS)—DECEMBER 1913.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered against the centre mentioned by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination.

[NOTE.—When more than one day is fixed at any centre *all* candidates must present themselves in the examination hall on the *first* day, when the day of their examination will be announced to them.

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.
(1) FOR BERHAMPUR CANDIDATES,						
		At Berhampur.				
1913. Tuesday, 2nd and Wednesday, 3rd December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	11 A.M. ..	4	Jubilee Hospital, Berhampur.	Civil Assistant Surgeon T. B. Lakshmanaperumal Pillai, L.M. & S. (a).
(2) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,						
		At Vizagapatam.				
Saturday, 6th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	1 P.M. ..	4	Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam.	Major E. M. Ellington, I.M.S. (b)
(3) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES,						
		At Cocanada.				
Saturday, 6th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	9	Head Quarters Hospital, Cocanada.	Major E. Rees, I.M.S. (c).
(4) FOR MASULIPATAM CANDIDATES,						
		At Masulipatam.				
Saturday, 6th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	9 A.M. ..	2	Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer Municipal Hospital, Masulipatam.	Captain John Farrell, I.M.S. (d).
(5) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES.						
		At Guntur.				
Tuesday, 2nd and Wednesday, 3rd December	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	14	Municipal Hospital, Guntur.	Major M. N. Chaudhuri, I.M.S (e).
(6) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATE,						
		At Nellore.				
Wednesday, 3rd December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Hospital Nellore.	Captain Diwan Gurugat Rai, I.M.S (f).
(7) FOR MADRAS CANDIDATES,						
		At Madras.				
December th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	..	14	....	Major T. H. Symons, I.M.S. (g) and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. D. Kuman Avargal.

(a) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Gunjam, Berhampur.
(b) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam
(c) Do. Godavari, Cocanada.
(d) Do. Kistna, Masulipatam
(e) Do. Guntur.
(f) Do. Nellore.
(g) Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners
		(8) For Chingleput Candidates.				
1913		*At Chingleput.*				
Friday, 5th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	7	Municipal Hospital, Chingleput.	Captain F. C. Rogers, I.M.S. (a).
		(9) For Cuddalore Candidates.				
		At Cuddalore.				
Thursday, 4th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	11 A.M. ..	3	Municipal Hospital, Cuddalore.	Civil Assistant Surgeon Rao Sahib S. Chandrasekharam Mudaliyar, A.M.S. (b).
		(10) For Tanjore Candidates.				
		At Tanjore.				
Friday, 5th and Saturday, 6th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	18	Raja Mirasdar Hospital Thomas Hall, Tanjore.	Lt.-Col. Edmond Hazell Wright, I.M.S. (c).
		(11) For Madura Candidates.				
		At Madura.				
Friday, 5th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	8	Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Municipal Hospital, Madura	Captain T. W. Harley, I.M.S. (d)
		(12) For Ramnad Candidates.				
		At Ramnad.				
Saturday, 6th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	4	Head Quarters Hospital, Ramnad.	Captain J. A. R. Pope, I.S.M.D. (e)
		(13) For Palamcottah Candidates.				
		At Palamcottah.				
Saturday, 6th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	8	Municipal Hospital, Palamcottah.	Major E. W. Brewer, I.M.S. (f)
		(14) For Calicut Candidates.				
		At Calicut.				
Thursday, 4th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	6	Municipal Hospital, Calicut.	Major R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S. (g).
		(15) For Mangalore Candidates.				
		At Mangalore.				
Tuesday, 2nd December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	9 A.M. ..	2	Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.	Captain J. Eakwood, I.M.S. (h).

(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput.
(b) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, Cuddalore.
(c) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.
(d) Do Madura.
(e) Do Ramnad.
(f) Do. Tinnevelly, Palamcottah
(g) Do Malabar, Calicut.
(h) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, Mangalore

Days with dates.	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.
		(16) For Bellary Candidate,				
1913.		*At Bellary.*				
Saturday, December 6th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	1	Hospital of Central Jail, Bellary.	Major C. B. Harrison, I.M.S. (a).
		(17) For Anantapur Candidate,				
		At Anantapur.				
Saturday December 6th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	31	Municipal Hospital, Anantapur.	Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Lyshander, L.M. & S. (b)
		(18) For Kurnool Candidate,				
		At Kurnool.				
Friday, 5th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Hospital, Kurnool.	Civil Surgeon M. Sundaram, M.B. (c).
		(19) For Cuddapah Candidate,				
		At Cuddapah.				
Thursday, 4th December	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	Intermediate.	8 A.M ..	6	Municipal Hospital, Cuddapah	Civil Assistant Surgeon R. R. Williams, M.B., C.M. & M.R., C.S. (d)
		(20) For Vellore Candidates,				
		At Vellore.				
Wednesday, 3rd December	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	Intermediate.	8 A.M ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Vellore.	Captain Andrew Smith Leslie, I.M.S. (e).
		(21) For Chittoor Candidates,				
		At Chittoor				
Wednesday, 3rd and Thursday, 4th December.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	11 A.M. ..	10	Head Quarters District Board Hospital, Chittoor.	Civil Assistant Surgeon R. W. Chester, M.B. (f).
		(22) For Salem Candidates,				
		At Salem.				
Monday, December. 1st	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	8	Municipal Hospital, Salem.	Major W. G Richards, I.M.S. (g).
		(23) For Coimbatore Candidates,				
		At Coimbatore.				
Wednesday, 3rd December	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	4	Head Quarters Municipal Hospital, Coimbatore.	Major W. C Long I.M.S. (h)

(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary.
(b) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.
(c) " Do Kurnool
(d) " Do. Cuddapah
(e) " Do. North Arcot, Vellore.
(f) " Do Chittoor.
(g) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem.
(h) " Do. Coimbatore

(By order,)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 28th November 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Under G O. No. 88-A., Educational, dated 4th February 1895, the following notifications (revised up to 30th November 1913) are republished for general information.

2. Suggestions from certain Heads of Departments received with reference to the notifications will be embodied after the sanction of Government is obtained and the notifications republished again.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt Examinations, Madras, 3rd December 1913. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

I.—PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

(Revised up to the 30th November 1913.)

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOTE (1).—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who, on the 30th June 1891, held permanent appointments in the Government service provided that their promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 20 was not already barred by any rules previously in force, or that they have passed the Middle School Examination in the first class and are otherwise deemed fit for such further promotion.

Persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and who hold permanent appointments in the Government service on the 31st July 1913 are eligible for promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 20 per mensem, provided that they are otherwise qualified.

NOTE (2).—Expressions such as "ministerial officer," "pay," "salary," "superior service" and "inferior service" which occur in the Civil Service Regulations are used in this notification in the same in which they are used in the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE (3).—For the purposes of this notification progressive salaries shall be calculated at the maximum pay of the appointment.

NOTE (4).—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 2 and 4 no person shall be eligible, on or after the 1st April 1911, for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rupees 20 per mensem (the maximum pay being taken as the standard in the case of appointments on progressive scale as required by note 3 *supra*), unless—

(1) he is a graduate, or

(2) he has obtained a completed secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Type-writing, or

NOTE.—For the purpose of this article the secondary school-leaving certificates issued by the States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad will be treated as equivalent to the secondary school-leaving certificate of the Government of Madras.

(3) he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as his first language, or

NOTE.—Persons who produce satisfactory evidence that they were pupils in the sixth form of a recognised school in 1909 and passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras in 1911, 1912 or 1913 will also be considered to be eligible under clause (3).

(4) he produces evidence that he has attended for three years a high school situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognised by the University of Madras and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, or

(5) he has passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification, namely,—

(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations (in the case of students who pass those examinations outside the limits of India and Ceylon).
(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.
(4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.
(5) The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.
(6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(7) The School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency.

(8) The High School Examination for Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(9) The Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

(10) The Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

Persons not being natives of India who have passed no public examination and natives of India who have not attended any secondary school will be eligible if they satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the late Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

In the case of candidates presenting school-leaving certificates, heads of departments and others making appointments are expected to see that preference is given to those who hold the best certificates.

2. (1) The persons specified in column A of the table below in respect of the appointments therein specified are exempted, and

(2) the posts specified in column B of the table are excluded from the operation of article 1 :—

A	B
Persons exempted.	Appointments excluded.
	GENERAL.
(1) Pensioned native officers of the rank of jemadar or subadar, and other military pensioners and soldiers who have been retired or discharged and possess (a) certificates of education granted by the Presidents of full yearly Garrison Boards, (b) certificates under paragraph 209 of the Hand-book of Instructions for British Army schools "in India (1907)," or (c) certificates as army school-masters, for appointment to the following posts viz. :—	I Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.
(i) the posts of Inspector, sub-Inspector and Inspector-General's office storekeeper, in the Police department;	II Appointments of copyists and of type-writers in all departments except the appointments of copyist and type-writer in Collectors' offices.
(ii) the posts of bailiff and court keeper;	NOTE.—In the case of the appointment of copyist in Divisional and Taluk offices preference should be given to candidates who have qualified according to article 1 and have passed the elementary examination in type-writing.
(iii) the post of storekeeper in Government hospitals and lunatic asylums;	
(iv) the post of sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department;	DEPARTMENTAL.
(v) the posts of chief, deputy chief, and assistant chief warder and of executive Assistant jailer in district jails in the Jail department;	*Revenue Department*—
(vi) the post of draftsman in the Survey department;	(1) Village officers.
(vii) the post of clerk in the Marine department;	(2) Minor Irrigation sub-overseers.
(viii) the posts of storekeeper, lock superintendent, channel superintendent, wharf superintendent, and, in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers in the corps of sappers and miners, the post of temporary lower subordinate, in the Public Works department;	(3) Minor Irrigation sanctaries. Preference shall be given to candidates who possess certificates of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras, to agricultural students who have passed in agricultural engineering and surveying and to those who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in mensuration (elementary), building construction (intermediate), plan drawing and estimating (elementary) and surveying and levelling (intermediate).
(ix) the posts of sirkar in courts;	(4) Shroffs, clerk shroffs and Amistant shroffs.
(x) the posts of quit-rent headkyallai in the town of Madras and gumastah for stamping weights and measures in taluk offices, in the Revenue department;	(5) Farm clerks attached to the agricultural stations in the northern districts.
(xi) the posts of forester and of temporary subordinates not being clerks, on pay exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem but below the grade of deputy ranger, in the Forest department.	*Survey Department*—
(xii) superior appointments in district presses;	(1) Lithographers, plate correctors, field surveyors and deputy surveyors.
(xiii) appointments in the Presidency Light-house service.	(2) Temporary appointments in the Survey department.
	Settlement Department—
	(1) Classifiers and land classifiers on the field establishments of Settlement Parties (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).
	(2) Extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement department.

A	B
Persons exempted.	Appointments excluded.
(3) Passed students of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for appointment to the Forest department. (3) Persons possessing a draftsman's certificate of the College of Engineering or the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, for appointment as trainers in the Public Works department. (4) Candidates possessing the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations for appointment as draftsmen in any department. (5) Candidates for the posts of draftsman and surveyor in all departments, except the Madras Survey department, who can produce a certificate of suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, when such posts carry pay exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem.	DEPARTMENTAL—*contd.* *Forest Department*— (1) Appointments which are of a temporary character and of which the pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works." (2) Direct appointments on probation to the class of Deputy Rangers whether in acting, temporary or permanent vacancies. Candidates for these should have been educated up to a standard not lower than that of the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. *Jails*— Head warders. *Police*— (1) Head constables and Sergeants. (2) Persons who hold permanent appointments as head constables on the 7th August 1908 on promotion to the grade of sub-inspectors. (3) Reserve Inspectors appointed by promotion from among Sergeants. *Marine Department*— (1) Godown keepers, boat overseers, tindallars, light keepers and catamaran maistries. (2) Temporary appointments. (3) Head keeper of the Marine Aquarium. *Educational Department*— Sewing mistresses and sewing masters, pandits and munshis gymnastic instructors, lace army assistants and industrial teachers. *Medical Department*— (1) Hospital assistants and head-keepers in lunatic asylums. (2) Deputy inspectors of vaccination who are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code. *Political Department*— Appointments of assisting vernacular attached to stipend pay offices. *Presses*— In the Government Press, Madras— (i) appointments, except those of clerks, in the composing, the press and machine, and the binding departments; (ii) appointments in the type foundry; (iii) the appointment of storekeepers in the store and stock department; (iv) appointments except those of storekeeper and proof reader in the Penitentiary Branch; and (v) appointments in the examining department. In Jail and District Presses—appointments of Foremen and Compositors. *Public Works Department*— (1) Sub-overseers and River Conservancy Inspectors. (2) Appointments, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works." (3) Ledger keeper in the Public Works Stores Division. *Railways*— (1) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway Surveys. (2) Appointments in the offices of the (a) Senior Government Inspector of Railways and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Madras; (b) Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras and Dharwar; and (c) Government Examiner of Railway Accounts. *Miscellaneous*— Taxidermists in the Government Museum.

SPECIAL TESTS.

8. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in article 1, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may, from time to time, be declared by Government to be applicable. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in the appended table.

NOTE.—For information as to the subjects and scope of the Special tests please see the Special Tests Notification published on pages 799 to 811 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913. Copies of this notification are procurable at the Government Press, Madras, Price Royal 8vo. (As. 4, postage 6 pies). In the case of the professional and technical tests referred to in the following table footnotes indicate where similar information is procurable.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service' for which special, professional or technical tests are prescribed.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
A. GENERAL.		
Type-writing clerks	(Government Technical) Examination in Type-writing. (a)	Those who have passed the elementary examination will be granted a pay of Rs. 20—1—25, those who have passed the intermediate examination, Rs. 25—1—30, and those who have passed the advanced examination, Rs. 30—1—35.
B. GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
(1) Registrar (2) Deputy Registrar (3) Superintendent (4) Head Clerk } in the Revenue Secretariat.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test.	
(5) Clerks on Rs. 80 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	This rule applies only to permanent appointments.
(6) Superintendent, Budget section, in the Chief Secretariat.	Account Test.	
(7) Clerks on Rs. 75 and upwards in the Local and Municipal and Educational and Legislative Secretariat.	Do.	
(8) All clerks on Rs. 150 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Ununcumbered Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Police-writing Test. Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

(a) Syllabus revised up to 17th June 1908 procurable at the Government Press, Madras (Price 1 anna, postage 0 pies.)

(b) In the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
C. Revenue Department—cont.		
(2) Deputy Collectors	Précis-writing Test. Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. (a)	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass before appointment—(c) in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, a language test corresponding to the examination of the Covenanted Civil Servants by the Higher Standard and in the case of others, the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages, and (b) the Equitation Test. Persons whose certificates of general education are evidence of a knowledge of a vernacular need pass in only one additional vernacular, but they will not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing
(3) Huzur Sarishtadars	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) English Head Clerks (5) Vernacular Head Clerks	} in Collectors' offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(6) Record keeper (7) Translators	} Do.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(8) Head Accountants in Collectors' offices.		Account Test.
(9) The Second Accountant on Rs. 80 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.		Account Test.
(10) Head Clerks in the offices of Revenue Divisional Officers.		Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(11) Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars) and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).		Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(12) Taluk Sarishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).		Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(13) Revenue Inspectors (including Land Records Inspectors).		Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
(14) Accountants on Rs. 80 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).		Account Test.
(15) All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 80 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.		Translation Test, Lower Grade
(16) Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.		Do. do.
(17) Accountants on Rs. 80 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.		Account Test.

Taluk Sarishtadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.

See Article 5, clause (4).

Accountants in the Superior Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass the Tahsildars' Test are not required to pass the Account Test.

Officers in the Separate Revenue Branch of the office of the Board of Revenue who have to pass Salt Test Examination are also to pass the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

(a) Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

(b) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
C. REVENUE DEPARTMENT—cont.		
(18) Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted on completion at the College and practical courses prescribed for the Upper Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras (a)	Persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for the old Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, will also be deemed qualified for appointment as Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.
	(i) Certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras (b), or	Preference will be given to persons qualified under clause (i)
	(ii) Examinations in Agricultural Engineering (b) and Surveying and Levelling (c) prescribed for the diploma in Agriculture under the Notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, or	Persons who have passed the examinations prescribed for the old Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras, or who hold certificates as lower subordinates of the College of Engineering, "Roorki, or as sub-overseers, the College of Engineering, Sibpur or Poona" will also be deemed qualified for appointment as Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers.
(19) Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers.	(iii) Examinations in the Intermediate Grade (d) in— (a) Building Drawing and Estimating, (b) Surveying and Levelling (c) Building Materials and Construction, (d) Hydraulics and Irrigation Works, and (e) Earthwork and Road-making under the Notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.	
(20) Assistant Directors of Agriculture	Diploma in Agriculture conferred by the College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Coimbatore (e).	
(21) Teaching Assistants at the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore		
(22) Managers of Agricultural stations.		
(23) Village karnams, assistant karnams, munsifs and tradegars.	Village Officers' Special Test (f)	See article 5, clause (6).
(24) Clerks in the offices of the Director of Land Records and Land Records Superintendents	Revenue Draftsman's Test ...	(a) Men newly appointed to these posts will be given two years in which to pass the test. (b) The test is also open to all clerks in the Land Records Department. (c) Candidates wishing to qualify only for these posts will be exempted from passing the full test provided that they produce a certificate of having satisfied their examiners in the first eleven processes of the test.
(25) Draftsmen in the offices of Land Records Tahsildars	Revenue Draftsman's Test ...	Men newly appointed will be given two years in which to pass the test

(a) Vide Calendar of the College of Engineering. Procurable at the Government Press, Madras. Price 12 annas.

(b) & (d) Syllabus revised up to 1st October 1903. Procurable at the Government Press, Madras. Price 4 annas 6 pies and 2 pies, respectively.

(c) Syllabus on sale separately at the Government Press, Madras, price ranges from 1 to 2 annas each, postage 6 pies.

(e) Vide prospectus of the Agricultural College (G.O. No. 1387, Revenue, dated 8th May 1911), published on pages 389—393 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1911.

(f) For rules—vide pages 144-146 of the Village Officers' Manual.

Tests covering the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests	Remarks.
D. Survey Department.		
(1) Draftsman	Revenue Draftsman's Test ...	(a) Men newly appointed will be given two years in which to pass the test. (b) The test is also open to all clerks in the Survey Department.
(2) Field Surveyors	The departmental test entitled the Field Surveyor's Test.	
(3) Deputy Surveyors	The departmental test entitled the Deputy Surveyor's Test.	
E. Forest Department.		
(1) Forest Officers	[illegible]	The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are set out in the Forest Code.
(2) Head Clerks of District Forest offices.	Translation Test, Lower Grade (a); Account Test, Departmental Test prescribed in section 88 of the Forest Code, third edition (b).	
(3) Managers and second clerks of Conservators' offices.	Account Test, Departmental Test prescribed in section 88 of the Forest Code, third edition (b).	
(4) Accountants	Do do	
(5) Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards ...	Translation Test, Lower Grade (a).	
F. Salt, Abkári and Customs Department. (c).		
Salt and Abkári Departments.		
(1) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, First grade	All the Tests except Test G by the Higher Grade (including Test E in two languages) before promotion to the rank of Assistant Inspector, First Grade.	Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to the class of Inspector or Assistant Inspector, First Grade, in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests, will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Higher Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than the officer's own vernacular and a further period of two years to pass Tests C and D and Test E in a second language

(a) Candidates for the offices for which Translation Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed must have passed in the recognised language of any district in the Circle in which they seek employment; but preference will be given to those who have passed the test in all or more than one of such languages.

(b) Procurable at the Government Press. Price Re. 1, postage 2 annas

(c) Vide Pages 1013–1016 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1910, at page 647 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, for the rules relating to the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

Notes.—(1) Officers who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade, or any other equivalent examinations will be exempt from passing "Salt Test A—Criminal Law," in the Higher Grade.

(2) Officers who have passed the Account Test, Higher Grade, in the Special Test examinations will be exempt from passing "Salt Test C—Accounts."

(3) Clerks and Accountants in the Salt and Abkári Department drawing less than Rs. 50 and sub-inspectors drawing less than Rs. 50 and officers in the Customs Department drawing Rs. 50 and less (excepting those in independent charge of out-ports) will not be required to pass any test.

(4) All officers below the grade of Assistant Inspectors, sub. pro tem. (except those in the Salt and Abkári Department, referred to in note (2) above and Customs Officers drawing less than Rs. 50) shall pass Test E in two languages, unless they are employed as clerks or as Preventive officers in the Madras Custom House or their own vernacular is not one of the vernaculars spoken in the presidency; in either of these cases they shall pass in one language. Officers of the grade of Assistant Inspector (including those appointed sub. pro tem.) and of Inspector will be required to pass Test E in two languages—one of which must be Tamil or Telugu. For the purposes of this rule Hindustani shall not be reckoned as one of the vernaculars of the presidency.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
F. Salt, Abkári and Customs Department—cont.		
Salt and Abkári Department—cont.		
(2) Assistant Inspectors, Second and Third Grade.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than the officer's own vernacular, before promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Tests C and D, within two years of their appointment to the rank of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Test E in a second language.	Any officer who is specially promoted or appointed to the Third Grade of Assistant Inspector in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than his own vernacular and a further period of two years within which to pass Tests C and D and Test E in a second language.
(3) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the grades of Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards, and Test D within two years thereafter.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E and a further period of two years within which to pass Test D.
(4) Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E before promotion to the post of Sub-Inspector on Rs. 60 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed as such will be allowed two years within which to pass these tests.
(5) Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 60 and upwards.	Tests B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the post of Clerk or Accountant on Rs. 60 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed in this grade will be allowed two years within which to pass these tests.
Customs Department (a).		
(6) Officers, Clerks and Accountants drawing more than Rs. 30 and less than Rs. 60.	Test G by the Lower Grade and those getting Rs. 50 and above, Test C also.	No officer will be posted to independent charge of an out-port before he has passed Test C and Test G by the Lower Grade.
(7) Officers drawing Rs. 60 and above.	Tests C and G by the Higher Grade.	Appraisers in the Madras Customs House need not pass Test C.
(8) Officers drawing Rs. 50 and above except Appraisers.	Test E	Any officer newly appointed or promoted to any of the posts specified in (6), (7) or (8) in advance of his having passed the prescribed tests will be allowed two years within which to pass them. Preventive officers in the Madras Custom House need not pass Test E in a second Vernacular language.
G. Judicial Department, (b)		
(1) Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.	Précis-writing Test	The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are not set in the Provincial Civil Service Rules.
(2) Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 60 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

(a) See pages 1015-1018 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1910, and page 667 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, for the rules relating to the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

(b) Officers of the Judicial Department, who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
G. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (a)—cont.		
(3) Serishtadars in District Courts	Civil Judicial Test, (b) Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, (c) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) Serishtadars in Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(5) Head Clerks in District Courts.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (c) Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(6) Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(7) Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(8) Head Clerks in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(9) Chief clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	Police writing Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher grade. (d) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(10) Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	Civil Judicial Test. (b)	
(11) Criminal appeals clerk. (12) Criminal revision cases clerk } in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	
(13) Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test.	
(14) Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. (d) Account Test.	
(15) Central Nazir and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test. (b) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(16) Translators in the High Court ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(17) Translators in District Courts ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.
(18) Translators in the City Civil Court.	Do.	
(19) Interpreters in the High Court (other than Persian, Hindustani and Gujarati interpreters)	Do.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in Urdu, Tamil and Telugu.
(20) Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras (other than Persian, Hindustani and Gujarati interpreters)	Do.	
(21) Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Do.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, Higher Grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and lower in the other language.
(22) Manager in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test (c) Police writing Test. Account Test.	Candidates should be qualified for service with other departments of practice or attainments in which the former will not be required to have passed the special tests.
(23) Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test (c) ...	Candidates should ordinarily be graduates in arts or science possessing otherwise qualifications or attainments specified in clause 2 of this G.O., the latter possessing three years' experience of official correspondence and precis-writing.

(a) Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(b) Or the Pleaders' Test.

(c) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

(d) Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

(e) Or the Pleadership Examination.

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Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
G. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (a)—contd.		
(24) Accountant .. (In the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.)	Account Test.	
(25) Ledger-keeper .. (In the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.)	Account Test.	
(26) Second clerk .. (In the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.)	Account Test.	
(27) Shroff .. (In the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.)	Account Test.	
(28) Surveyor in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras (e).	
(29) Shorthand clerk and typist in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	Government Technical Examinations in shorthand (f) and in typewriting (g), in the elementary grade.	
H. REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.		
(1) District Registrars	Civil Judicial Test (b) .. .. Account Test.	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice or in the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907. Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships.
(2) Sub-Registrars	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The test is compulsory only in the case of Sub-Registrars appointed on or after 1st April 1912, and they will be allowed two years from date of appointment to pass the test.
(3) The Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test.	
I. JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Jailors (other than those merely in charge of sub-jails).	Jail Test	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
(2) Deputy Jailors	Jail Test	
J. POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (c)	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice (d).

(a) Officials of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test, or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial test.

(b) Or the Pleaders' Test.

(c) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

(d) The rules relating to the departmental test in Police Orders and Practice will be found in Police Order 242 published on page 113 of Part I of the *Police Gazette*, dated 13th November 1906.

(e) Vide Calendar of the College of Engineering procurable at the Government Press, Madras, price 12 annas.

(f) and (g) Syllabuses procurable at the Government Press, Madras, price 0 pies and 1 anna respectively.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests	Remarks.
J. Police Department—cont.		
(2) The Managers in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Précis writing Test. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, (a) Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (b)	
(3) Head Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.	Précis writing Test Account Test Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (b)	
(4) All clerks and others on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation department except Storekeeper in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.	Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (c)	
(5) Managers and Accountants in District Police offices and the Manager of the Finger Print Bureau.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. (d) Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Practice. (c)	
K. Marine Department.		
Manager, Head Clerk and Second Clerk of the Presidency Port Office, Madras.	Account Test.	
L. Educational Department.		
(1) Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistants' Test, (e) Account Test	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the oral proficiency test prescribed in the notification issued under G.O. No. 375, Education, dated 15th September 1906, if their mother language or the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
(2) Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards except clerks in Colleges.	The Sub-Assistants' Test (excluding the linguistic test) (e).	
(3) Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L.T. Degree Examination (f) or Teachers' Certificate Examination (g) of the grade now corresponding to their general education and emoluments.	
(4) Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination (h)	
(5) Teachers of Agriculture for classes of the Intermediate standard.	The examination prescribed for the diploma in agriculture under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations. (i)	
M. Medical Department.		
(1) Civil Assistant Surgeons	Examinations for the Degree of M.D., M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. of the Madras or other University. (j)	
(2) Civil Hospital Assistants	Examination prescribed for the Students of the Civil Hospital Assistant Grade.	

(a) Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

(b) The rules relating to the departmental test in Police Orders and Practice will be found in Police Order 243 published on page 113 of Part I of the *Police Gazette*, dated 13th November 1906.

(c) Police Order 242 published on page 113 of Part I of the *Police Gazette*, dated 13th November 1906.

(d) Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, or with the High Court Apprentices' Examination.

(e) Vide pages 370 and 371 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st July 1913.

(f) Vide the Madras University Calendar.

(g) Vide page 535 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1911.

(h) Vide page 324 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 25th October 1910 also vide 163 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(i) Syllabuses revised up to 1st October 1903, procurable at the Government Press Madras (Price varies from 9 pies to 1 Anna 6 pies according to the subject.)

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
N. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
(Executive Branch.)		
(1) Assistant Engineers	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the college and practical courses prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineers classes, College of Engineering, Madras. (a)	Candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the old Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class or the Civil Engineering class of the College of Engineering, Madras, will also be declared qualified for appointment as Sub-Overseers and Surveyors in the Public Works Department.
(2) Upper Subordinates	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the college and practical courses prescribed for the Upper Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras. (b)	Candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the old Engineer Subordinate or Overseer class or the Draftsmen class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the special examination for a grade certificate in Mechanical Drawing which has been prescribed for Draftsmen in the notification regulating the Government Technical examinations, are considered qualified for appointment as Draftsmen.
(3) Lower Subordinates comprising (i) Sub-Overseers (ii) Surveyors (iii) Fire Conservancy Inspectors. (iv) Draftsmen.	Certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate class College of Engineering, Madras. (c)	
O. ESTABLISHMENT.		
(1) The Assistant in the Educational Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
(2) Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do. do.	
(3) The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test	
(5) Clerks in the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal.	Do.	
(6) Accountant in the Government Press.	Do.	
(7) Proof-readers including the Gazette Indexer in the Government Press	The examination in proof-readers' work, elementary grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations. (d)	
(8) Examiners in the Government Press.	The examination in proof-readers' work, intermediate grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations. (d)	
(9) Clerk on Rs. 75—3—100 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Government technical examinations in shorthand (e) and in type-writing (f) in the Advanced grade.	
(10) Clerk on Rs. 60—3—75 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Government technical examinations in shorthand (e) and in type-writing (f) in the Intermediate grade.	
(11) Clerk on Rs. 25—2—35 in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Government technical examinations in shorthand (e) and in type-writing (f) in the elementary grade	

(a) Vide the Madras University Calendar.
(b) Vide para 351 of Part I-B of the Fort St. *George Gazette*, dated 26th October 1910; also rule 103 of the Madras Educational Rules.
(c) Vide Colleges of Engineering Calendar.
(d) Full particulars procurable at the Government Press Madras (Price 0 1 0.)
(e) & (f) Syllabuses procurable at the Government Press, Madras (Price 0 plus and 1 anna respectively.)

POWERS OF EXEMPTION.

4. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 1 to the extent specified in each case :—

(1) Government may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in any appointment or class of appointments, such orders issuing in the Educational Department.

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the employment in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the departments severally or jointly administered by them of unpassed candidates without limit of time or salary.

(3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Presidency Port Officer and the Inspector-General of Registration as regards the departments administered by them, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras as regards the establishments in his own office and in the office of the Director of the King Institute at Guindy, the Secretaries to Government in regard to the establishments in their own offices, and the Chief Secretary to Government as regards also the appointments in the Government Press, Madras, may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts without limit of time when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*, and for a period not exceeding twelve months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(4) Collectors of districts may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(5) District Judges, Conservators of Forests, the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, and Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Abkâri and Customs Department may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(6) Assistant Commissioners of Salt, Abkâri and Customs Department as regards appointments under them may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(7) Revenue Divisional-officers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months' duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(5) Special Settlement-officers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates as acting and sub. *pro tem.* classifiers without limit of time.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(9) Inspectors and inspectresses of schools, the Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Madras, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and heads of colleges may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the offices and institutions under their control—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

NOTE.—The powers of exemption granted in clauses (2) to (9) above may be exercised in respect also of acting or sub. *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies.

(10) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of European Inspectors of Police for employment as manager or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(11) Superintending Engineers may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts—

(*a*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 *per mensem* for a period not exceeding twelve months, and

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment exceeds Rs 25 but is not more than Rs 30 *per mensem* for a period not exceeding three months.

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(12) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may sanction the employment of unpassed candidates in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in the department administered by him—

(*a*) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(*b*) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 *per mensem*;

Provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

5. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 3 to the extent specified in each case:—

(1) Government may sanction the exemption of any person or any class of persons, such orders issuing in the Educational Department.

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the exemption of persons in the departments severally or jointly administered by them until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(3) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Director of Public Instruction and the Directors of Survey, Land Records and Agriculture may sanction the exemption of subordinates in their respective departments and the

Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of unqualified clerks in the Police Department until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(4) The Collectors and Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Collectors of Kernool and South Canara and the Agent to the Governor in Godavari may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector.

(5) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting or sub. *pro tem.* vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector up to a period of six months.

(6) Collectors and Revenue Divisional-officers may sanction the exemption from the Village Officers' Special Test of candidates for appointment to the offices of karnam, assistant karnam, village munsif and monegar.

(7) The Superintendent, Government Press, may sanction the exemption from the examination in Proof-readers' Work, elementary grade, under the Government Technical Examination Scheme, of proof-readers and examiners employed by him until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(8) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption from the Special Tests of special revenue inspectors whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 *per mensem*, employed under Special Settlement-officers, until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.

(9) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of European inspectors of police for employment as manager or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

(10) Inspectors and inspectresses of schools, the Superintendent of Industrial Education, Madras, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Madras, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and heads of colleges may sanction the exemption of unqualified candidates for employment in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the offices and institutions under their control for a period not exceeding three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 30 *per mensem* provided that *bonâ fide* efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates.

(11) Superintending Engineers may sanction the exemption of candidates for employment as draftsmen, surveyors and sub-overseers in acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies and in temporary posts for a period of three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointments does not exceed Rs. 50 *per mensem* in the case of draftsmen and surveyors and Rs. 35 *per mensem* in the case of sub-overseers.

Provided that bonâ fide efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

II. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

(*Revised up to the 30th November* 1913.)

Examinations when to be held.

1. The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

The following is a list of the Special Tests :—

(1) The Précis-writing Test.
(2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
(3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(4) The Account Test.
(5) The Civil Judicial Test.
(6) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade
(7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(8) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
(9) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
(10) The Jail Test.
(11) The Code of Criminal Procedure as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade.

NOTE.—The appointments or offices, for which each of the above tests is prescribed, are shown in the schedule attached to this Notification.

Object for which instituted.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

By whom to be conducted

3. These examinations shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to examiners appointed by him.

NOTE.—The Commissioner will fix for each year, in consultation with the examiners, the time to be allowed for answering the paper in Précis-writing.

To whom open.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in the subjoined notes, the Special Test Examinations shall be open from 1st April 1912 to all persons who are qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem, or who have passed any of the examinations recognized in article 1 of the Public Service Notification as sufficient qualification for entering the Public Service.

NOTE (1).—The Précis writing Test and the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to (i) Graduates, (ii) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations and (iii) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations prior to 1st June 1909.

NOTE (2).—The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to (i) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, (ii) Candidates who have passed either the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination prior to 1910 or became qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification subsequent to that date and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations and (iii) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations prior to 1st June 1909.

NOTE (3).—Notwithstanding anything in notes (1) and (2)—(i) any person who holds any superior appointment in the Agency tracts of Ganjam Vizagapatam and Godavari, or in Coorg, may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying himself to hold any appointment in those tracts or in Coorg, provided that in the case of persons belonging to Coorg they have passed at least the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination prior to 1910 or become qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification subsequent to that date; (ii) the persons mentioned in item (1), column A of the table given under article 2 of the Public Service Notification may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying for any of the appointments specified in that item; (iii) any person who has been exempted by Government from the examination rules in view to his holding a specified appointment, for which the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Test, Higher or Lower Grade, is prescribed, may appear for such test.

NOTE (4).—Notwithstanding anything in note (2), Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables of the City and District Police, who have passed the examinations referred to in

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NOTE.—[1] Cadre G.O No. 42 Educational, dated the 10th January 1904, public servants employed in the Province of Coorg, who do not possess the general educational qualification prescribed as an antecedent condition to appearance at the Special Test Examinations, will be admitted to those tests upon production of evidence that the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has given them special permission to appear.

It will, however, be distinctly understood that such of the officers as are successful in the examinations will not thereby be rendered eligible for appointment to posts in the Madras Presidency for which the tests passed have been prescribed.

article 1 of the Public Service Notification, are eligible to appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, provided that they produce in each case a certificate from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the Inspector-General of Police, as the case may be, to the effect that they are deserving of this concession.

NOTE (5).—Notwithstanding anything in note (2), all Sub-Registrars are eligible to appear for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.

NOTE (6).—Persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University and are in the public service on or before the 31st July 1913 are eligible to appear for the special tests open to candidates who are qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

Subjects and scope of examination

5 The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them, shall be as hereinunder specified.

PRÉCIS-WRITING TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a précis of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.*

The examination shall comprise—

(1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers given for translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Uriya.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.†

The examination shall comprise—

(1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 7th edition.

(2) The Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and iii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XLIII (Section ii), XLIV (Sections i and ii), LI and LVII.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto as revised up to date.

* Masters of Arts in a vernacular language of the Madras Presidency are exempted from passing the Translation Test, Higher Grade.

† A person who has passed the Second-class Vernacular Test will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.
(4) The Transfer of Property Act.
(5) The Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.
(6) The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act (to be answered without books) shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.
(2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.
(3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.
(4) Medical Jurisprudence
Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 5th edition, omitting Chapter 11 of Section I, Chapter 1 of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 5th edition, omitting Chapters 5 and 11 of Section I; Chapters 4 and 5 of Section II; Chapters 2 and 6 of Section III; all Chapters of Section IV; and Chapters 4, 6, 7 and 8 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) *Revenue Acts and Regulations*—

Regulation	XXV of 1802—Permanent Settlement.
Do.	XXVI of 1802—Malguzari lands.
Do.	XXIX of 1802—Duties of Karnams.
Do.	I of 1803—Board of Revenue.
Do.	II of 1803—Collectors.
Do.	XII of 1816—Boundaries.
Do.	VII of 1817—Charitable Endowments.
Do.	IX of 1822—Malversation.
Do.	VII of 1825—Subordinate Collectors.
India Act	VII of 1839—Tahsildars' Powers of Distraint.
Do.	XXIV of 1839—Ganjam and Vizagapatam Administration
Do.	XII of 1841—Land Revenue, Madras
Do.	I of 1855—Kudumaramat.
Do.	VI of 1878—Treasure Trove.
Do	XIX of 1883—Land Improvement Loans.
Do.	XII of 1884—Agriculturists Loans
Do	I of 1894—Land Acquisition.
Do.	X of 1904—Co-operative Credit Societies.
Madras Act	II of 1868—Revenue Recovery.
Do.	VII of 1865—Irrigation Cess
Do.	VI of 1867—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do	III of 1869—Revenue Summonses.
Do	VIII of 1869—Inams.
Do	I of 1873—Elephants.

NOTE.—District Registrars will not be required to pass in the 'Civil Rules of Practice,' or in the 'Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.'
The examination in the Civil Rules of Practice will, for the present, be confined to the schedules appended to the revised Civil Procedure Code now in force.

NOTE.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, may be considered equivalent to Test A, Criminal Law—Higher Grade.

(1) *Revenue Acts and Regulations*—cont.

Madras Act	I of 1876—Assessment of Alienated Estates.
Do.	V of 1882—Forests.
Do.	V of 1884—Local Boards*
Do.	II of 1890—Canals and Ferries.
Do.	II of 1894—Proprietary Estates Village Service.
Do.	III of 1895—Hereditary Village Officers.
Do.	III of 1896—Malabar Land Registration.
Do.	IV of 1897—Survey and Boundaries.
Do.	III of 1899—Registration of Births and Deaths.
Do.	I of 1902—Court of Wards.
Do.	II of 1904—Impartible Estates
Do.	III of 1905—Encroachments.
Do	I of 1908—Estates Land Act.

(2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Settlement and Miscellaneous (1907 edition).
(3) The Excise Manual.
(4) The Income-tax Manual.
(5) The Stamp Manual
(6) The Special Funds Code.
(7) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

Revenue Test, Lower Grade.

The subjects for the Lower Grade shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher, but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this test has been made applicable.

Jail Test.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and Sections 128—130, and 217—225.
(2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.
(3) Madras Regulation II of 1819, the Prisoners Act III of 1900, and the Prisons Act, 1894.

In what language to be held.

6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language. The use of books will be allowed in answering certain papers in the Account Test, the Civil Judicial Test, the Criminal Judicial Test and the Revenue Test as prescribed in the table given in article 11.

Changes in the laws and regulations prescribed as subjects of a test.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

Number of tests that may be brought up at a time.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

Higher and Lower Grades.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

Failure in Higher Grade.

10. No candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself.

* To be answered with books only.

Scheme of examination and maximum marks.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each :—

Test.	Subjects.		Time allowed.	Maximum marks.	
Précis-writing ...	Précis-writing		Vide "Note" under paragraph 3 of this notification.		200
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.		Three hours ...		200
	Translation from Vernacular into English.		Do. ...		100
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.		Two hours		100
	Translation from Vernacular into English.		Do. ...		100
Account Test ...	The Civil Account Code, Volume I.		Do. (with books).		60
	The Civil Service Regulations ...		Two hours ...		60
Civil Judicial Test.	The Civil Procedure Code, Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil).	General principles.	Three hours (without books).	120	180
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	60	
	The Indian Evidence Act.	General principles.	Three hours (without books).	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books)	40	
	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.		Do. (without books)		90
	The Transfer of Property Act ...		One hour and a half (without books).		60
	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	General principles.	One hour and a half (without books).	40	60
		Detailed application.	One hour (with books).	20	
	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.	General principles.	Two hours (without books).	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act		Three hours (without books).		120
	The Indian Penal Code.	General principles.	Do.	60	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books).	40	
	The Code of Criminal Procedure	General principles.	Three hours (without books).	80	120
		Detailed application	Two hours (with books).	40	
	Medical Jurisprudence		Three hours (without books).		100
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act		Do.		120
	The Indian Penal Code.	General principles.	Do.	80	120
		Detailed application	Two hours (with books).	40	
	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	General principles.	Three hours (without books)	80	120
		Detailed application.	Two hours (with books)	40	
	Medical Jurisprudence		Three hours (without books).		100
Revenue Test Higher Grade.	Revenue Acts and Regulations.	General principles.	Two hours (without books)	60	120
		Detailed application.	Do. (with books).	60	
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	General principles	Two hours (without books)	60	120
		Detailed application.	Do. (with books).	60	
	The Stamp Instructions and Excise Manuals.		Three hours (with books).		120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code.		Do.		120

Test.	Subjects.		Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Revenue Acts and Regulations.	General principles	Two hours (without books).	60
		Detailed application.	Do. (with books).	60
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	General principles	Two hours (without books).	60
		Detailed application.	Do. (with books)	60
	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals.		Three hours (with books).	100
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code.		Do.	120
Jail Test	The Indian Penal Code		Two hours	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code		Do.	100
	Special Acts relating to Jails ...		Do. . .	100

Minima for passing.

12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers.

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

Classification of passed candidates.

13. Successful candidates in all tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

Publication of results.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

Issue of certificates.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test, a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

Form, time and mode of application.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Fees.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Name of test.	Fee prescribed. Rs.
1. The Précis-writing Test	5
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	8
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The Account Test	8
5. The Civil Judicial Test	5
6. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade ..	10
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ..	5
8. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	8
9. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	6
10. The Jail Test	8
11. Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed in the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade.	6

Examinations in Native States.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Police-writing Test.	1. Subordinate Judges. 2. District Munsifs. 3. Deputy Collectors. 4. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 5. Managers in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras. 6. Head Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. 7. Uncovenanted Assistants, office of the Board of Revenue. 8. Manager in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	1. Translators in the High Court. 2. Translators in District Courts.*	* Candidates for these offices must pass as under :— Districts. Languages. Ganjám ... Uriya. Vizagapatam ... Telugu or Uriya. Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Guntur ... Telugu. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Tamil. South Canara ... Canarese. North and South Malabar ... Malayalam. No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read write in manuscript badly written and badly spelt.
	3. Translators in the City Civil Court. 4. Interpreters in the High Court and the Court of Small Causes, Madras (other than Persian, Hindustani and Gujarati interpreters).	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, higher grade, in both Tamil and Telugu.
	5. Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, higher grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and lower in the other language.
	6. The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government. 7. Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	
Translation Test, Lower Grade.†	(1) Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. (2) Serishtadars in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts. (3) Head Clerk in the City Civil Court. (4) Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras. (5) Head Clerks in the District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Candidates for appointments (except Translatorships in District Courts) for which the Translation Test, lower grade, is prescribed must have passed the test in the vernacular or one of the vernaculars of the district in which they seek employment. The districts and recognized vernaculars are as follows :— Districts. Languages. Ganjám. Uriya. Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool ... Telugu.

† A person who has passed the second class vernacular test will be exempt from the Translation Test, lower grade.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade *—cont.	(6) Sarishtadar. (7) English Head Clerk (8) Vernacular Head Clerk. (9) Record-keepers } In Collectors' offices. (10) Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars) and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationery and Town Sub-Registrars).	*Districts.* — *Languages.* South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly ... — Tamil South Canara ... — Canarese. Malabar ... — Malayalam Vizagapatam ... — Telugu and Uriya. Bellary and Anantapur ... — Telugu and Canarese. Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Madras ... — Tamil and Telugu. Coimbatore ... — Tamil and Canarese. The Nilgiris ... — Tamil and Malayalam.
	(11) Head Clerks in the offices of Revenue Divisional Officers.	
	(12) Head Clerks in the District Forest offices and all other clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Forest Department.	
	(13) Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
	(14) Taluk Sarishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	
	(15) All clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	Graduates in * vernacular are exempted from passing this test, if the vernacular language in which they passed at the B.A. degree examination is the vernacular or one of the vernaculars of the district in which they desire to be employed.
	(16) † All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the offices of the Board of Revenue.	† Officers in the Separate Revenue branch of the office of the Board of Revenue who have to pass Salt Test E are not required to pass the Translation Test, lower grade.
	(17) The two Senior clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.	
	(18) Clerks on Rs 60 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat of the Government.	
	(19) Central Nazir and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.	
	(20) Translators in District Courts.‡	‡ Candidates for these offices in the undermentioned districts must, in addition to passing the higher grade test as above, pass the lower grade test as under:— *Districts.* — *Languages.* Ganjam ... — Telugu. Bellary ... — Canarese. Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem ... — Telugu. South Canara. — Tulu.
	(21) Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Candidates for these offices must pass the Translation Test, higher grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and lower in the other language.
	(22) Translators in Collectors' offices.	
	(23) Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
Account Test ...	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, except Clerks on Rs. 70 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat of the Government.	
	2. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Departments, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Salt and Abkari Test C are not required to pass the Account Test.

* A person who has passed the second class vernacular test will be exempt from the Translation Test, lower grade.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Account Test—cont.	3. Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the Second Accountant on Rs. 80 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	
	4. Manager, Head Clerk and Second clerk of the Presidency Post office, Madras	
	5. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	
	6. Deputy Registrars and the Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration	
	7. The Manager and Treasury officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	
	8. Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	
	9. Clerks on Rs. 75 and upwards in the Local and Municipal and Educational and Legislative Secretariat of the Government.	
	10. The Superintendent of the Budget Section in the Chief Secretariat and the Accountant in the Government Press	
	11. Managers in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	
	12. Managers and Accountants in District Police offices and the Manager of the Finger Print Bureau	
	13. All Clerks and others on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways except the Storekeeper in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.	
	14. Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
	15. All Clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	
	16. Accountants in the Forest Department.	
	17. Managers and Second Clerks of Conservators' offices and Head Clerks of District Forest offices.	
	18. Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	

NOTE.—Under G.Os. Nos. 54 and 143, Educational, dated 31st January and 22nd July 1910, respectively, all persons who hold appointments in District Forest offices and clerks who were employed in Conservators offices on 1st April 1908, are temporarily exempted from the Account Test for a period of three years. Persons who are unable to pass the examination within the term thus allowed should be reduced.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments	Remarks.
Account Test—cont.	19. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, except Revenue Inspectors (including Land Records Inspectors).	
	20. Clerks in the office of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal.	
	21. Manager, Accountant, Lodge-keeper, Second clerk and Shroff in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	
Civil Judicial Test	1. Sarishtadar, District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second-Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Head Clerks in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, the City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	
	3. Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	District Registrars are not required to answer questions on The Civil Rules of Practice or on the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.
	4. Central Nazir and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.	Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrarships.
	5. District Registrars	Officers of the Judicial Department are exempted from passing this test if they have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Test.
	6 Manager and Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.	
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors	Graduates in Law with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and candidates who have passed the First-Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	
	3. The Managers in the offices of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Graduates in Law who have passed the High Court Apprentices' Examination are also exempted from passing this test
	4. Accountants in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts	
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade	1. Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars).	Graduates in Law with Criminal Procedure Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and candidates who have passed the Second-grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed,
	2. Taluk Sarishtadars (when also Magistrates).	
	3. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	
	4. Sarishtadars and Head Clerks of District Courts.	Graduates in Law who have passed the High Court Apprentices' Examination are also exempted from passing this test.
	5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors), Managers and Accountants in District Police Offices, and the Manager of the Magic Print Bureau	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—cont.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade —*cont.*	6 Criminal Appeals Clerk and Criminal Revision Cases Clerk in the High Court. 7. All Clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariate. 8 Sub-Registrars	The test is compulsory only in the case of sub-registrars appointed on or after 1st April 1913, and they will be allowed two years from date of appointment to pass it.
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors ... ... 2. Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue. 3. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Superintendent, Head Clerk and other Clerks on Rs. 80 and upwards in the Revenue Secretariat of the Government. 4. All Clerks on Rs. 100 and upwards in the Chief Secretariat.	
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	1, Head Sarishtadars. 2. English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Collectors' offices. 3. Tahsildars (including Land Records Tahsildars). 4. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Thana Sub-Magistrates). 5. Taluk Sarishtadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras). 6. Head Clerks in the offices of Revenue Divisional officers. 7. Revenue Inspectors * (including Land Records Inspectors).	No person may be appointed permanently to a Revenue Inspectorship unless he has undergone the course of Survey training prescribed in G.Os. No. 382, Revenue, dated 27th April 1906 and No. 462, Revenue, dated 14th July 1906. * The Collectors and Agents in the Governor in Council may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.
Jail Test	1. Jailor (other than the Jailor of a Sub-Jail). 2. Deputy Jailor.	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, are not required to pass this test to qualify for the post for which it is prescribed.

NOTE.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, may be considered equivalent to Test A—Criminal Law, Higher Grade.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS HELD IN OCTOBER.

Table showing the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations are conducted.

NOTE.—The examinations begin on the third Monday in October.

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1st day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Accounts of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Stamp, Abkari and Excise Manuals (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
2nd day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Revenue Acts and Regulations—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Revenue Acts and Regulations—Detailed application (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.

Table showing the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations are conducted—cont.

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
3rd day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
		Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	The Transfer of Property Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	3 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Detailed application (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Provincial Insolvency Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
4th day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Indian Evidence Act.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Special Acts relating to Jails.	Jail Test.
		The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Medical Jurisprudence ...	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
5th day ...	12 A.M. to 11 A.M.	The Provincial Insolvency Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 A.M. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code ...	Jail Test.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	Jail Test.
		The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
6th day ...	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
7th day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	The Civil Account Code (with books).	Account Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Civil Service Regulations	Account Test.
8th day ...	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Test, Lower Grade
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Lower Grade
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
9th day ...	12 A.M. to 2 P.M.	Précis-writing	Précis-writing Test.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF DATES OF EXAMINATIONS.

I. It is hereby notified that the following examinations which should be held commencing on Monday the 6th April 1914, according to the regulations will be held instead commencing on Monday the 30th March 1914 :—

(1) The B.A. (Honours) degree examination—Part II.

(2) The M.A. degree examination.

(3) First L.M. & S., First M.B. & B.S. and Second M.B. & B.S. examinations

(4) F.E. and B.E. degree examinations.

II. The following examinations which should be held commencing on Wednesday the 15th April 1914 will be held instead commencing on Monday the 6th April 1914 :—

Second L.M. & S., Final L.M. & S., Third M.B. & B.S. and Final M.B. & B.S. degree Examinations.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 5th December 1913.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION (PRACTICAL TEST)—OLD REGULATIONS.

It is hereby notified that another practical examination for the L.T. Degree Examination under the old regulations will be held on Wednesday the 15th April 1914.

Applications for admission to the examination from candidates who have passed the theoretical test but have yet to complete for the degree should reach the Registrar in the form prescribed not later than the 1st February preceding.

No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has previously paid a fee of Rs. 20.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 6th December 1913.

LIST OF AWARDS MADE BY THE SYNDICATE, 1913

ADDENDA.

(i) To the list of awards made by the Syndicate for 1913, published in pages 726, Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th November 1913 :—

Add the following further awards :—

32. The Sir Gabriel Stokes Prize—K. Parthasarathi—B.E. Civil—College of Engineering.

33. The Prince of Wales Medal—Gubbi Viraraghavachari—B.A. Sanskrit—Maharaja's College, Mysore.

34. The Kerala Varma Jubilee Gold Medal—H. Ramaswami Ayyar—B.A. Sanskrit—Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

35. The Paley Andi Medal—Todla Ekambaram—M.A. Botany—Private study

CORRIGENDUM.

(ii) From the same list of awards :—

Omit 18—The Hajee Budee Prize—Saiyid Muhammad Abbas—B.A. Urdu—Nizam College, Hyderabad.

Note.—This award has been cancelled.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 5th December 1913.

PART II.

GROUP (ii-A).

Physical Science.

Text-books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:

PHYSICS:

Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser: General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool: Sound (Clive).
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser: Light (Macmillan).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).

REFERENCE:

Searle: Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin).
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).

CHEMISTRY:

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg tr. Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin).
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).

REFERENCE:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols I and II (Macmillan).

GROUP (ii-B).

Physical Science.

Text-books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:

CHEMISTRY:

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXIV and, XXXV.
Ladenburg tr Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin)
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press)
Bailey: Elements of Qualitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).
Arrhenius, tr. Price: Theories of Chemistry (Longmans)
Coward and Perkins: Exercises in Chemical Calculation (Arnold).
Caven and Lander: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan: Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Henrtheen, tr Sudborough: Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe: Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall: Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).

REFERENCE:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols I and II (Macmillan).
Alembic Club Reprints
Treadwell and Hall. Qualitative Analysis (Wiley).

PHYSICS:

Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive), omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser: Light (Macmillan)
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

GROUP (iii).

Natural Science.

Botany (Main).

Books recommended:

A Botany for India—F. F. Fyson.
Natural History of Plants—Kerner and Oliver.
Botany of to-day—G. F. Scott Elliot
Organic Evolution—Metcalf.
Ecology of Plants—Warming.
Text-book of Botany—Strasburger.
Plant Physiology—Jost.
Flora of British India—Hooker

Botany (Subsidiary).

A Botany for India—P. F. Fyson.
Natural History of Plants—Kerner and Oliver.
Organic Evolution—Metcalf.

Geology (Main).

Student's Lyell—Judd.
Text-book of Geology—Geikie.
Physical Geology—Green.
Text-book of Mineralogy—Dana.
Crystallography—Williams.
Text-book of Petrology—Hatch.
Petrology for Students—Harker.
Aids to Practical Geology—Cole.
Palæontology of Nivelstomb—Wood.
Chapters on Geology in Imperial Gazetteer.
Summary of Geology of India, Vredenburg.
Intermediate text-book, Lapworth.

Geology (Subsidiary).

Class book of Geology—Geikie.
Physical Geography—Geikie
Mineralogy—Rutly.

GROUP (iv).

Logic, Psychology and Ethics.

Text-books recommended:
(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic'
(2) Angell's 'Psychology.'
(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics.'
Philosophical work prescribed:
(4) Descartes' 'Meditations.'

GROUP (v).

History and Economics.

5. Special subjects:
(a) English History, 1603—1660, to be studied with the original sources as furnished in Weaver: English History illustrated from original sources, 1603—1660 (A. & C. Black).
(b) The Moghal Empire, 1526—1605.

GROUP (vi).

Two Languages.

Sanskrit.

Rūpāvatāra of Dharmakīrti, Part I: Strīpratyayāvatāra, Kārakāvatāra and Samāsāvatāra, edited by Rao Bahadur M. Rangacharyar, M.A., Triplicane.
N.B.—Vāsyakāraṇa discussions to be omitted.
Kāvyālaṅkārasūtravṛtti by Vāmana, omitting Prāyōgikādhikaraṇa (Sri Vani Vilas Press Edition, Srirangam).
Śivalīlārṇava by Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkshita, first three sargas (Sri Vani Vilas Press Edition).
Haribhaktisudhōdayam—first two Uchchvasas.
Uttararāmacharitam—the whole.
Kumārasambhava—first two cantos.

Uriya.

Bāhāṅgi by Rama Sankara Roy (sold by Cuttack Printing Company).
Alai kāruara by Sachchidānanda Dēva of Banara (sold by Cuttack Printing Company)
Prēmamanjari by Bōdhamohana Rājēndra Dēva of Chikati, Chapters 1 to 15 or pages 1 to 151, (sold by Vasudēb Kar, Sāhitya Press, Cuttack).
Madirākshasa by Mrityunjaya Ratha, (sold by Cuttack Printing Company).

Marathi.

Mahābhārat: Karnaparva (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).
Jñāneshwari, Chapter IX, edited by A. M. Kunte, B.A. M.B., (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).
Muktēshwara: Sabhāparva (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).
Maratha Bhashēche Śāraswata by Mr. Bhave of Thana.
Vārgunara Vishayaka Nibandha, by V. K. Chaplankar, B.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Shivachchatrapati's Life by Sabhāsada (Maharashtra Book Depot, Poona).

Greek.

Homer: Iliad XXII.
Æschylus: Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides: Book V.
Demosthenes: Philippics. I—III.
Plato: Crito

Latin.

Plautus: Captivi.
Virgil: Bucolics, I. 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10.
Horace: Epodes (omitting 3, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15), Carmen Seculare.
Cicero: Tusculan Disputations, II.
Tacitus: Annals, Book II, Chapter XLVII to the end.

French.

Racine: Iphigénie.
Victor Hugo: Ruy Blas (Longmans).
H. de Balzac: Les Chouans.
Molière: L'Avare.
Guizot: Discours sur l'Histoire de la Révolution (Cambridge).

German.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew.

Job.
Nehemiah.
Psalms.

Arabic.

Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldûn.
Mutanabbi, Vol. I, with the commentary of Uqbari.

Persian.

Akhlâq-i-Nâsiri, first half.
Mirza Hairat's Translation of Malcolm's History of Persia
Waqa'i'-i-Ni'mat Khân.
Qasâ'id-i-Q-âni.
Diwân-i- Anwari.
Makhzan-i-Israr-i-Nizâmi.

Urdu.

Diwân-i-Hâli with the Prolegomena.
Ab-i-Hyat.
Muraqqa-i-ama-wa Dahir by Shibli.
Dewân-i Ghâlib with the commentary of 'Ali Hyder.

Tamil.

Poetry:
Kamba Râmâyanam—Bâla Kândam, Padalams 18 to 32, 252 stanzas (V.T.R.S. Edn).
Mullaippâttu.
Purandâru 201 to 225 Agaval.
Chatakopan—Govindaiyar Ilambakam.
Tirukkoral—Amaichiyal, Chapters 44 to 73.
Prabhôda Chandrôdayam { (1) Vivekan Vanampuku Chavukkam.
(2) Vivekan manthira Charukkam (omit stanzas 33 and 37).

Prose:
Tiruvalluvar (T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar).

Telugu.

Nannaya Bhatta's Bharatamu— { Sabhâ Parvamu Dwitîyâswasamu.
Âranya Parvamu, Dwitîyâswasamu.
Nannichoda's Kumarasambhavamu, from v. 440 in Chaturthâswasamu to v. 529 in Panchamaswasamu.
Kâtana's Dasakumaracharitramu—Chaturthaswasamu.
Tikkana's Bharatamu—Drona Parvamu, Dwitîyaswasamu.
Bhâskara Ramayanamu—Aranyakandamu, Dwitîyaswasamu (omit stanzas 98, 194, 196, 380, 427, and 428).
Amuktamâlyada, Tritîyâswasamu, vv 13 to 88
Asoka Charitra by Mr. V. Lakshmikanta Rau, Chapters 1-3 inclusive (Andhra Bhashabi Vardhini Sangham Series, Masulipatam.

Kanarese.

Pampa Râmâyana, Âsvâsas 10 to 13.
Jagannâtha Vijaya, Âsvâsas 12 to 14.
Yasodhara Charitra (Kâryakalandhi Series).
Nâgânanda Nâtaka (Granthamala Series).
Kavisamayam, Part I, by M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Mysore.
Adbhutarâmâyana (Kâvyakalandhi Series).

Malayalam.

Poetry :
Suka Sandesam, edited by Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon, Trichur.
Uttararama Charitam—Drama—translated by Mr. Chattukkuttil Mannadiyar.
Nalacharitam—Kathakali (B.V. Book Depot).
Krishnappattu—from the beginning to Kalhyamardanam.
Prose :
Indulekha by Mr. O. Chandu Menon.
Dharmarajan by Mr. Ramun Pillai

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1916.

PART I.

ENGLISH.

(1) *19th Century Prose.*

One of the following groups :
(a) Charles Lamb : Essays and Letters selected and edited by A. Guthkelch (George Bell and Sons).
Landor : Imaginary Conversation—Marcellus and Hannibal ; Metellus and Marius, John of Gaunt and Joanna of Kent ; Leofric and Godiva ; Essex and Spenser ; Lord Bacon and Richard Hooker ; Southey and Porson ; Lucullus and Cæsar ; Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero (The Camelot Series—Walter Scott)
(b) Carlyle – Essay on Burns.
M. Arnold : Discourses in America.
Newman : Rise and Progress of Universities, Chapters I to V.

(2) *Additional Books set for Composition.*

Scott : The Antiquary.
Thomas Hardy : Under the Greenwood Tree.
R. Bosworth Smith : Carthage and the Carthaginians. (Longmans.)
Scott Lives of the Novelists.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1917

PART II

BRANCH II-A.

Physical Science.

Text-books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science :
PHYSICS :
Porter : Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser : General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson : Sound (Griffin)
Catchpool : Sound (Clive).
Edser : Heat Macmillan)
Edser : Light (Macmillan).
Hadley : Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw Practical Physics (Longmans).
Poynting and Thomson : Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Barton : Text-book of Sound (Macmillan)
Preston Theory of Heat (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson : Heat (Griffin)
Preston. Theory of Light (Macmillan).
Thomson, : Elements of Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press)
Wheatham. Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
Campbell : Modern Electrical Theory (Cambridge University Press).
Lamb : Alternate Currents (Cambridge University Press).
Starling : Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
Barton : Analytical Mechanics (Longmans)
REFERENCE :
Searle : Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press)
Poynting and Thomson : Heat (Griffin).
Watson. Practical Physics (Longmans).
Gray A Treatise on Physics, Vol. I (Churchill).
Lamb : Dynamical Theory of Sound (Arnold).
Schuster : Theory of Optics (Arnold).
Wood : Physical Optics (Macmillan).
Daly. Spectroscopy (Longmans).
Wheatham. Theory of Solution (Cambridge University Press).
Lehfeldt : Electro-chemistry, Part I (Longmans).
Jeans : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).

CHEMISTRY.

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Ball)
Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan) omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin)
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).

REFERENCE:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

BRANCH II-B

Physical Science.

CHEMISTRY:

Arrhenius, tr. Price: Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Coward and Perkins: Exercises in Chemical Calculation (Arnold).
Cavers and Landar: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan: Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: Organic Chemistry (Chambers)
Bernthsen, tr. Sudborough: Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe: Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall: Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Roscoe and Schorlemmer; Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Richter, tr. Smith: Organic Chemistry (Kegan Paul).
Ladenburg, tr Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters VII—XIII (Simpkin).
Nernst, tr. Lizard: Theoretical Chemistry (Macmillan).
LeBlanc, tr Whitney: Elements of Electro Chemistry (Macmillan).
Findlay: Phase Rule (Longmans).
Mellor: Chemical Statics and Dynamics (Longmans).
Young: Stoichiometry (Longmans).
Dana: Minerals and how to study them (Wiley).
Williams: Elements of Crystallography (Macmillan).
Groth tr Marshall: Chemical Crystallography (Gurney).
Longfield: Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Macmillan).
Hempel, tr. Dennis: Methods of Gas Analysis (Macmillan).
Findlay: Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).

REFERENCE:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry Vols. I & II (Macmillan)
Alembic Club Reprints
Treadwell and Hall: Qualitative Analysis (Wiley).
Mendeleef, tr. Kamensky: Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).
Cohen: Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Arnold).
Monographs on Bio-Chemistry (Longmans)
Van't Hoff, tr. Lehfeldt: Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry (Arnold).
Stewart Stereo-Chemistry (Longmans).
Duhem, tr Burgess: Thermodynamics and Chemistry (Wiley).
Smiles: Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties (Longmans)
Fenton Outlines of Chemistry, Part I (Cambridge University Press).
Miers: Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals (Macmillan).
Perkin: Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry (Longmans).
Spencer: Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry (Bell).
Erdmann, tr. Dunlop: Introduction to Chemical Preparations (Wiley)
Fischer, tr. Stanford: Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds (Williams and Norgate).
Gattermann, tr. Shober Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Cohen Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Macmillan)
Low: Technical Methods of Ore Analysis (Wiley)
Lunge: Technical Chemists' Handbook (Gurney).

PHYSICS:

Wegstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive), omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser: Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

BRANCH IV.

Mental and Moral Science (1915—1917 *inclusive*)

(1) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge.*

(A) Knowledge and Thought.

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity in intellectual life

2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.
3. Nature of judgement. The various theories of judgment Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction, Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perception analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inferences. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality:

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge

(2) *Syllabus of Psychology*:

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Psychophysics
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The senses. Sensation. Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Noetic synthesis. Memory
6. Thought. Belief Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affect re side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity Attention Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(3) *Syllabus of Ethics*:

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—custom, conscience; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'conversion,' 'temptation'; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment; the situation which provokes it; the course it follows; the function of moral criteria. Motive; intention, character.
5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues The moral significance of institutions. the family; the state, property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealistic.
7. Metaphysic of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion

(4) *Syllabus of European Philosophy*:

Pre-Socratic Philosophy (7)
The Sophists and Socrates (4)
Socratic Schools (1)
Plato (8)
Aristotle (8)
Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics (2)
Neo-Platonism (1)
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3)
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3)
Descartes (5)
Transition to Spinoza (1)
Spinoza (10)
Leibniz (6)
The Enlightenment in France and Britain as culminating in Hume (10)
Kant (20)
Transition to Hegel (4)
Hegel (14)
Reaction against Hegelianism (Herbart and Schopenhauer) (3)
Subsequent phases of nineteenth century thought—
in Germany (4)
in France (2)
in Britain (6).
The present philosophical situation (7)

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 165 lectures might suitably be devoted to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated. In the cases of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Hume, Kant and Hegel, a thorough critical understanding should be aimed at of their main constructive conceptions, accompanied—at least in the cases of Spinoza, Hegel and, very especially, Kant—by some measure of first-hand acquaintance with selections from their writings. In respect of the rest of the Syllabus it is more to be insisted on than such a general acquaintance with the most prominent tendencies as may suffice to provide an intelligible setting for the four-mentioned eight thinkers and to give a candidate some view of the history of philosophy in its outstanding features.*

(5) *A syllabus is under preparation and will be announced later*
(6) Bergson's 'Creative Evolution.'
(7) (*a*) The Advaita Vedánta, to be studied historically and critically.
(7) (*b*) The development of Philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.
(7) (*c*) The development of Philosophy from Kant to Hegel.
(7) (*f*) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology* :

1. The psycho-physical methods. Methods of treating series of observations—average median, mean variation. Graphic methods
2. Cutaneous sensations. The compass test and localisation.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision Mixture. After-Images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity.
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.
11. Mental work. Fatigue and practice.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connection with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading, which are in no sense prescribed, are intended to suggest under sub-division (i) *works deemed suitable to form a basis of study and under sub-division* (ii) *appropriate sources for supplementary reading* :—

1 (i) Joseph's 'Introduction to Logic.' Boyce Gibson's 'Problem of Logic.' Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.' Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory' (chaps. i-viii). Joachim's 'Nature of Truth' James's 'Meaning of Truth.'

(ii) Sigwart's 'Logic.' G. H. Joyce's 'Principles of Logic.' Lotze's 'Logic.' Bosanquet's 'Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge.' Hobhouse's 'Theory of Knowledge.' A. Sidgwick's 'The Application of Logic.' Mill's 'Logic' Venn's 'Empirical Logic.' Jevons's 'Principles of Science.' Poincaré's 'Science and Hypothesis' 'Schiller's 'Formal Logic.' Stout's 'Personal Idealism' (Essays i and ii). Schiller's 'Humanism' (Essay xi) and 'Studies in Humanism' (Essays i-ix, xix). Bradley's 'Appearance and Reality' (chap. xxiv).

2. (i) James's 'Principles of Psychology' Ward's Art. 'Psychology' (Ency. Brit. and Suppl.). Külpe's 'Outlines of Psychology.' Stout's 'Manual of Psychology,' Angell's 'Psychology' McDougall's 'Physiological Psychology.' Myers's 'Human Personality' (abridged edit., chaps. xv).

(ii) Mitchell's 'Structure and Growth of Mind.' Jastrow's 'Sub-consciousness.' Stout's 'Analytic Psychology.' Irons's 'Psychology of Ethics.' McDougall's 'Social Psychology.' Titchener's 'Psychology of Feeling and Attention' Hobhouse's 'Mind in Evolution' McDougall's 'Mind and Body.' Binet's 'Alterations of Personality.' Sidis' 'The Psychology of Suggestion.'

3. (i) Dewey and Tufts's 'Ethics'. Seth's 'Ethical Principles' Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics'. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics'. Muirs' 'Ethics: Descriptive and Explanatory' Sorley's 'Recent Tendencies in Ethics'.

(ii) Hobhouse's 'Morals in Evolution' or Westermarck's 'Origin and Development of Moral Ideas' Stuart's 'Valuation as a Logical Process' (in Dewey's 'Studies in Logical Theory'). Boyce Gibson's 'God with Us' (chaps. iii-viii). Paulsen's 'System of Ethics'. Moore's 'Principia Ethica'. Rashdall's 'Theory of Good and Evil' Green's 'Prolegomena'. Sidgwick's 'History of Ethics' and 'Methods of Ethics'. Sorley's 'Ethics of Naturalism'. Spencer's 'Principles of Ethics'.

4. (i) *For the Ancient and Mediæval Periods* :
Ueberweg's 'Ancient Classical Philosophers'.
The histories by Windelband and Ueberweg

For the Modern Period :
Ueberweg's 'Modern Classical Philosophers'.
The histories by Erdmann and Falckenberg

(ii) *For the Ancient Period*.—
Burnet's 'Early Greek Philosophy'.
Adamson's 'Development of Greek Philosophy'.
Caird's 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers'.

For the Modern Period.
Adamson's 'Development of Modern Philosophy'.
Höffding's 'History of Modern Philosophy'.
Watson's 'Philosophy of Kant Explained'.

5. *A course of reading is under preparation and will be announced later.*

7. (a) (i) (*a*) Brihadáranyaka, Chhándogya, Íśa and Kéna Upanishads.
(*β*) Bádaráyana's Vedánta-Sútras.
(*γ*) Bhagavadgítá
(*δ*) Sankara's Commentaries on (*β*) and (*γ*).
(*ε*) Deussen's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads' & 'The System of the Vedánta', and 'Outlines of Indian Philosophy'. Gough's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads'. Royce's 'The World and the Individual' (1st series, Lect. iv).

(ii) Sarva Darsana Sangraha of Vidyaranya. Max Müller's 'Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.' Rhys Davids' 'Buddhist India.' Flint's 'Anti-theistic Theories' (Lect. x), Lotze's 'Microcosmus' (Book IX, chap. iv). Anandatirtha's 'Prayanasamuhyatmanumanakhandana' and 'Mayavadanukhandana'.

7. (b) and (c) *Courses of reading are under preparation and will be announced later.*

7. (d) (i) Weldon's 'Aristotle's Politics.' Bosanquet's 'Philosophical Theory of the State.' Green's 'Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.' Hobbes's 'Leviathan.' Rousseau's 'Social Contract.' Sidgwick's 'Development of European Polity' (Lects. XXIV-XXVI).

(ii) Hammond's 'Outlines of Comparative Politics' Seeley's 'Introduction to Political Science.' Willoughby's 'Nature of the State' and 'Political Theories of the Ancient World.' Gierke's 'Political Theories of the Middle Ages.' Graham's 'English Political Philosophy.' Sidgwick's 'Elements of Politics' and 'Development of European Polity.' Stewart's 'The Ethics of Hegel' (Ginn & Co.).

7. (e) (i) F. B. Jevons's 'Introduction to the History of Religion.' Menzies's 'History of Religion.' J. Caird's 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.' Höffding's 'Philosophy of Religion.' Sabatier's 'Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion'. Martineau's 'Study of Religion'. James's 'Varieties of Religious Experience' Boyce Gibson's 'God with Us.'

(ii) Jastrow's 'The Study of Religion.' Starbuck's 'Psychology of Religion' Schleiermacher's 'On Religion.' E. Caird's 'Evolution of Religion' and 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers.' Eucken's 'Problem of Human Life' (Parts I and II). Galloway's 'Principles of Religious Development.' Ladd's 'Philosophy of Religion'. Flint's 'Theism.' Pringle Pattison's 'Philosophical Radicals' (the chapters on the Philosophy of Religion in Kant and Hegel) Pfleiderer's 'Philosophy of Religion.' Watson's 'Philosophical Basis of Religion'. Tylor's 'Primitive Culture.' Lyall's 'Asiatic Studies'. Hopkins's 'Religions of India' Deussen's 'Philosophy of the Upanishads'

7. (f) (i) C. S. Myers' 'Textbook of Experimental Psychology.' Sonnenschein's 'Elementary Experiments in Psychology.' Titchener's 'Experimental Psychology.'

(ii) Scripture's 'The New Psychology.' Judd's 'Psychology' (Vols. II and III) Stratton's 'Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture.' Külpe's 'Outlines of Psychology'. Pillsbury's 'Attention.'

BRANCH V.

History and Economics.

(B)

1. India under Warren Hastings.
2. The History of Rome, 62—44 B.C.
3. The Reign of Louis XI of France
4. The Age of Louis XIV.
5. Modern Federalism.
6. The Co-operative Movement in recent times.
7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.
8. (a) The History of India, 1858—1905
   (b) The History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1625—66.

In connection with the above subjects the attention of students is directed to the following books, though it must be understood that they are not formally prescribed:

1. India under Warren Hastings.
   Forrest: Selections from the State Papers of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, 1772—85.
   Forrest: Selections from the State Papers of the Bombay Secretariat—Mirathe Series
   Aitchison: Treaties and Sanads
   Hunter: Selections from the Bengal Manuscripts Records.
   Seton-Karr: Selections from the Calcutta Gazette.
   Hadji Mustapha: Translation of the Seir Mutakherin, Vol. II.
   Forrest: Selections from the Minutes and State Papers relating to the Governors-General: Warren Hastings (2 volumes).
   Malleson: Warren Hastings.
   Lyall: Warren Hastings.
   Trotter: Warren Hastings.
   Strachey: Hastings and the Rohilla War.
   Stephen: Nuncomar and Impey.
   Mill: History of India.
   Thornton: History of the British Empire in India.
   Keene: The Fall of the Mughal Empire.
   Grant Duff: History of the Mahrattas.
   Hastings: A Vindication of Warren Hastings.
   Gleig: Memoir and Letters of Warren Hastings.
   Wilks: History of the Mysore.
2. The History of Rome, 62—44 B.C.
   Caesar: The Gallic War (ed. and trans. by Holmes).
   Suetonius: Life of Caesar (Bohn's Series).
   Cicero: Speeches—'In the Senate.'
   Do. do. 'On the Consular Provinces.'
   Do. Letters—(selected by Jeans, together with the Introduction and relevant notes in Shuckburgh's edition).
   Plutarch: Lives of Caesar, Pompey, Crassus, Cicero, Brutus, Antony.
   Mommsen: History of Rome.

Merivale: Fall of the Roman Republic.
Haw and Leigh: History of Rome.
Taylor: Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Fowler: Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero.
Davidson: Cicero (Heroes of the Nations).
Fowler: Cæsar (Heroes of the Nations)
Holmes: Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul.
Do. Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Cæsar.

For consultation:
Long: Decline of the Roman Republic.
Seyffert: Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.
Smith: do. Greek and Roman Biography.
Do. do do. Antiquities
Do. do do Geography.
Grundy: Handy Classical Maps
Kiepert: Atlas Antiquus.
Do.: Manual of Ancient Geography.

3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.
De Comaines: Memoirs (Bohn's Series)
Willert: Reign of Louis XI
Hare: Life of Louis XI.
Kirk: Life of Charles the Bold
Putnam: Charles the Bold (Heroes of the Nations).
Ramsay: York and Lancaster.
Longman's Political History of England, Vol. IV.
Freeman: Historical Geography (edited by Bury).

4. The Age of Louis XIV.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V.
Longman's Political History of England, Vols VIII and IX.

5. Modern Federalism.
Bryce: The American Commonwealth.
Do Studies in History and Jurisprudence.
Burgess: Political Science and Constitutional Law
Hamilton: The Federalist.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VII.
Maine: Popular Government.
Dicey: The Law of the Constitution.
Moore: The Commonwealth of Australia.
Rosinet: Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.
Lowell: Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Wilson: The State.
Vincent: Government in Switzerland.
Adams and Cunningham: The Swiss Confederation.
Sidgwick: Elements of Politics, Chapter XXIV.
Do. Development of European Polity, Chapter XXIX.
Colonial Conference, 1907: Minutes of Proceedings.
Do. Papers and statements laid before the Conference (Parliamentary Papers), King & Sons.
Jebb The Imperial Conference.
Imperial Conference, 1911: Minutes of Proceedings. Papers laid before.
Parkin: Imperial Federation.
Dilke: Problems of Greater Britain.

6. The Co-operative Movement in recent times.
Nicholson: Report on Land and Agricultural Banks.
Dupernex: People's Banks in Northern India.
Reports of the Conferences of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies from 1908 onwards.
Holyoake: History of Co-operation.
Wolff: Co-operative Banking.
Brabrook: Provident Societies.
Fay: Co operation at Home and Abroad
The Dictionary of Political Economy.
H. G. Smith: The Best Methods of Organisation for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit (Irish Agric. Dept. Bulletins, 1904).

7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.
Toynbee: The Industrial Revolution.
Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times.
Cooke Taylor: Introduction to the History of the Factory System.
Do. The Modern Factory System.
Do The Factory System and the Factory Acts
Jeans: Factory Act Legislation (Cobden Club Essays).
Hutchins and Harrison: History of Factory Legislation.
Traill: Social England, Vols. V and VI.
Engels: The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844.
Alfred: History of the Factory Movement.
Owen (Robert): Autobiography.

BRANCH VI.

Two Languages other than English.

Sanskrit.

When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate :

I. Laghusiddhāntakaumudī, by A. R. Rājarāja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A.
II. Paribhāshendusekhara, by Nāgojibhaṭṭa.
III. Śūdraka's Mṛichchhakaṭika.
IV. Raghuvaṃsa (with Vimarsa by R. Krishnamachariyar, pp. 10–11; 34–46; 78–97; and 134–138), cantos 7–12, both inclusive.
V. Bāṇa's Kādambari—Pūrvabhāga.

Greek.

Homer: Iliad, I, XI, XVI, XXII.
Hesiod: Works and Days: lines 1—705
Æschylus: Prometheus, lines 1—243, 561—886.
Sophocles: Electra, Œdipus Tyrannus.
Pindar: Pythia V; Olympias I.
Aristophanes: Plutus.
Thucydides: II
Plato: Republic VII; Menexenus; Ion.
Aristotle: On Poetry.
Isocrates: De Bigis (London University Tutorial Series).
Demosthenes: Contra Androtionem, De Corona.

Latin

Virgil: Æneid.
Horace: Epodes, Carmen Seculare, Ars Poetica.
Juvenal: Satires, I, III, VI—X (Ed. Duff Camb. Univ. Press)
Terence: Heautontimorumenos, Hecyra, Adelphi
Plautus: Rudens; Miles Gloriosus, Aulularia.
Cicero: Ad Atticum I to III, De Natura Deorum.
Livy: XXI to XXIII.
Tacitus: Historiae.

French and German, Persian and Urdu.

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

Tamil.

Poetry: Chintāmaṇi: Nāmagaḷ Iḷambakam with the Commentary of Nachchiṉārkkiṉiyar.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kaṇḍam—Kaḍal Tāvu Paḍalam and Ūr Tēḍu Paḍalam.
Maduraikkāñji with the Commentary of Nachchiṉārkkiṉiyar.
Puṟanāṉūṟu, 1—150 Agavaṉ with the Old Commentary.
Kalittogai—Pālaikkali, 1—16 with the Commentary of Nachchiṉārkkiṉiyar.
Nīrkaviṟāṉ Nambi Agapporuḷ Uraiyum.
Puṟapporuḷ Veṇbā Māḷai Uraiyum.
Tiruppperundaraippuṟāṇam—Perunduṟaippaḍalam.
Naṉṉūl—Āgumukha Nāvalar Kāṇḍigai Uraiyum.
Prose: Śaṅkara Vijayam—Vēḷāṇḍa Mudaliyār.
History of the Tamil Language—V. G. Sūryanārāyaṇa Śāstriyār.
Buddha Charitram—Mahāmahōpādhyāya V. Swāminātha Aiyar.

Telugu.

Mahābhāratamu—Āraṇya Parvamu, Canto I
Bhāgavatamu—Canto VII.
Śṛiṅgāra Śākuntalamu by Pillalamarri Pina Virabhadra Kavi, Cantos I and II (Saraswati Office, Cocanada).
Sarvalakshaṇasārasaṅgrahamu, Chapter II (Manjuvani Press, Ellore).
Kāvyālaṅkāra Chūḍāmaṇi, Chapters IV, V and VII.

Kanarese

Mallanātha Purāṇa, Āśvāsas 1—5.
Śaṅkaraśaṅkara Vilāsa
Jagannātha Vijaya, Āśvāsas 1—4.
Mitravindā Gōvinda.
Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa.
Vēdānta Vichāraṃu (Hāvya Kalānidhi Series).

Malayalam.

Poetry: Bhāratam—Sambhava Parvam, from Kashōpākhyānam to the end; by Ezhuttachchan.
Prahlāda Vadham—Kathakali.
Krishṇagāthā, from the beginning to the end of Rittuvarṇanam
Oṭṭam Tuḷḷal by Kuṭṭan Nambyār—(1) Pūtaṉa Mōkṣhaṃ (2) Syamantakam.
Bhāshābhūshaṇam by A. R. Rājarāja Varma, M.A.
Mayūra Sandēśam by Valiya Koil Tamburan.
Prose: Akbar, by Valiya Koil Tamburan.
Prāchīnāryāvartam by Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon, Trichur
Gadyamālika, Part II (S. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

BRANCH VII.

English Language and Literature (1915–1918 inclusive).

Division (*a*)—

Gothic.—The Gospel according to St. Mark, i—x

Old English.—Beowulf, ll. 1 to 1621.

* Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Eighth Edition, I, II, IV—X, XV, XVI, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXX—XXXIV.

Middle English.—Chaucer—Canterbury Tales: Prologue, Tales of the Knight, The Nun's Priest and the Pardoner.

Langland—Piers Plowman: Prologue and Passus I—VII. B. Text.

Middle English Reader, Emerson, Part I-A. i and ii, B viii. Part II A. i, vi, B vii, C. i, vii.

The Owl and the Nightingale (Belles Lettres series, Heath).

Division (*b*)—

Shakespeare: One of the following groups of plays:—

A. Love's Labours Lost; Henry IV, Part I; As You Like It; Hamlet; the Tempest.

B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Macbeth, Cymbeline.

Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries: One of the following groups:—

A. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579: Edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe, *Edward II*; Milton, *Paradise Lost*, I IV. Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, Gray, *Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'*; Wordsworth. *Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'*; Tennyson, *In Memoriam*.

Prose. Bacon, *Essays*; Addison, *Essays from The Spectator* (as in 'Selections from the Spectator,' edited by J. H. Lobban), Johnson, *Lives of the Poets—Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope* and *Gray*; Carlyle, *Essays on Burns*, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, ed. Walter Scott.

B. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*; Milton, *Paradise Regained*; Pope, *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* and *The Satires* and *Epistles of Horace imitated*, Collins, *Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'*; Shelley, *Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'*; Browning, *Men and Women*.

Prose. Dryden, *Prose Selections* in '*Selections from Dryden*,' edited by G. E. Hadow, *Prefaces to the Fables and Dedication to the Æneid*; Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, Parts I and II; Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, First Series Matthew Arnold, *Essays in Criticism*, Second Series.

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

(1) *Elizabethan Literature* (1558 to 1637).

I. *The Drama.*—Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy*; Green, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*; Marlowe, *Dr. Faustus*; Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*; Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*; Webster, *The Duchess of Malfi*.

II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry:* Spenser, *The Faerie Queene, Book I*; An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, chosen and arranged by W. T. Young.

III. *Prose:* Lyly *Euphues, The Anatomie of Wit*; Sidney, *Apology for Poetry*, Hakluyt, *Select Narratives* in '*Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen*,' edited by E. J. Payne, First Series; Raleigh, *The Last Fight of the Revenge*; Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book I; Bacon, *The New Atlantis*; Dekker, *The Gull's Hornbook*.

(2) *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

(3) *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

(4) *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Poetry. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor, Selections in Ward's 'English Poets'; Keats; *Hyperion, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*; Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais*; Byron; *The Vision of Judgment*; *Childe Harold*, III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics', Book IV.

Prose. Coleridge, *Biographia Literaria*; Wordsworth, *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 840, *et seq.*). *A Guide to the Lakes*; Hazlitt, *The English Poets*; Lamb, *Essays of Elia*, and Critical Essays (See Poems, Plays and Essays, ed. Ainger); Landor, *The Pentameron*, De Quincey, *Rhetoric and Style. Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley*

(5) *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

* For 1916–18 Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, I, II, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XV, XVI, XIX, XXII XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXX, XXXIA—F, XXXII, XXXIV.

BRANCH VIII.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.

General Part—

Siddhāntakaumudi
- (*a*) Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayāprakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita Apatyādhikāra.
- (*b*) Uttarārdha—whole omitting Unādipraharaṇa.

Prathamādhyāya by Vidyāsāgara,
Rig Vēda with Sāyaṇa's Bhāshya, First Mandala, Sūktas 1 to 10, with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta.
Yāska's Nirukta—Naighaṇṭuka Kāṇḍa, Chapter II.
Mālatīmādhava.
Śrī Harsha's Naishada, Cantos I to III.
Kādambarī—Uttarabhāga.

Special Part—

Vēdānta and Mīmāṁsa.
- (1) Vēdārtha Saṅgraha of Śrī Rāmānujāchārya.
- (2) Advaitaparibhāsha by Dharmarāja Adhvarī, with Ramakrishna Dīkshita's commentary
- (3) Tatwatrayam by Lōkāchārya.
- (4) Chatussūtrī of Rāmānuja Bhāshya on the Brahma Sūtras, the first four Sūtras with Adhikaraṇasārāvalī relating to the portion.
- (5) Mīmāṁsa—Apadēvīyam.

In connection with Branch viii for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examinations, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books:

I. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language, and History of the Sanskrit Literature.

Books recommended for study :

Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Muller.
The Life and Growth of Language by Professor W. D. Whitney.
Sanskrit Grammar by Professor W. D. Whitney.
History of Sanskrit Literature by A. Macdonell.
Vedic Mythology—A Macdonell.
Kaegi's Rig Vēda.
Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students—P. Giles (Macmillan & Co.)
The History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers).

Books recommended for consultation :

Comparative Grammar of Indo-Germanic Languages—K. Brugmann.
Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India by J. Beames.
Introduction to the Natural History of Language by L. G. Tucker.
Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce.
Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce.
Biography of Words—Max Muller.
Race and Language by Andre Lefevre.
Oriental and Linguistic studies by W. D. Whitney.
Language and its Study with special reference to the Indo-European family of Languages by W. D. Whitney—Edited by R. Morris.
Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel.
Bopp's Comparative Grammar.
Pāṇini and his place in Sanskrit Literature by Goldstucker.
Rig Yajus, and Atharva Prātiśākhyas.
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Muller.
History of Indian Literature—Weber.
Original Sanskrit Texts—Muir.
Vedic India by Rapson.
Buddhistic India—Rhys Davids.
V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
Civilisation in Ancient India by R. C. Dutt.
Epic India by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
Riddle of the Rāmāyana by C. V. Vaidya.
Early History of the Deccan by R. G. Bhandarkar.
Rājatarangiṇī with Professor Stein's Introduction and Notes.
Bloomfield's Atharva Veda—10 Buhler's Encyclopædia of Indo Aryan Research.
Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langlois and Seignobois (English Translation).
Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

II. *Special Part—*

Books recommended for study :

Hindu Philosophy by John Davies, M.A.
Philosophy of the Upanishads by Paul Deussen.
Philosophy of the Upanishads by Gough.
Outline of the Vēdānta System by Paul Deussen.
Sircar's Mīmāṁsa Rules of Interpretation—Tagore Law Lectures.

Books recommended for consultation :

Courthope's Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
Saintsbury's History of Literary Criticism.

BRANCH IX.

Arabic Language and Literature.

General Part—

1. The Commentary of al Baidawi Suras 1-5
2. Saba Muallakat
3. Hamasa, first half
4. Yatimatud Dahr.. Vols. I & II.
5. Dewan of Mutanabbi, Vol. I (Ukbari's Commentary)
6. Makamat of Hariri, Makamat 1-28.
7. Shaih-ul-Rukham. 1st quarter.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

8. Asrar ul Balaghat by Abu Kahir Jurjani
9. Dalail ul Ajaz by Abu Kahir Jurjani.
10. Wright's Arabic Grammar, Vols. I & II.—
11. Wright's Comparative Grammar of the semitic languages.
12. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs

Special Part—

1. Life of Muhammad (Ibn Hisham).
2. Tarikh-ul-Khulafa (Siyuti).
3. Fath-ul-Kuss fi-Fath-il Kuds (Imaduddin Katib).
4. Prolegomena of Ibn Khuldun.

In connexion with Branch IX—Arabic Language and Literature—B A (Honours) Degree Examination the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text books:

I. *Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part:*

1. The Kamil of Mubarrad (Ed. by Wright)
2. Makamat of Badi uz Zaman.
3. Majma'u-ul Bahrain.
4. Dewans of: Farazdak, Hassan bin Thabit, Jarir, Abu Tammam, Abu Nawas, Abul Ala A Ma-'sarri.
5. History of Islamic civilization (Zaidan).
6. Al Masalik Wal Mamalik.
7. Milalwas-Nahal (Shahristani)
8. Al-Aghani, Vols. 1–4.
9. Oriental and Linguistic studies (Whitney).
10. History of Arabic Literature (Huart)
11. Sharh-u-ma-ta Nigraniya
12. Translation of Arabian Poetry (C. F. Lyall)
13. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robertson Smith).
14. Kinship and Marriage in early Arabia.
15. Kitab-u-Amali, Vols. I & II (Abu Ali-al-kali).

II. *Books recommended for study with reference to the Special Part:*

1. The annals of Tabari
2. Al Fakhri.
3. Ibn Khallikhan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Yakut's Dictionary of Learned Men, (Ed. by Margoliout).
5. Ar Raudathus.
6. Ibn Khaldun.
7. History of the Seljuks.
8. Mukhtasar-ud Duwal (Abul Faraj).
9. The Spirit of Islam (by Amir Ali)
10. History of the Saracens (by Amir Ali).
11. Rise, decline and fall of the Caliphate (Muir).
12. History of the Mamlukes in Egypt (Muir).
13. History of the Muhammadan dynasties of Spain (Nafah-ul-Tib) (Makkari).
14. The Moors in Spain by Stanley Lane Poole (History of the Nations Series).
15. History of the Mongols (ed. Blochet).
16. Life of Timur (Ibn Arabshah).
17. Tarikh-i-Ferishta.
18. Al Biruni's India

LT. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1914.

PART II

History of Education.

The English Public School in the nineteenth century with particular reference to the work of Arnold of Rugby, Thring of Uppingham and Almond of Loretto.

Note.—If the changes in the course, approved by the Senate, on October 17, 1913, are sanctioned by Government, the History of Education will be removed from the course, presumably for 1915.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1916.

I. *Jurisprudence.* Austin's Jurisprudence, Volume I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV. Maine's Ancient Law. Markby's Elements of Law.

II. *Roman Law.* J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian, except Book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive), and Excurses I and X, and the Latin Text throughout; but including the Author's English translation.

III & IV. *Contracts.* Anson's Law of Contracts. The Indian Contract Act with Cunningham and Shephard's Commentaries thereon. Casperz's edition of Chalmer's Indian Negotiable Instruments Act.

Torts. Pollock on Torts.

Principles of Equity in relation to Contracts and Torts. H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity. Specific Relief Act, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1916.

I & II. *Theory and Law of Property including* (a) *The Law of Trusts and Trustees,* (b) *The Transfer of Property. Real Property.* Digby's History of the Law of Real Property. Goodeve's Modern Law of Real Property.

Indian Easements Act, with Michell's Commentaries thereon.

Personal Property. Goodeve's Modern Law of Personal Property.

Trust and Trustees. The Indian Trusts Act with H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

Transfer of Property. Indian Transfer of Property Act, with Shephard and Brown's Commentaries thereon. H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

III. *Hindu and Muhammadan Law.* Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage. MacNaughten's Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law.

IV. *Law of Evidence.* Best's Principles of Evidence. Indian Evidence Act with Cunningham's Commentaries thereon.

V. *Criminal Law.* Indian Penal Code, with Nelson's Commentaries thereon.

VI. *Indian Constitutional Law.* Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India. The Historical Introduction to Ilbert's Government of India.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1916.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination; but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified:—

BRANCH I.

The Science and History of Law.

Jurisprudence—

Austin's *Jurisprudence.*
Maine's *Ancient Law: Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom.*
Baden Powell's *Land Systems of British India: Indian Village Community.*
Lightwood's *Nature of Positive Law.*
Kant's *Philosophy of Law* (Translated by Hastie).
Savigny's *System of the Modern Law:* { Volume I (Translated by Holloway). Volume II (Translated by Rattigan).
Holmes *Common Law.*

Roman Law (General)—

Muirhead's *Historical Introduction to Roman Law.*
Sallowskie's *Institutes and History of Roman Law.*
Poste's *Institutes of Gaius.*
Mackeldy's *Roman Law.*

Roman Law (The Digest)—

Roby's *Introduction to the study of the Digest.*
* { Digest IX (2). *The Lex Aquilia or Damage to Property.* By Grueber.
{ Digest XLVII (2). *De Furtis.* By Monro.
{ Digest XIX (2). *Locati Conducti.* By Monro.
{ Digest XVII (1). *Mandati.* By Bryan Walker.
{ Digest XLI (1) and (2). *De acquirendo rerum Dominio. De acquirenda Possessione.* By Bryan Walker.
{ Digest VII (1). *De Usufructu.* By Roby.
{ Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7). *Condictionibus.*
{ Digest XIII (1) to (3). *De Condictionibus.* By Bryan Walker.

Legislation—

Bentham's *Principles of Morals and Legislation.*
Sidgwick's *Elements of Politics.*
Maxwell's *On the Interpretation of Statutes.*

* It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to text-books in Roman Law (Digest)—vide notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette,* dated the 20th September 1911.

Public International Law—
Hall's *International Law*.
Wheaton's *International Law*. Edited by Boyd.
Pitt Cobbett's *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law*.
Private International Law—
Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*.
Bar's *Private International Law*
Foote's *Private International Law*
Nelson's *Selected Cases in Private International Law*.
Constitutional Law and History—
Stubbs' *Constitutional History*
Hallam's *Constitutional History*
Earskine-May's *Constitutional History*.
Legal History—
Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution*.
Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*.
Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law of England*.

BRANCHES II AND III.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these Branches.

BRANCH IV.

Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

Maine's *Ancient Law*.
Maine's *Early History of Institutions*; *Early Law and Custom*; *Village Communities in the East and the West*.
Baden Powell's *Indian Village Community*; *Land Systems of British India*.
Field's *Landlord and Tenant*.
For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

B.E. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1915.

Chemistry—
Newth: Inorganic Chemistry.
Cohen: Organic Chemistry.
Moor and Partridge: Aids to the Analysis of foods and drugs.
Clayton: Compendium of food microscopy.
Physics—
Ganot: Natural Philosophy.
Sanitary Law—
Michael Corfield: Manuals for public offices of Health and Handbook for Inspectors of Nuisances.
Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice (Sanitary Publishing Co., Limited).
Knight's Annotated By-laws. The sections relating to sanitation and vaccination in the (a) Madras City Municipal Act, (b) Madras District Municipalities Act, (c) Local Boards Act, (d) Madras Municipal Manual (Hammick). The different sanitary Acts passed by the Government of India. The sanitary clauses of the Penal Code. Madras Plague Regulations.
Vital Statistics—
Notter and Horrock's Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation—
Jones' Manual of Sanitary Engineering (New Edition).
References:—Moore and Silcocks' Sanitary Engineering, 2 vols.; Rourke: Treatise on water-supply; Reid's Practical Sanitation; Fletchers' Architectural Hygiene; Galton's Healthy Dwellings; Galton's Hospital Construction.
General Hygiene—
Notter and Horrock's Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
Blandford's Climates and Weather of India, Burma and Ceylon.
General Pathology—
Green's Pathology by Bosanquet.
Muir and Ritchie Bacteriology.
Manson Tropical Diseases.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 2nd December 1913.

ERRATA.

In the errata published in the issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* (Part I-B), dated 18th November 1913, page 731, "Puniantti" should read "Puniantti" and "Kunhikaruman" "Kunhikaruvan" against Nos. 981 and 1222, respectively.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras,
4th December 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

SCHEME OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND IN THE ART OF TEACHING UNDER ARTICLE 68 OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Thursday, 15th December 1913 .. { 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Art of Teaching. / 2-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.—School Management.

2. The following are the centres of examination :—

Centre.	Place of examination	Superintendent
(1) Bangalore.	Sacred Heart Training College, Bangalore.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
(2) Bellary ..	St Philomena's High School, Bellary.	Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' Range.
(3) Ootacamund.	Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilgiri.
(4) Cannanore.	St. Michael's European School, Cannanore.	Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, West Coast Girls' Range.
(5) Madras ..	Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown.	Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras

3. The candidates who have selected Levelude and Coonoor as their places of examination will sit for the examination at Ootacamund in the Breek's Memorial School.

4. All the rules and regulations governing public examinations will be applicable to this examination also.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 6th December 1913.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—JANUARY 1914.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 2nd January 1914, and the following days :—

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1914, Friday, 2nd January	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 P.M. ..	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-i—Salt.
Saturday, 3rd January	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-ii—Salt.
	2 to 4 P.M. ..	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre ..	Test B-iii—Salt.
Monday, 5th January.	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1 P.M. ..	Mensuration	Test D-i—Engineering.
	2 to 5 P.M. ..	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-i—Engineering
Tuesday, 6th January.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Plan Drawing	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 P.M. ..	Estimating	Do.
Wednesday, 7th January.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 P.M. ..	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs
Friday, 9th January.	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Rules under the Customs Act ..	Test G-ii—Customs.
Saturday, 10th January.	12 noon	Languages	Test E—Linguistic.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras, 5th December 1913.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, DINDIGUL.

Managers and heads of institutions and other offices (public or private), in which the ex-student whose descriptive roll is given below is employed, are requested kindly to give information as to his whereabouts to the Headmaster of the Government Training School, Dindigul, so as to enable him to take measures for the recovery of the amount drawn by him as stipends, etc., while under training :—

Name of defaulter.	Name and occupation of parent.	Native place.	Age and date of birth.	Year of training.	Grade for which trained.	Stipend and travelling allowance due	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	
S. Ganesh	Nallathambi Nadar, teacher	Poolampatti, Palni taluk.	1st Jan. 1898; 15 years.	1913	Elementary lower.	36 15 3	Dismissed for moral delinquency.

4th December 1913.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

EXAMINATIONS.

List of candidates of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department who have passed in D-iv—Practical Surveying and Levelling at the Special Examination held at Madras on the 25th November 1913:—

Name.	Designation.
Mr. F. Hedding	.. Inspector, Madanapalle Circle.
Mr. E. A. Crampton	.. Assistant Inspector, Sorla Circle
Mr. D. A. Ince	.. Do. Kanaparti Circle.
Mr. D. G. Rogers	.. Do. Cuddalore Circle.
M.R.Ry. W. A. Manicka Mudaliar	.. Do. Vizagapatam Distillery.
,, N. Krishnamurti ..	.. Do. Mangalapudi Circle.
,, D. K. Krishnamachari	.. Do. Karaka Circle (on leave).
,, P. Narayana Menon	.. Do. Udipi Circle
,, B. Abraham ..	.. Do. Cuddalore Customs.
,, A. Venkataswami Nayudu	.. Do. Ponnagadura Circle
Ahmed Ali Mekkari Sahib	.. Do. Tuticorin Customs.

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 3rd December 1913.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

At the examination held on the 8th October 1913 the officer noted below has been declared by the Board to have passed the Colloquial Test in the Khond language:—

M.R.Ry. M. Adinarayanaswami, Fourth-grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, No. 889, in Medical charge of the dispensary attached to the establishment of the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
4th December 1913.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS, 1914.

The following is the list of candidates selected for admission into the Minor Sanitary Engineering Class, 1914, in the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras:—

List I.

Number and name.	Address.
1. Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. G. ..	.. 91, Wall Tax Road, Park Town, Madras.
2. Doraiswami Ayyar, P. P. ..	.. 317, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.
3. Lakshman Rao, G. ..	.. Park View, Park Town Post Office, Madras
4. Pinto, P. E.	.. 47, Vepery High Road, Perambur, Park Town P.O., Madras.
5. Subba Rao, P.	.. 4, Vallala Street, Purasawalkam, Vepery Post, Madras.
6. Venkataramana, R. S. ..	.. 30, High Road, Egmore, Madras.
7. Venkata Subba Rao, N. ..	.. 49, Bandar Street, Georgetown, Madras.
8. Srinivasa Rao, R.	.. 302, Linghi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras
9. Chandrasekara Mudaliar, S.	.. 13, Wall Tax Road, Georgetown, Madras.
10. Kochukrishna Menon, T. ..	.. 13, Third Street, New Town, Madras.
11. Subrahmanya Ayyar, N. K. ..	.. 38, Odacal Street, Georgetown, Madras.
12. Sitaraman, M. B	.. 300, Linghi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.
13. John, C. Jacob	.. 35, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.
14. Krishnamurthi, K. G. ..	.. 1/10, Perumal Mudali Lane, Padupakkam, Royapettah, Madras.
15. Narayana, K. C.	.. 46, Second Street, Pudupet, Madras.
16. Krishna Ayyar, S.	.. 4, Arunachalam Pillai Street, Perambur, Madras.
17. Krishnan A. K.	.. 46, Second Street, Pudupet, Madras.
18. Seshayyah, T. S.	.. Sanitary Inspector, Vadaka Angady, Trichur (Cochin State)
19. Varughese, K. K.	.. 35, Thumbu Chetti Street, Madras.
20. Venkatrayudu, Pundi ..	.. 29, Kachaleswar Agraharam, Madras, E.
21. Krishnamurthi, K. N. ..	.. 903, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras
22. Lakshmi Narasingha Rao, N.	.. C-3 Buckingham Lodge, Triplicane, Madras.
23. Madhava Rao Kumaragiri ..	.. B-5, Buckingham Lodge, Triplicane, Madras.
24. Chalapati, Ch. V.	.. Do. do.
25. Harihara Ayyar, S. K ..	.. 101, Andiappa Nayak Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.
26. Nagaraja Rao, B.	.. 63, Tholaringa Perumal Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras.
27. Venkata Ramayya, B. ..	.. Sanitary Inspector, Jagannaickpur, Cocanada.
28. Govindaswami, K.	.. 21, General Muthia Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.
29. Sundararaja Ayyangar, R. ..	.. 101, Andiappa Nayak Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.
30. Rangaswami Ayyangar, H. V.	.. Do. do
31. Janardhana Ayyar, K. ..	.. C/o. S. Krishna Ayyar, Accountant, Pazhvagy Meramath, Trivandrum.
32. Srinivasa Sastri, V. ..	.. 2/6, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.

Number and name.	Address.
33. Ramanujam Pillai, T.	111, Swami Nayak Street, Chintadripet, Madras.
34. Nanoya, Kuppanda	Y.M.C.A., Madras E.
35. Bhashyam Ayyangar, M. R. ..	C/o. M. R. Thirumalai Ayyangar of Malli, Vakil Gumastah, Maninagaram, Madura
36. Vaidyanadhan, K. S.	826, Old Kalpathy, Kalpathy Post, Palghat; also, Subba Chetty Street, Park Town, Madras.
37. Govindachari, C. R.	13, Nammalwar Street, Georgetown, Madras.
38. Nayanachari, S.	360, Mint Street, Madras
39. Krishna Ayyar, C. R.	C/o. R. Muthuswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar, Walajanagar.
40. Sankaranarayanan, K. V.	317, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
41. Purnachettam, K.	C/o. Supervisor of Primary Schools, Narasaraopet, Guntur district.
42. Krishnan, S. A.	42, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras
43. Sripadha Rao, D.	C/o S. Mahdava Rao, Pleader, Madanapalle
44. Sargunam, S. N.	St. John's, Egmore, Madras
45. Narayan, T. S.	No. 5, Paliyappan Street, Near Seven Wells, Madras.
46. K. Narayanadas	C/o. S. Venkatappayya Nayudu, Sub-Inspector of Police, Chattrapur, Ganjam.
47. Padmanabha Ayyar, K.	8, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
48. Sankara Nayar, A. Kutti	8, Veeraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras.
49. Narasimham, L. L.	Chintagunta palem, Masulipatam.
50. Srinivasan, N. K.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Chittoor.

List II.

The following is the list of candidates who are eligible for admission but are refused admission for want of accommodation.

They may be in readiness to fill up any vacancy of selected candidates in list No. I above.

Number and name.	Address.
1. Panchapagesan, P.	3, Mangapathy Nayaker Street, Chintadripet, Madras.
2. Krishnaswami Ayyar, A.	C/o. Sundaram Ayyar, Maistry, 3/3 Muthukalathy Street, Triplicane, Madras.
3. Panithavola, S.	123, Chine Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.
4. Pakkiri Pillai, R.	8, Ananthakrishnaiyer Street, Choolai, Madras.
5. Devasahayam, J.	C/o. Mr J Christian, Admiral Street, Tranquebar.
6. Subbrahmanyam, K.	C/o. Sundaramma Ayyar, No. 12, Jaffar Serang Street, Madras
7. Ramamurti, P.	Chityala, via Kavvur, Kistna district.
8. Gnanavaram, V. J.	Teacher, E.L.M. School, Tranquebar (Fort).

The selected candidates in list I, should pay into a Government treasury Rs. 10 and present themselves with the treasury receipts and Rs. 5 in cash for sanction money at 7 A.M. on Thursday the 16th January 1914 in the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras.

Chepauk, Madras,
8th December 1913.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

UNCLAIMED CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned certificates are lying in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore Range, unclaimed from a long time. The owners are therefore requested to apply to the undersigned for the same before the 31st March 1914, after which date the certificates will be destroyed, as having been unclaimed :—

(1) Normal certificate of Kaheela Srinivasa Rao.

(2) Primary examination certificates of (a) Gattupalli Venkatramanayya and (b) Kaniane Seshayya.

Camp Mambolu, 25th November 1913.

M. RAGHAVACHARLU.
Ag. Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Nellore Range.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Mistresses for the post of First Assistant, Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut, on Rs. 75 to 100. Each application should be accompanied by copies of certificates of education and character and particulars should also be given regarding name, age, caste, general and professional qualifications, present employment and salary.

Office of the Inspress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, 17th November 1913.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Applications are invited for the post of a Clerk on Rs. 20 in the office of the undersigned. The appointment is a temporary one at present but may eventually be made permanent.

Applications should be in the following form and in the candidate's own handwriting. True copies of any testimonials as to character should be enclosed :—

(1) Name in full; (2) Last previous appointment with salary; (3) Age; (4) Caste or race; (5) Character of the candidate as certified to by a responsible officer; (6) Whether vaccinated or has had small-pox; (7) Highest examination passed both general and technical with class and year.

None but a matriculate or a school final candidate who has got 35 per cent. in English and whose mother tongue is Telugu need apply. Preference will be given to the applicant who has also a good working knowledge of Tamil.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th December 1913.

Office of the Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools,
Puttur, 22nd November 1913.

K. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Puttur Range.

Wanted an F.A. for the post of the First Assistant, Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam, for a period of four months from 16th January 1914. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.

2. Preference will be given to trained candidates.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st January 1914.

27th November 1913.

E. B. ELWIN,
Government Agent, Godavari.

Wanted two Medical Graduates for Practical Physiology and Histology classes for three months from 1st January 1914. Salary Rs. 50 a month.

Application should be sent to the Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras, before the 18th instant.

Madras, 8th December 1913.

G. G. GIFFARD,
Principal, Medical College.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913 [Price, 6 pies

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1913.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January 1913 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES			
	SECONDARY GRADE			
	SECOND CLASS.			
462	L. Srinivasa Rao ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1908 ..	Harpanahalli.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
	SECOND CLASS			
463	H. Narayana Rao ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1909 ..	Harpanahalli.

FAILURE LIST

The following candidate was absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January 1913 :—

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination
	TRAINED CANDIDATE				
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
464	D. Hanumantappa	Government Training School, Bellary.	1909 ..	Absent	Harpanahalli.

The following candidate who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905 was absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January 1913:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which Trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
13	B. Kadlayya ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1903 ..	Absent	Harpanahalli.

Office of the Insps. of Fur. & Trng. Schools,
Madras, 8th November 1913.

F. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [PRICE, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TESTS under which their names appear.

NOTE.—Failure lists will be published in due course.

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes in February next.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE.				
		TAMIL				
		FIRST CLASS.				
1	2766	S. Subrahmanyan	Madras ..	21	B.A. ..	*Nil*
	2776	N. Ayyaswami Ayyar	Do.	25	B.A. ..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Settlement Department, Madras.
3	1698	Srinivasa Dasika Achari.	Madura ..	20	B.A. ..	First-Grade Pleader, Sivaganga.
4	2808	Vengalathur K. Ramanathan.	Madras ..	20	Intermediate Examination.	*Nil.*
5	2783	Candadai Viraraghava Ayyangar	Do. ..	23	B.A. ..	*Nil.*
	2672	Vikrandiyam S. Mahadevan	Do. ..	23	Matriculation.	Tamil Instructor to Captain F.T.B. Elsden, Ootacamund.
7	2777	M. A. Subba Ayyar.	Do. ..	35	B.A. ..	Sub-Registrar, Tiruvannamalai.
		SECOND CLASS.				
	1375	S. Jagannatha Achari.	Cuddalore.	31	Matriculation.	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore.
	2947	P. S. Sankara Ayyar.	Palamcottah.	25	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Trichendur.
	2368	R. Srinivasa Ayyar.	Tanjore.	20	F.A ..	Assistant Audit Clerk, Tanjore Collectorate.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general educational test passed.	Designation of office held.

THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE—*cont.*

TAMIL—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

				Yrs		
	2340	A Venkatarama Ayyar.	Trichinopoly.	25	B.A ..	Clerk, Accountant-General's Office, Madras.
	2718	S. Rama Das ..	Madras ..	23	B.L. ..	Clerk, Administrative Department, High Court, Madras.
	2884	Perumallar S. Durmaswami Ayyar	Do. ..	27	Matriculation.	Clerk, Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras
	2888	Assane Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	32	B.A. ..	Clerk, Sea Customs, Madras.
	2870	A. V. Tiruvenkatha Ayyangar	Do. ..	31	B.A. ..	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras.
	2875	Vaikrapur Sri Rama Sarma.	Do. ..	24	F.A ..	Clerk, Law Reporter's Office, High Court, Madras.
	2884	Sridharapuram Bhashyam Ayyangar.	Do. ..	30	F.A. ..	Acting Translator, Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.
	2899	Gobuchetti Vijayaraghavalu Nayudu.	Do. ..	29	Matriculation.	Acting Eleventh Clerk, Collectorate, Saidapet.
	2897	A. Gunapati.	Do. ..	23	Do.	Clerk, Corporation of Madras.
	2900	Govindarajapuram P. Vaidyanatha Ayyar	Do. ..	25	B.A.	Clerk, Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.
	2905	Thesay C. Sangappa Chetti.	Do. ..	32	F.A. ..	Head Clerk, Notice Department, Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.
	2909	M. U. Sri Rama Ayyangar.	Do. ..	19	Matriculation.	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallore.
	2922	Virhampet S. Natesan.	Do. ..	25	F.A. ..	Acting Clerk, High Court, Madras.
	2934	Tanjirkulam Rama Ayyangar.	Do. ..	20	B.A. ..	Clerk, Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.
	2941	S. Ramachandra Ayyar.	Do. ..	26	B.A. ..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Court of Wards, Madras.
	2943	R. Alwar	Do. ..	23	B.A. ..	*Nil.*
	2953a	N. S. Vaidyanathaswami Ayya.	Do. ..	32	Matriculation.	Taluk Board Special Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Saidapet.

TELUGU

FIRST CLASS.

1	2802	Chodavaram Baktavatsala.	Madras ..	20	B.A. ..	*Nil.*
2	1859	Mangai Seshayya ..	Madura ..	30	B.A ..	First Grade Pleader, Sivaganga.
3	607	Datla Venkata Narayana Raju.	Vizagapatam.	29	F.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.

SECOND CLASS.

	136	Pilakhara Rama Rao.	Rajahmundry.	27	Matriculation.	Head Clerk, District Board Engineer's Office, Cocanada.
	164	Godavari Venkata Subba Rao	Do.	28	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Razole.
	155	Mantapudi Ramabrahmam.	Do.	26	B.A. ..	Revenue Inspector, Ramachandrapur Range.
	347	Madiraju Appa Rao.	Guntur ..	22	B.A ..	Teacher, A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.
	356	Kuchibhatla Venkata Subbayya.	Do. ..	24	Matriculation.	Third Clerk, Taluk Office, Tenali.
	493	Nidumolu Chalapati Rao.	Masulipatam.	31	Do.	Clerk, District and Sessions Court, Kistna.
	495	Lella Vallabharaya Sastri.	Do.	26	Do.	Clerk, Registrar's Office, Masulipatam.
	496	Cheruva Ramakrishna Rao.	Do.	26	Do.	Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam.
	604	Bottu Ramaswamy Sastri	Vizagapatam.	25	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	841	Karur Seshagiri Rao.	Bellary ..	25	B.A. ..	*Nil.*

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age	Highest General Education test passed.	Designation of office held.	Date of passing Subject in Language by Departmental Examination.

THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE—*contd.*

TELUGU—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

	849	Manepalli Banga Rao.	Bellary ..	24	Matriculation.	Acting Head Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Pattikonda.	
	1237	Valliyur Raghunatha Rao.	Coimbatore.	26	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chittoor District.	
	1521	Kurapati Sriramulu Pantulu.	Kurnool ..	34	F.A ..	Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Anantapur.	
	1523	M Janakiram Nayudu	Do. ..	25	Matriculation.	Clerk, Police Office, Kurnool.	
	1524	Kavalae Ramachandra Rao.	Do. ..	36	B.A. ..	Acting Head Clerk Deputy Collector's Office, Kollikuntla.	
	1898	Aduri Subbayamayya	Nellore ..	21	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	1905	Kesavaraju Simhadri Rao.	Do. ..	44	Matriculation.	Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Ongole.	
	1906	Nimmaraju Narayana Rao.	Do. ..	26	Do.	Seventh Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Ongole.	
	1907	Kopparthi Krishnaswami Chetti.	Do. ..	32	Do.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore.	
	2779	Yellepeddi Lakshmana Sastri.	Madras ..	21	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2781	Vembakkam M Ekambara Rao.	Do ..	23	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2784	Nyapati Purushottam	Do. ..	23	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2785	Cattamanchi Bhaskara Reddi.	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2790	Varanasi Ramamurti.	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2792	Vishnubhotla Suryanarayana.	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2793	Pragallapati Basaveraju.	Do. ..	24	B.A ..	*Nil.*	
	2796	Jonnalagadda Sri Ramachandra Ayyar.	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	*Nil.*	
	2798	Uppuluri Ramajoganna.	Do. ..	21	B.A ..	*Nil.*	
	2803	D. Bhava Narayana Rao.	Do. ..	26	B.L. ..	*Nil.*	
	2851	Pandi Vasudeva Ayyangar.	Do. ..	28	Matriculation.	Clerk, High Court, Madras.	
	2852	Akkamapuram Subrahmanya Ayya.	Do. ..	53	Do.	Stamp Copyist Examiner, High Court, Madras.	
	2860	Kondara Kumaraswami.	Do. ..	24	B.A ..	*Nil.*	
	2865	Velamuri Subrahmanya Sastri.	Do. ..	24	B.A. ..	Pleader, Kavali.	
	2873A	Yadavalli Buchchamma.	Do ..	37	Matriculation.	Additional Translator, High Court, Madras.	
	2875	Sairam Narayana Rao.	Do. ..	33	Do.	Deputy Nazir, District Munsif's Court, Proddatur.	
	2891	R. Viraraghavalingam	Do. ..	24	B.A. ..	Clerk, Corporation of Madras, Madras.	
	2892	Papineni Bhimasena Nayudu	Do. ..	28	B.A. ..	Clerk, High Court, Madras.	

SECOND CLASS.

	1046	Muttakkadu Heravi Kutti.	Calicut ..	135	Matriculation.	Clerk, District Court, Calicut.	
	1048	Kuramathil P Krishnan Nayar.	Do ..	23	Do.	Process Writer, District Court, Calicut.	
	2804	Vadamalai Thirumalachariar.	Madras ..	23	B.A ..	*Nil.*	
	2849	Chandra Ekambaram.	Do. ..	30	F.A ..	Clerk, High Court, Madras.	
	2851	Kalidindi Gopala Krishnama Raju.	Do. ..	28	B.A. ..	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.	

Number in order of proficiency	Number in general list register	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.

THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE—*cont.*

CANARESE.

Second Class.

			Yrs.		
382	Telkar V. Appaji Rao.	Guntur ..	28	B.A. ..	Head Clerk, Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur.
743	Mangalore Krishna Pandurange Kini.	Mangalore.	26	B.A. ..	Revenue Inspector, Udipi Taluk.
744	Uchil Guddappa ..	Do.	36	Matriculation.	Clerk, District Court, Mangalore.
746	Kollapur Ramachendra Rao.	Do.	25	Do	Sub *pro tem.* First Class Amin, District and Sessions Court, Mangalore.
747	Hattangadi Shankara Rao.	Do.	37	F.A. ..	Deputy Tahsildar, Hosdrug, South Canara
748	Pandeshwar Mahabaleswara Ayya.	Do.	33	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
2985	Sapari Venkatachala Ayya.	Madras ..	28	Matriculation.	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Madras.

URIYA.

Second Class.

15	Pakki Ramamurti Patnaik.	Berhampur	24	Matriculation.	Temporary Joint Sub-Registrar, Goomsur, Russellkonda.
603	Mantri Jagannatham Panthak.	Vizagapatam.	37	Do. ..	Acting Deputy Tahsildar, Koraput.

THE TRANSLATION TEST—LOWER GRADE.

CANARESE.

Second Class.

751	Mangalore Ganapati Bhandari.	Mangalore.	33	F.A. ..	Revenue Inspector, Kasaragod Firka.
752	Attur Annappayya Prabhu.	Do.	28	Matriculation	Accountant, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
753	Mangalore Ramappa	Do.	32	Do.	Acting Land Records Inspector, Mangalore.
754	Somanatha Uliya Krishna.	Do.	25	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Mangalore.
755	Panamber Shankaranarayana Rao	Do.	27	Do.	Acting Second Grade Amin, District Munsif's Court, Coondapoor.
757	Harikal Sitarama Rao	Do.	34	F.A. ..	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod.
758	Karkal Subba Rao.	Do.	33	Matriculation,	Clerk, Taluk Office, Karkal.
759	Bagade Vasudeva Rao,	Do.	29	F.A. ..	Acting Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
760	Pabmar Srinivasa Rao.	Do.	36	Matriculation.	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.
761	Ullal Gopala Nayak	Do.	28	Do.	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.
762	Salvadore D'Souza	Do.	35	Do.	Acting Revenue Inspector, Uppinangadi.
763	Shabaji Raghavendra Achari.	Do.	34	Do.	Acting Fifth Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Udipi.
764	Nartha Subba Rao	Do.	33	F.A. ..	Clerk District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.
765	Gurpur Venkata Rao	Do.	25	F.A. ..	Fifth Clerk, Record Branch, Collectorate, Mangalore.
835	Mukkatira Muddappa.	Mercara .	33	Matriculation.	Clerk, Judicial Department, Mercara, Coorg.
897	Kottar Tirukrama Sastri	Bellary ..	34	Do.	First Assistant, Government Training School, Bellary.
2813	Alapuram Peter Cyprian Albuquerque.	Madras ..	28	B.L. ..	Clerk, Legislative Department, Secretariat Office, Madras.
3060	Karkal Krishna Pai	Do. ..	29	F.A. ..	Head Classifier, Revenue Settlement, Party I., Vellore.
3093	Pennem Lobo ..	Do. ..	30	B.A. ..	Manager, Office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras
3095	Pedapalli Bhupanna	Do. ..	28	B.A. ..	Clerk and Shorthand-writer, District and Sessions Court, North Arcot.

Number in order of proficiency	Number in general register	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE TRANSLATION TEST—LOWER GRADE—*contd.*				
		MALAYALAM.				
		SECOND CLASS.				
	768	Hosdrug Dasappa Kamath.	Mangalore	YRS. 26	Matriculation.	Clerk, District and Sessions Court, Tellicherry.
	1050	Puthenpurayil Krishna Kurup.	Calicut ..	33	Do.	Clerk District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram.
	1053	Puthen Madam S. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Do ..	25	Do	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram
	1063	Tarakad C. Sundara Ayyar.	Do ..	36	Do.	Acting Ninth Clerk, Collectorate, Calicut.
	1064	Mithilavittil P Chathukuth.	Do ..	23	Do.	Clerk, Registrar's Office, North Malabar.
	1935	Pudamkurissi S. Appa Ayyar.	Coimbatore	35	Do.	Seventh Clerk, Subordinate Judge's Court Palghat.
	1938	Kattumangat Achyutan Nayar.	Ootacamund.	22	Do.	Clerk, Nilgiri Collector's Office, Ootacamund.
	2070	A. Guruswami Pillai	Palamcottah.	22	Do.	Clerk, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, Trivandrum.
	2260	Nilliet Kunhi Raman Nayar.	Trichinopoly.	25	Do.	Accountant, Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Trichinopoly.
	3095	U. Achyuta Menon.	Madras ..	45	F.A. ..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Madras.
		URIYA.				
		FIRST CLASS.				
1	23	Sudam Patro ..	Berhampur.	34	F.A. ..	Clerk, Ganjam Collectorate.
		SECOND CLASS.				
	24	Ganapati Pati ..	Berhampur.	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Teacher, Kalikota College, Berhampur, Ganjam district.
		TULU.				
		FIRST CLASS.				
1	709	Arur Ananda Rao..	Mangalore	35	B.A ..	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.
		HINDUSTANI.				
		No candidate has passed.				

(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th December 1913.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Nemmali Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, North Arcot district, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 266 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Gadicherla Srinivasa Rao, Joint Sub-Registrar, North Arcot district, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, North Arcot, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Nemmali Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 2nd December 1913.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvellangadi Vedanta Chari Ramaswami Ayyangar, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Western Customs Circle (Mangalore Sea Customs), *vice* Mr. Salvador Francis D'Rozario, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted. To join on relief.

Transfers and Appointments.—M.R.Ry. Palmoor Achutha Pisharoti, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Merkanam to the Ennore Circle for temporary duty in the Madel Saltern. To join on 2nd January 1914.

Mr. Jeremiah James Buckley, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Kanuparti to the Merkanam Circle. To join on relief.

M.R.Ry. Kowluge Tirumal Rao, Head clerk on Rs. 70, Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Waltair sub-division is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kanuparti Circle. To join urgently.

M.R.Ry. Vatta Ramaswami Ayya, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Kayalpatnam to the Coimbatore Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Rajamadam Sambamurthi Swami Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, appointed as Second Assistant, Central Office. To join forthwith without awaiting relief.

M.R.Ry. Pakkam R Ramaswami Mudali, clerk on Rs. 50, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kayalpatnam Circle. To join on relief.

Mr. William George Oliver, Inspector, on return from leave is posted to the Vattanam Circle.

M.R.Ry. Sarathi Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu, Inspector, is transferred from the Vattanam to the Calingapatnam Circle, *vice* Mr. Ernleigh Carrell Ward, Inspector, granted leave. To join urgently on relief.

Mr. Ernest Arthur Crampton, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Surla to the Ganjam Circle. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. Vaimana Subbarya, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Ganjam to the Surla Circle. To join expeditiously without awaiting relief.

M.R.Ry. Vellore Irulo Naradu Kesavulu Nayudu, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Adirampatnam to the Ikkepalle Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Chittemur Subrahmanya, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on 2nd January 1914.

M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyar Sankara Ayyar, Head clerk on Rs. 70, Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Bellary sub-division, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Adirampatnam Circle.

M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kayalpatnam Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Nallur Somayaji Sami Ayyar Ramanatha Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, ordered to retire. To join on the forenoon of the 25th instant.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 8th December 1913.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Inspector, Mr. O Spitteler of the Nuzumpatam circle, is granted thirteen days' privilege leave with permission to affix the ensuing Christmas holidays. Assistant Inspector M.R.Ry. S. Appiah will attend to the current duties of the circle during the Inspector's absence.

Waltair, 28th November 1913.

R. W. KITE,
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division.

FOREST.

Appointment.—R. Taylor to act as Ranger, Sixth Grade, Kollegal.

Coimbatore, 30th November 1913.

F. A. LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotions and Reversions.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered :—

With effect from 30th August 1913, vice M.R.Ry. P. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary rank, deceased, while on leave on medical certificate

1. M.R.Ry. Annastakrishna Ayyar Sivaswami Ayyar Avargal, from Supervisor, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.* and temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250, to Supervisor, First Grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250.

2. M.R.Ry. Nandivada Gopaliah Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal from Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, to Supervisor, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

3. M.R.Ry. A. Kuppuswami Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.* to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

4. M.R.Ry. Appaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from 28th September 1913, vice *M.R.Ry. V. Sundaram Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, on deputation to the Bellary Municipality.*

5. M.R.Ry. L. S. Sapthagiri Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

6. M.R.Ry. Mahalingamurthy Ayyar Swamy Ayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar, from Overseer Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary

With effect from the 27th September 1913, vice *Sub-Conductor W. H. MacAlister, Overseer, First Grade, retired after leave in India.*

7. M.R.Ry. N. Sambasiva Sastrul Ramachandra Sastri, from Overseer, First Grade, sub *pro tem.*, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

8. M.R.Ry. Mahalingamurthy Ayyar Swamy Ayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, sub *pro tem.*

With effect from the 1st November 1913.

9. M.R.Ry. Palayar Kalyanarama Srinivasa Ayyar, from temporary Overseer on Rs. 150 to Overseer, Second Grade, permanent and Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

10. M.R.Ry. Arumugala Subba Ayyar Krishna Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary to Overseer, Second Grade, permanent.

11. M.R.Ry. C. V. Subramanya Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, temporary, to Overseer Third Grade, permanent.

12. M.R.Ry. Mahadanapuram Krishna Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar, from temporary Overseer on Rs. 100, to Overseer, Second Grade, on probation for one year.

13. M.R.Ry. O.R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

14. M.R.Ry. Palamedai Nilakanta Ayyar Subbayya, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, Second Grade, permanent.

Fort St. George, 1st December 1913.

S. D. PEARS,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Posting.—The following posting is ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle :—

M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, Supervisor, from Ganjam division to Godavari Conservancy division for charge of No. I sub-division, on relief by Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, Assistant Engineer.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. K. S. Seshadri Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate in the Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 2nd January 1914 forenoon with permission to prefix Christmas holidays.

Vizagapatam, 1st December 1913.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. N. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 8844-C., dated the 21st November 1913, is re-posted to the Bellary division for the charge of the Gooty section.

Bellary, 28th November 1913.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Sankara Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, transferred to this Circle, is posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

Trichinopoly, 5th December 1913.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, Conductor P. H. England, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, South Arcot Division, is granted privilege leave for 28 days from the 2nd January 1914.

Madras, 3rd December 1913.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Indian Finance Department.

Subordinate Accounts Establishment.

Promotions and Reversions in November 1913.—

I.—With effect from 1st November 1913.

Mr. C. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Temporary rank, returned from privilege leave and
Mr. V. Ramaswami Dikshadar, Accountant, Seventh Grade, having proceeded on privilege leave, no change need be made.

II.—With effect from 11th November 1913.

Mr. W. Smith, Accountant, Second Grade, having returned from privilege leave,
Mr. K. Rangaswami Ayyangar, ceases to act as Accountant, Seventh Grade.

III.—With effect from 12th November 1913.

Mr. S. V. Sankara Ayyar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, having returned from long leave
Mr. N. Lokanatha Ayyar reverts to Accountant, Fifth Grade
Mr. K. V. Narasimham reverts to Accountant, Sixth Grade.
Mr. C. Andamaippal Pillai reverts to Officiating Accountant, Sixth Grade.
Mr. B. C. Vedachela Ayyar, reverts to Accountant, Seventh Grade.
Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Rao, reverts to Temporary Accountant, Seventh Grade.
Mr. E. S. Venkataramon reverts as clerk on Rs. 40.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

Fort St. George, 4th December 1913.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 9 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs

375. R. C. Sayer. Improvements in aerostats and other bodies, to traverse any surface or medium.
1018. Md. Ishak Bidri. Bobbin winding machine.
1050. Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ld. A water dust and draught excluder for railway carriage and other doors, or the like.
1107. O. C. Roberts. Means for destroying prickly pear and analogous vegetable growths.
1125. Fibre Corporation, Ld. Improvements in and relating to the scutching of flax or other fibrous materials.
1138. R. L. Ross & R. L. Ross & Co., Ld. Mechanical lubricators.
1139. M. Fr. Ungerer. Improvements in colour photography.
1140. W. G. Wheatley, C. G. L. Judge, Saxby & Farmer, Ld. and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. Improvements in and relating to railway block signalling instruments.
1141. A. Laing. Improvements in burners for liquid fuel
1142. T. G. Johns & A. R. Bannister. Improved variable power transmission gear.
1144. B. P. Y. Calcar, J. Ellerman & H. J. Martijn. Improvements in apparatus for drying and sterilising air
1145. J. Ashford. Means for regulating the flow of liquid from one level to another by syphonic action.
1147. J. Levick, Jr. Improvements in or relating to folding seats, beds, and other objects.
1151. H. I. Stephens. Improvements in patches for repairing pneumatic tyres and the like.
1152. H. J. M. Conners. Fuel saving and water heater.
1155. F. H. Walker. Improvements in and relating to electric driving mechanism for clocks.
1158. J. H. Moore. Improvements in water-closets of the squat or non-contact type.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 9th December 1913.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 17th day of July 1913, treasure consisting of the undermentioned article valued at about Rs. 200 was found hidden in the land of one Vanis Chinnakolandai Chetti, in the village of Nedungunam, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district :—

Description of property.	Value.
Two iron cannons, one measuring 11 feet by 5 feet and another 11 feet by 4½ feet.	About Rs. 200

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 25th day of March 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
28th November 1913.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 14th November 1919.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class: Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other classes	Total Births: M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class: Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other classes	Total Deaths: M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death: Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	All other causes.	Rate per 1,000 of population per annum: Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,138	..	99	8	..	58	47	105	4	73	4	..	51	36	87	1	..	..	21	10	3	..	47	40·8	33·6
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	10	81	9	2	46	42	88	18	54	12	..	32	47	79	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	27	34·5	33·4
Calicut ..	76,117	1	18	25	..	26	24	48	3	16	14	1	20	10	30	..	..	..	1	6	2	..	28	32·6	23·9
Kumbakonam ..	54,547	..	37	..	..	17	20	37	1	54	1	..	23	30	56	..	..	..	8	6	1	..	43	26·5	45·2
Tanjore ..	60,341	3	35	3	..	16	25	41	1	35	..	..	29	20	33	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	20	35·4	33·7
Negapatam ..	30,188	6	26	6	..	20	18	38	4	34	17	2	29	28	57	..	1	..	10	12	5	1	28	37·9	49·4
Salem ..	59,153	1	66	6	..	30	43	73	..	32	5	..	19	18	37	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	28	64·3	32·6
Cuddalore ..	55,574	..	45	1	..	21	25	46	..	66	1	..	19	18	37	..	..	..	9	6	3	..	20	42·4	34·1
Coonada ..	34,110	..	54	4	..	31	27	58	..	15	1	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	9	55·9	15·4
Conjeveram ..	53,564	..	49	..	..	24	25	49	..	37	..	..	17	20	37	..	1	..	6	9	4	1	22	47·4	35·8
Vellore ..	49,744	..	35	16	..	22	29	51	..	27	8	..	10	15	25	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	19	53·6	29·2
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	36	1	..	16	21	37	..	12	..	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	8	39·8	12·9
Mangalore ..	48,412	6	10	6	..	12	10	22	3	12	7	..	8	14	22	..	3	..	1	5	1	..	12	23·7	23·7
Combatore ..	37,007	2	27	1	..	30	10	30	2	65	3	..	28	40	68	..	30	..	..	21	2	1	24	33·3	76·4
Palamcottah ..	44,209	3	19	10	..	18	14	32	..	21	5	..	10	16	26	..	..	..	2	4	7	..	13	37·2	30·2
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	1	35	3	..	20	12	32	..	35	..	..	14	21	35	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	27	45·4	40·7
Palghat ..	44,316	..	18	4	..	10	12	22	1	6	2	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	25·9	16·3
Vizagapatam ..	48,413	2	32	3	..	21	16	37	1	11	1	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	8	44·4	15·8
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	25	2	..	11	16	27	..	23	1	..	2	19	24	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	12	33·4	28·7
Guntur ..	40,523	2	25	9	..	17	18	35	1	12	3	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	45·0	33·2
Tuticorin ..	40,185	6	23	2	..	18	15	33	9	25	2	..	21	15	36	3	..	..	4	4	3	2	23	42·9	40·7
Ellore ..	37,819	..	47	3	..	28	24	50	..	24	1	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	8	9	..	..	14	68·9	34·5
Vizianagram ..	37,560	..	21	2	..	14	9	23	..	17	..	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	4	51·6	23·6
Bellary ..	34,958	..	22	13	..	15	20	35	1	29	10	1	17	23	40	..	..	..	8	7	3	..	24	52·2	59·7
Nellore ..	33,246	..	23	3	..	13	13	26	1	12	7	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	15	40·8	31·4
Berwada ..	32,867	1	29	6	..	18	17	36	..	25	1	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	1	3	7	..	5	57·1	25·4
Adoni	31,645	..	14	10	..	12	12	24	..	11	5	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	39·5	28·9
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	23	1	..	13	11	24	..	7	1	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	39·6	14·3
Tellicherry ..	29,256	..	4	16	..	11	9	20	..	6	5	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	35·6	19·8
Srivilliputtur ..	29,088	..	34	..	..	20	14	34	..	16	..	..	11	5	16	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	11	61·0	28·7
Cannanore ..	28,957	2	6	9	..	10	9	19	3	4	5	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	4	34·2	21·6
Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	25	1	..	9	17	26	..	18	..	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	12	50·0	30·8
Kurnool ..	26,040	1	9	17	..	12	15	27	..	7	15	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	13	4	2	..	3	54·1	44·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	7	12	2	..	12	9	21	3	17	3	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	17	43·7	47·9
Ootacamund ..	18,829	3	1	..	3	4	3	7	2	3	..	4	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	19·4	24·8
Total ..	1,602,643	53	1,051	201	9	654	662	1,316	69	814	180	9	505	520	1,025	5	11	88	136	144	65	8	925	21·3	32·1

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
3rd December 1919.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

DIGITIZED BY TAMIL VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 6th December 1918.

District.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July to 6th Dec., 1918).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Anantapur	736	664	3	3	5	5	11	11	103	100	1,535	1,281	1,725	1,544	1	1	12	7	265	178	36	26	1	1	13	10	448	404	307	303	37	11	3,707	3,441
Bellary	331	277	110	91	6	6	3,495	3,448	4,295	3,998	8,899	7,994	10,201	9,806	3,899	3,199	304	237	3,791	2,971	313	187	7	4	1,108	913	10,582	10,163	636	500	392	301	44,609	40,072
Chingleput	6	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	11	11	13	13	8	8	1	1	7	1	15	13	4	3	1	1	6	5	—	—	6	2	—	—	96	75
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	131	111	178	154	6	6	317	279
Coimbatore	4	1	41	35	—	—	393	393	718	693	4,843	3,176	1,978	1,111	337	244	3	3	209	143	2,134	1,206	4,121	3,678	2,602	1,833	2,660	1,765	1,726	1,215	1,267	897	22,424	16,197
Cuddapah	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	603	374	95	76	5	3	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	310	230	—	—	917	701
Ganjam	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	6	30	6	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	1	4	1	4	1	—	—	3	3	3	1	53	21
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	8	7	3	3	—	—	37	21
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	—	—	6	5
Kurnool	171	148	—	—	—	—	15	8	310	423	971	918	545	179	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	8	8	—	—	1	—	1,031	979
Madras City	19	11	2	—	13	7	7	6	14	10	31	18	3	18	25	17	5	3	6	3	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	140	101
Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	2	37	35	3	3	—	—	4	3	21	14	1,000	1,001	3	3	3	3	11	7	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100
Malabar	1	—	—	—	6	3	1	1	6	3	3	2	11	3	47	41	10	10	760	511	92	73	813	326	199	168	3	3	12	10	5	4	1,974	1,226
Nellore	3	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9
Nilgiris, The	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	33	903	615	315	49	380	339	58	34	345	81	325	142	173	114	42	33	256	155	33	21	48	27	3,512	1,661
North Arcot	838	811	14	11	43	35	1,013	1,010	1,108	898	1,999	1,430	778	476	81	43	15	6	65	53	11	11	10	8	146	124	1,407	980	1,913	1,366	380	288	10,409	7,847
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Salem	501	456	91	849	1,501	1,113	1,905	1,881	1,706	4,567	1,705	812	6,254	1,600	780	53	507	221	1,280	913	630	501	166	136	6,138	4,726	1,402	1,115	397	231	76	14	29,577	17,253
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	46	—	—	3	1	1	1	6	3	6	3	86	71	1	1	—	—	177	125
South Canara	1	1	1	1	3	3	40	40	1,116	984	801	479	715	502	333	170	135	115	141	104	148	103	152	123	123	103	365	205	315	273	201	56	4,979	3,005
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	6	3	6	3	3	3	—	—	6	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	31	17
Tinnevelly	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	6	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Trichinopoly	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	3	78	67	5	3	3	3	—	—	105	81
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	33	8
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	138	—	—	—	—	152	140
Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,796	2,402	1,116	834	1,633	1,276	9,556	9,178	17,015	14,005	19,911	15,253	13,078	14,196	3,923	3,013	911	670	8,673	6,440	3,616	2,606	6,033	5,345	14,201	9,507	19,081	16,207	6,676	4,858	2,404	1,687	122,255	101,201

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 6th December 1913.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 22nd November 1913.						Reported during the week ending 29th November 1913.						Reported during the week ending 6th December 1913.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Bellary district	...	...	21	18	21	18	8	1	28	20	36	21	1	1	21	20	22	21
Chittoor district	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	7	6	105	75	112	79	9	4	100	76	109	97	6	6	120	77	126	83
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar district	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
The Nilgiris	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	0
North Arcot district	1	1	24	13	25	14	11	8	130	106	141	114	4	3	120	116	124	119
Salem district	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	...	7	1
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore town	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	7	5	7	5
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Town	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	6	158	113	169	119	39	16	281	220	320	236	15	13	273	215	288	228

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
5th December 1913.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims to the undermentioned amounts lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Civil Court, Madras, are hereby required to appear before the said Court and establish their claims thereto on or before the 31st January 1914 or that the sanction of the High Court will be obtained for crediting such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing:—

Number of suit or petition	Name of parties.		Nature of the amount deposited	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount in deposit
	Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.				Rs. a. P.
O.S. 14 of 1909.	Chinna Rangayaki Ammal	M. R. Venkatappa Chetti and others	Balance of decree amount.	Chinna Rangayaki Ammal, plaintiff	24th Sept. 1909	12 1 0
O.S. 60 of 1910 (C.M.P. 387 of 1910).	Abdul Wahab Sahib.	Hasan Bi	Security	Abdul Wahab Sahib, plaintiff.	5th March 1910	10 0 0
O.S. 457 of 1909	Mir Badrulla Hussain.	Sahabun-nissa Begam Sahiba and others.	Decree amount.	Purulla Hussain, second defendant.	7th March 1910.	5 0 0
E.C.S. 15582 of 1907 (Ex. 234 of 1909).	S. Murugam Chetti and C. Shanmuga Mudaliyar third plaintiff	P. Singaravelu Chetti and others.	Sale balance	Ennar Kasim Saib, purchaser.	14th March 1910.	2,998 10 9
O.S. 364 of 1909 (Ex. 428 of 1909).	A. Ganapathi Chetti	Sala Chetti and another.	Do.	T. Raju Chetti, purchaser	23rd March 1910.	382 4 10
O.S. 170 of 1909 (Ex. 160 of 1910).	R. Janaki Ammal.	K. Krishniah ..	Maintenance.	K. Krishniah, defendant.	6th April 1910.	38 10 9

Number of suit or petition.	Names of parties. Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of the amount deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited	Amount in deposit. Rs. A. P.
O.S. 437 of 1909.	Abhoyee Nayudu and others.	Gurusami Chetti	Costs ..	Gurusami Chetti, defendant.	14th April 1910.	7 8 11
O.S. 167 of 1910	G. Veerish Nayudu	Govindasami Naicker.	Decree amount.	Govindasami Naicker, defendant.	22th April 1910.	2 0 0
O.S. 101 of 1902 (Ex. 78 of 1910).	M. M. Meyappa Chetti.	N. Saravana Mudali.	Sale balance	K. Kannaiyo Rao, purchaser.	6th Aug. 1910	84 11 3
O.S. 495 of 1908 (Ex. 812 of 1910).	T. Makteswara Rao.	A. Kumarasami and others.	Decree amount.	S. Subramaniam, third defendant.	8th August 1910.	110 1 1
S.C.S. 1472 of 1910 (Ex. 284 of 1910).	Kathija B. ..	Muhammad Ismail and others	Sale balance.	M. Abdulla Khoy, purchaser.	16th Sept. 1910.	1,223 4 0
O.S. 182 of 1908.	T. Abdul Rahim Saib.	A. A. Gopal Sah and others	Rents, etc.	Nanoo Boyee, fourth defendant.	14th Oct. 1910.	3 0 0
S.C.S. 16231 of 1902 (Ex. 285 of 1912).	P. Doraisami Pattar, decree-holder, and Ganapathi Udayar, third plaintiff, T.D. holder	P. Samarapuri Udayar.	Sale balance	A. Cunningha Grimani, purchaser.	17th Oct. 1910.	192 10 11
O.S. 813 of 1909 (Ex. 235 of 1910).	Seerji Bhan Sawar	Saterna and others, minors, by their guardian and friend Parmal	Do.	Seerji Bhan Sawar, plaintiff, purchaser.	1st Nov. 1910.	1 13 3
O.S. 181 of 1907 (Ex. 219 of 1910)	M. Sambasiva Naicker.	S. Kuppusami Naicker and others.	Do.	B. M. Chinnasami Nadker, purchaser	3rd Nov. 1910.	211 7 2
O.S. 848 of 1910	P. Kothandarama Pillai.	Kalathi Chetti ..	Decree amount, Sale balance	P. Kathandarama Pillai, plaintiff.	4th Nov. 1910.	8 15 8
O.S. 295 of 1908 (Ex. 314 of 1910).	Ramanujammal, joint debtor.	Rangaswami Dasar, decree-holder, and another.		Kumalinga Mudaliyar, purchaser.	10th Nov. 1910.	1 11 2
O.S. 228 of 1908 (Ex. 371 of 1910).	M. Ramanjam Chetti.	A. Muhammad Marthan and others.	Do.	A. P. Muniswami Chetti, purchaser.	14th Nov. 1910.	18 2 7
O.S. 185 of 1910.	A. Chengalroya Chettiyar	Spomram Sarvaji.	Costs ..	A. Chengalroya Chettiyar, plaintiff.	28th Nov. 1910.	118 3 0
O.S. 78 of 1910.	K. Ponnusami Gramani and others.	Ammasamma Ammal and another.	Decree amount, etc.	Mahidin Pichai Rowthan, second defendant	13th Dec. 1910.	180 0 0
O.S. 218 of 1910.	K. Kannappa Chetti.	Kathavelu Chetti	Rent ..	K. Kannappa Chetti, plaintiff.	17th Dec. 1910.	10 0 0

City Civil Court, Madras,
2nd December 1913.

O. R. TIRUVENKATACHARIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council the High Court hereby makes the following amendment to rule 149 of the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905, viz. :—

For the words "the amount of the decree" *substitute* "the amount for the realization of which the sale is held".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
9th December 1913.

O. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 148 of 1909 IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In the matter of Cassim Mahomed Dama and Cassim Ismail Meraly Dama—Insolvents.

Take notice that on the 6th day of October 1913 Cassim Mahomed Dama, the abovenamed first insolvent, applied to this Court for final discharge in the nature of a certificate under section 30 of Acts XI and XII, Victoria, Chapter 21, when it was ordered that the said first insolvent, Cassim Mahomed Dama, be finally discharged not only personally but also with respect of all property to be acquired hereafter by him from all liability in respect of the debts or claims proved in the Court in this matter and particularly from all demands or claims of by or on account of the creditors of the said first insolvent mentioned in the schedules filed herein, that is to say, Moolthasi Megraj Rewarudass, Marwadi Ketharnath Mohanlal, Marwadi Moolthonckand Mathradass, Marwadi Shoolthanchund Bushirdass, Marwadi Chungmull Balkishen, Marwadi Jawarmull Champalla, Marwadi Jeethmull Moolchund, Sa Bawanidass Junkidass, Marwadi Gokulchund Seokund and, Messrs. Robert Vaughen & Sons, Messrs. Alfred Young & Co., Jaina Bai, K. Hussain Saib, Abdul Majeethkhan Saib, A. Khader Batcha Saib, the Official Assignee of Madras as the Assignee of the estate and effects of C. L. Cantham & Co.,

Mailaj Narayanaswami Chetty, Chinthamo Seshayya Chetty, Narsinjee Arjeevan Mehta, Chathurbujadas Lurshmandass Mehta, Tabal Meera Saib, Abdulla Allavudin Mahomed Dawa and Noor Mahomed Allavudin Mahomed Dawa, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 12th day of October 1914

This is to give you notice that you are to appear on Monday, the 12th day of October 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why the order nisi made herein and dated the 6th day of October 1913 should not be made absolute and that the said first insolvent granted final discharge.

Dated this 3rd day of November 1913.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

No 10 of 1913 (KAVASSERI VILLAGE COURT SUIT No. 89 OF 1907) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ALATUR.

Puthuveettil Pangi Menon of Kavasseri amsom and desom, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Subrahmaniam Patter and five others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 3rd December 1913

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
4th December 1913.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 13 of 1913 (S.C. No 837 of 1913) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ALATUR.

Ravanniyareth Krishna Menon .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Kesavan Nair and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th December 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 1st day of December 1913.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BADAGARA.

Thottoli Natakkal Mammutti of Badagara amsom and desom .. *Petitioner.*
Sulesman Kasim through his agent and muktiar Dawood Abdu Rahiman, and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 21st January 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court on the said date.

District Munsif's Court Badagara,
4th December 1913.

L. R ANANTANARAYANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BADAGARA.

Puthanpeetikayil Chekkara Mammad of Badagara nagaram .. *Petitioner.*
Sulesman Kasim through his agent and muktiar Dawood Abdu Rahiman, and eight others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 23rd January 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Badagara,
4th December 1913.

L. R. ANANTANARAYANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No 15 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR, CALICUT.

Kallan Abdurahiman of Tiruvengad amsham, Tellicherry desom, in Kottayam taluk, now residing at Coprah Bazaar, Calicut town .. *Petitioner.*
Bank of Madras at Calicut .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for certificate of insolvency under sections 5 and 10 of the Insolvency Act and that the same comes for hearing on the 23rd day of December 1913.

District Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
27th November 1913.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 15 of 1913 (No. 8 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

P. Govindarajulu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Monisaru Das and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, P. Govindarajulu Pillai, son of Subraya Pillai, residing at Amajikuru village, Saidapet taluk, has applied to the District Court of Chingleput to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 10th January 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput, 3rd December 1913. P. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 17 of 1913 (No. 6 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Appadorai Mudaliyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Esuf Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, Appadorai Mudaliyar, son of Ellappa Mudaliyar, aged about 52, residing in Chingleput, has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Chingleput to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 10th January 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput, 3rd December 1913. P. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 18 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

(1) Siddari Nagayya Kambattudu, merchant and son of Subbayya, aged 50 years, of Angara, Ramachandrapur taluk; (2) Siddari Veeraswamy Kambattudu, merchant, and son of Nagayya, aged 25 years, of Angara, Ramachandrapur taluk; (3) Siddari Kumaraswamy Kambattudu, merchant and son of Nagayya, aged 20 years of Angara, Ramachandrapur taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Hajee Tar Muhammad Ayeejt Muktyar Muhammad Hajee Dada Garu and some others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the debtors abovenamed have been adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 10th day of November 1913, on their petition, dated the 15th day of August 1913, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtors should prove their debts on or before 10th day of January 1914 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No 9 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to the 10th day of January 1914 for further proceedings.

District Court, Godavari, 6th December 1913. J. J. COTTON, *District Judge.*

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Guntur.

Kavempodi Nagamma .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Vatukonda Subbiah, (2) Balanaga Lakshmayya, (3) Chinka Lingappa, (4) Chinka Lakshmamma, (5) Chinka Gangadharadu, being minor by mother Punnamma, (6) Manchinani Soorumma, (7) Tamma Adenna, (8) Noone Penakalu, (9) Noone Ranganayakulu, (10) Strandasa Lakshmanayanu, (11) Kunigandla China Lakshmanna and (12) Sriku Ramamurthi .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court on the 7th day of October 1913 to be declared insolvent and that the 10th day of January 1914 has been fixed by this Court for hearing objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

District Munsif's Court, Guntur, 2nd December 1913. S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Palapotta Nanarapurambil Ezhuvan Aodi's son Pazhani .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. Govindan Karumiar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner is adjudged insolvent by this Court and that Mr. P. Tamma Panikkar, Vakil, Calicut, is appointed receiver to his estate.

District Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 2nd December 1913. A. EDGINGTON, *District Judge.*

No. 12 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

T. Nedu .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Rawuttan .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the respondent is adjudged insolvent by this Court and that Mr. T. A. Harihara Ayyar, Vakil, Palghat, is appointed receiver to his estate.

District Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 2nd December 1913 A. EDGINGTON, *District Judge.*

No. 13 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Subbayyan Chettiyar's son, Karuppaswami Chettiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nattukottai Nakappa Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner is adjudged insolvent by this Court and that Mr. N. Kunhirama Pathiar, Vakil, Palghat, is appointed receiver to his estate.

District Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
2nd December 1913.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Markapur.

Syed Sikunar Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kammulapudi Sechaiah and twenty-four others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court by order, dated 29th November 1913, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 2nd January 1914, on or before which date the creditors should prove their claims by affidavits.

District Munsif's Court, Markapur,
2nd December 1913.

N. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO,
Ag. District Munsif.

No. 13 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Ganapathisetti Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sufampudi Sreeramulu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Ganapathisetti Narasimham was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 29th November 1913 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
5th December 1913.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

No. 109 of 1913 (No. 14 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Bezwada) in the Court of the Official Receiver of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Avinigadda Ramaswami, Avinigadda Bapayya and Avinigadda Peda Basavayya .. .. *Petitioners.*
Mandadapa Venkatrayudu and nineteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners Avinigadda Ramaswami, Avinigadda Bapayya and Avinigadda Peda Basavayya have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 13th December 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
29th November 1913.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 115 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Pratury Subbayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Srimanthu Raja Yerlagadda Mallikharjuna Prasada Nayuda Bahadur Zamindar Garu and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Pratury Subbayya was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court on the 29th November 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
2nd December 1913.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 118 of 1913 (No. 8 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver of Kistna, Masulipatam.

Vangala Sitaramayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sri Raghava Venkata Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur Zamindar Garu and nineteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Vangala Sitaramayya has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 21st December 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
25th November 1913.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 133 of 1913 (No. 9 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver of Kistna, Masulipatam

Koorapati Lakshminarayana .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nallam Gangamma and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Koorapati Lakshminarayana has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 6th January 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
25th November 1913.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 134 of 1913 (No. 10 of 1913 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver of Kistna, Masulipatam

Kollipara Krishnayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Medicherla Kutumba Rao and fourteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act I.I of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Kollipara Krishnayya has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 6th January 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
2-th November 1913.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Kondara Pedda Kotiah .. .. *Petitioner*
S Kondara China Kotiah and five others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on the 18th January 1914.

District Court Nellore,
4th December 1913.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Kondara Yellamanda .. .. *Petitioner*
Kondara China Kotiah .. .. *Respondent (Decree-holder).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on the 18th January 1914.

District Court, Nellore,
8th December 1913

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif of Nadapuram, North Malabar.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition presented by Neervelli Illath Parameswaran Namboodiri of Iyyankode amsam, Vishnumangalam desam, Kurumbranad taluk, to declare him an insolvent is posted to 15th January 1914 for hearing.

പ്രമാണ മെഴുതി ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ മെസ്സേഴ്സ് നാടാപുറം ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയിൽ 1913 ൽ ഇൻസോൾവൻസിയുടെ പതിവായ 2-ാം നമ്പർ ഹരജി.

ഈയുള്ള മനുഷ്യൻ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ മെസ്സേഴ്സ് വിഷ്ണുമംഗലം ദേശം നീണ്ടിലി ഇല്ലത്ത് പരമേശ്വരൻ നമ്പൂതിരി തന്നെ സോൾവൻസിയായി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിന് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയിൽ 1913 ൽ ഇൻസോൾവൻസിയുടെ പതിവായ 2-ാം നമ്പർ ഹരജി 1914 ജനുവരി 15-ാം തിയതിക്ക് ഹാജരാകേണ്ടതിലേക്ക് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

District Munsif's Court, Nadapuram,
1st December 1913.

M. NARAYANAN NAYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 11 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, PEDDAPUR.

Badam Peda Gavarraju of Pittapur .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Chembari Suryaprakasa Rao, (2) Ganapathi Kamaji Rao Garu, receiver on behalf of Badam Gavarraju, (3) Bacha Surayya, (4) Garuda Viswanatham, (5) Pulavarthi Chelamayya, (5) Padi Venkateswamy, (7) Navabalam Perraju, (8) Kancherla Venkatachelam, (9) Mandarapu Veerabhadrudu, (10) Mandarapu Ramamoorti, (11) Vasantham Seethanna, (12) Dontabhaktuni Venkat Rao, (13) Addepalli Ayyanna, (14) Sakhinala Bullayya *alias* Appalaswamy, (15) Kolagadi Chinna Pattayya and (16) Kalluri Kothandarama Dhikshatula Garu .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 16th December 1913 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same, may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Peddapur, 1st December 1913. B. VENKATESWARA RAO PANTULU, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 4 OF 1913 (O.S. No. 388 OF 1913) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, PONNANI.

Munambath *alias* Valiyakath Kunhi Moosa .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Ismail & Brothers by Mukhtar Sultan Muhammad and fourteen others *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent and that the petition is posted to 8th January 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ponnani, 1st December 1913. K. A. KRISHNA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 OF 1912 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT OF KALLAKURICHI IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Ragunatha Singh .. .. *Insolvent.*
Karuppudayar and nineteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 17th January 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 2nd December 1913. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 OF 1913 (No. 19 OF 1912 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, CHIDAMBARAM) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Ambalavana Pillai .. .. *Insolvent.*
Kesava Nayudu and nineteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 26th January 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 2nd December 1913. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 35 OF 1913 (No. 13 OF 1913 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT OF CUDDALORE) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Arumuga Padayachi *alias* Chinnasami Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Raman Chettiyar and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Arumuga Padayachi *alias* Chinnasami Padayachi, son of Appavu Padayachi, residing at Vengadampet, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 29th November of 1913; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 10th January 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 2nd December 1913. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 45 OF 1913 (No. 5 OF 1913 IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, VILLUPURAM) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Subba Nayudu .. .. *Insolvent.*
Kuppuswami Nayudu and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 10th January 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 2nd December 1913. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 46 of 1913 (No. 13 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Chidambara Ayyar *alias* Sundara Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasami Reddi and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chidambara Ayyar *alias* Sundara Ayyar, son of Sabapathi Ayyar, residing at Achalpuram, Shiyali taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 28th November of 1913; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 17th January 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
2nd December 1913.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 83 of 1913 (No. 35 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Govindasami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
The Secretary of Hindu Janasukhula Fund, Chidambaram, and twenty-two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Govindasami Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, residing at Chidambaram, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 28th November of 1913; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 10th January 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
2nd December 1913.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 66 of 1913 (No. 17 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Manikam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangasami Naicker and ten others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Manickam Pillai, son of Appasami Pillai, residing at Cuddah Chidambaram, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th January 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
2nd December 1913.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and five others .. .. *Petitioners.*
Appu Sastri's son, Anantakrishna Sastri .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the respondent is adjudged insolvent by this Court and that Mr. Nellikotty Narayanaswami Ayyar, Vakil, Palghat, is appointed receiver to his estate.

District Court, Calicut,
2nd December 1913.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Pilloki Ennji Koya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mayanamankath Ahammutty .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the respondent is adjudged insolvent by this Court and that Mr. Vaidyanatha Sastri, Vakil, Tirur, is appointed receiver to his estate.

District Court, Calicut,
2nd December 1913.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

M. Ramaswami Chettiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Gopalan Chettiyar .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the respondent is adjudged insolvent by this Court and that Mr. A. N. Rama Ayyar, Vakil, Palghat, is appointed receiver to his estate.

District Court, South Malabar, Calicut.
2nd December 1913.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 15 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

M. Ahmad Sa Rowthen .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppaya Chetti and seventeen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing in this Court to the 23rd December 1913

Calicut, 20th November 1913. A. EDGINGTON, *District Judge.*

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

Saiyid Biram Sahib, son of Saiyid Moideen Sahib, residing at Hospital Street, Srivilliputtur Cauba, Srivilliputtur taluk.. .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
Arunachalam Chettiar, son of Palayampatty Adimoolam Chettiar, residing at Hospital Street, Srivilliputtur Cauba, Srivilliputtur taluk and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear in person or by pleader on or before 16th day of December 1913.

District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputtur, 3rd December 1913. V. S. NARAYANA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

Sami Naik, son of Thoppai Naik, residing at Vethalai Urani village, Sator taluk .. .. *1st Defendant (Petitioner).*
Palaniyappan Chettiar, son of Chidambaram Chettiar, residing at Vethalai Urani village, Sator Cauba and also at Devakottai and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear in person or by pleader on or before the 3rd January 1914, or any other date to which the petition may be adjourned.

District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputtur, 3rd December 1913. V. S. NARAYANA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

Sayyid Biram Sahib, son of Mohammad Umin Sahib, residing at Inam Thikkapatty, attached to North Srivilliputtur village, Srivilliputtur taluk .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
Shanmugasundara Modaliyar, son of Thottharappa Mudaliyar, residing at North Car Street, Srivilliputtur casbah, Srivilliputtur taluk and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear in person or by pleader on or before the 3rd day of January 1914 or any other date to which the petition may be adjourned.

District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputtur, 3rd December 1913. V. S. NARAYANA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

Amuthachariar, son of Gopalachariar, residing at Kovilur, Tanjore Munsif .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. M. M. Rengasami Chettiyar and ten others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner Amuthachariar has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 6th day of January 1914 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, 6th December 1913. P. S. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR, *Ag. Subordinate Judge.*

No. 6 of 1913 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

Sethu Rama Ayyar, son of Ramakrishna Ayyar, residing at Nadiyam, Pattukkottai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. M. M. Arunachalam Chettiyar and ten others .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner Sethu Rama Ayyar has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 6th day of January 1914 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, 6th December 1913. P. S. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR, *Ag. Subordinate Judge.*

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

Samikannu Chettiyar, son of Palanimudi Chettiyar, residing at Vadakku Valliyur, Nanguneri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakshmana Perumal Chettiyar and seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

It is hereby given notice that the above petitioner has filed a petition praying that he may be declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 16th January 1914.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly, 1st December 1914. P. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 40 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

Subrahmanya Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalappa Nadan and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Subrahmanya Pillai, son of Vedanayagam Pillai, residing in Vinaithoertha Vinayagar Koil South Street, Pettai, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 27th day of November 1913; and the creditors are required to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, as soon as possible.

District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly, 1st December 1913. K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirupur.

Vadan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rama Vannan and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Vadan Chetti, son of Palaniappa Chetti, residing at Telungupalayam, hamlet of Pallappalayam, Avanashi taluk, the petitioner above named, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 24th day of November 1913, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Munsif's Court, Tirupur, 26th November 1913. S. RAJAGOPALA AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH DECEMBER 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	23,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 50 36 644 8 8			
Private Deposits at Branches .. „ 28,10,164 12 11	78,06,809	3	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,58,28,108	6	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,70,185	12	11
Sundries	13,90,695	4	10
Total ..	10,34,95,796	13	6

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,03,73,761	6	0
Other authorised Investments ..	3,27,028	7	9
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	9,91,21,551	4	9
Accounts at credit on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,27,55,370	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,07,18,998	2	0
Balances with other Banks	10,86,140	15	11
Bullion	93,421	7	7
Dead Stock	5,41 319	3	7
Stamps	22,847	4	0
Sundries	3,14,674	7	11
	8,18,88,078	6	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	2,07,10,811	13	3
Total ..	10,25,98,886	12	5

* Including 23,812 Sovereigns at Rs. 14,02,980.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES, *Chief Accountant.* W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—51·98.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 8th December 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 23-4-0 due to contractor B. Appigadu for work done on diversion of Palkonda Parvatipuram road, estimate Rs. 84,000, has been outstanding in the accounts of this division since December 1910 and that it will be credited to Government if not claimed in a month from the date of publication of this notification.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam, 21st November 1913.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam Division.

A sum of Rs. 24-1-0 is outstanding in the name of C. P. Joseph, late surveyor engaged in taking block levels in the Cauvery division, on account of his pay for May 1913. If the amount is not claimed by the party within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

Cauvery Divisional Office, Tanjore, 9th December 1913

M. NILAKANTA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 80 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 14th November 1913.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 587.)

CHINA SEA—SHANGHAI DISTRICT—NORTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO YANGTZE

Tungming Crossing—Alteration in Buoyage.

Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of changes in the Channel across the Tungming Banks, the following alterations in buoyage have been made:—

The first crossing Buoy has been shifted to a position from which Dumb Beacon bears N. 74° 45' E., and is distant 3·85 miles. The Buoy is now moored in 17 feet of water at low water of spring tides and retains its former characteristics.

The second crossing Gas-lighted Buoy has been shifted to a position from which Dumb Beacon bears N. 50° 10' E., and is distant 4·3 miles. The Buoy is now moored in 19 feet of water at low water of spring tides and retains its former characteristics.

The West Spit Gas-lighted Buoy has been shifted to a position from which Bridge Beacon bears S. 86° W., and is distant 2·9 miles. The Buoy is now moored in 39 feet of water at low water of spring tides and retains its former characteristics.

All bearings given are magnetic.

(By order of the Inspector General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 15th September 1913.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Deputy Coast Inspector (For Coast Inspector).

No. 81 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 14th November 1913.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

(No. 558.)

CHINA SEA—SHANGHAI DISTRICT—NORTHERN APPROACH TO THE YANGTZE RIVER.

Shaweishan Light-Station—Fog Siren established.

Notice is hereby given that a First Order Fog Siren has been established at Shaweishan Light-station.

The Siren, which, on and after the 25th September 1913, will be sounded during foggy or thick weather, is elevated 120 feet above sea level, and will give three blasts of equal pitch in quick succession every 1½ minutes, thus:—

Blast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½ seconds
Silence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
Blast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½ "
Silence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
Blast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½ "
Silence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76½ "

To the southward the intensity of the sound of the Siren is lessened owing to it being obstructed by the high part of the island.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 22nd September 1913.

W. FRED TYLER, *Coast Inspector.*

No. 82 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 14th November 1913.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M., *Presidency Port Officer.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the channel.

No. 524-I (first publication).—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 17th October 1913:—

Description.—

	FT.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	12
D on Drum	15
Track No. II, Inner Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	10
Track No. IV—	
Goaptu Crossing	9

Chart affected.—No. 94, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 17th October 1913.

G. N. FORTEATH, Commander, R.I.M., *Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.*

(Published for general information.)

Calcutta, the 20th October 1913.

H. H. GREEN, *Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.*

No. 88 OF 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 14th November 1913.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M., *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following telegram received from the Harbour Master, Penang, is published for general information:—

"Barque Mahideee Bax abandoned Latitude 15° 18' N., longitude 92° 59' E. Danger to navigation."

Rangoon, 8th November 1913.

A. G. BENCHAM, Commander, R.I.M., *for Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.*

No. 84 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th November 1913.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

South Patches Light-vessel—Annually replaced by Buoy.

No. 638-T (first publication)—

Subject.—The South Patches light-vessel will be removed from her station on the 2nd January 1914 and replaced in March. A red conical buoy with staff and cage will mark the position during her absence.

Position (approx.).—Lat 21° 29' N., long 91° 36' E

Charts affected.—No. 70, Bay of Bengal.
" 859, Matla river to Elephant Point.
" 328, Cossimah to Barisal river.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1913, No. 361.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 329.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, notice, dated 23rd October 1913.

G. N. FORBEATH, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

H. H. GREEN,
Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, 27th October 1913.

No. 86 of 1913.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st November 1913.

H. S. BROWN,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, BURMA.

Oyster Reef Buoy.

The Port Officer, Akyab, reports that the Oyster Reef Buoy was replaced in position for the fair season on October 29th, 1913.

A. G. BIDDULPH, Commander, R.I.M.,
for Principal Port Officer, Burma.

Rangoon, 30th October 1913.

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 6th December 1913, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Ramo" ..	2334	J. M. Benson ..	Calcutta	1913. 7th December.	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
S.S. "Argyll" ..	2243	W. Wood	Do.	8th Do	.. Walker & Co.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 29th November to the 6th December 1913.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1913.						1913.
29th Nov. ..	S.S. "Tasmanfels" ..	3611	G.	F. Gerdes ..	Hamburg via Colombo ..	16th Oct.
30th " ..	S.S. "Ekma" ..	7356	B.	J. G. Kilner ..	Negapatam	29th Nov.
30th " ..	S.S. "Crenfels" ..	3031	G.	F. Schneider ..	Hamburg via Colombo ..	19th Oct.
1st Dec. ..	b.k. "Argyll" ..	2282	B.	W. Wood ..	Calcutta	29th Nov.
1st " ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	2345	"	D. J. Chivas ..	Rangoon	28th "
1st " ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	2651	"	E. Manlya ..	Singapore via Negapatam.	24th "
2nd " ..	S.S. "Yirawa" ..	2179	"	H. Minett ..	Bombay via Cuddalore ..	16th "
2nd " ..	S.S. "Kano" ..	3533	"	J. H. Benson ..	Saurashtra via Negapatam.	6th "
2nd " ..	S.S. "Chanda" ..	3960	"	F. Gan Cunningham	London via Colombo ..	1st "
3rd " ..	S.S. "Gisela" ..	2242	A.	E. Petris ..	Calcutta	1st Dec.
5th " ..						

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1913.					
28th Nov. ..	S.S. "Tosca"	3428	E.	C. Wills ..	Singapore *via* Nagapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham.
30th " ..	S.S. "Clan Sinclair" ..	3791	"	D. S. Smith ..	Calcutta.
2nd Dec. ..	S.S. "Tara"	3651	"	E. Handyo ..	Singapore *via* Southern Ports, Penang and Port Swettenham.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Tirawa"	2178	"	H. Minett ..	Calcutta.
4th " ..	S.S. "Tara"	2345	"	D. J. Chivas ..	Nagapatam.
5th " ..	S.S. "Tasmanfels" ..	3411	G.	F. Gerdes ..	Calcutta.
5th " ..	S.S. "Tuna	2355	E.	J. G. Kilner ..	Rangoon.
6th " ..	S.S. "Chanda"	2960	"	F. Gun. Cunningham.	Calcutta.
6th " ..	S.S. "Gisela"	2542	A.	E. Petris ..	Trieste *via* Colombo.
8th " ..	S.S. "Crostafels" ..	3082	G.	F. Schraider ..	Calcutta.

Port Office, Madras,
6th December 1913.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 50/4 of Chelkode desam No. 226 of Ponnani taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 7th March 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
29th November 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 23 of Pudia Ponnani desam No. 156 of Ponnani taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 7th March 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
4th December 1913.

E. W. LEGH,
Ag. Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the First Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated at Dum Dum, this 1st day of December 1913.

Number, rank, and name, 8870 Sergeant Duncan Macballum; age, 29 years 9 months; height, 5 feet; 9½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, roadman; date of enlistment, 17th December 1902; place of enlistment, Campbelton; parish and county in which born, Campbelton, Argyll; date of desertion or absence, 28th November 1913; place of desertion or absence, Dum Dum, India; marks, two vaccination marks left arm, two small scars one above and one below left knee cap, without leave, under 12 years service.

R. C. GORE, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, the 5th day of December 1913.

Number, rank and name, 9114, Private William Sutton; age, twenty-three years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey; trade, boatman; date of enlistment, 2nd July 1906; place of enlistment, Oxford; parish and county in which born, Hinckley, Leicestershire; date of desertion or absence, 3rd December 1913; place of desertion or absence, Ahmednagar; marks, indistinct tattoo marks, left forearm; under five years' service.

E. A. E. LETHBRIDGE, Lt.-Col.,
Comdg 1st Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION GRANITE STONES.

Tenders are invited for supply of demarcation stones for the survey of the Dindigul taluk, Madura district, as specified below.

2. Tenders should give the rates at which the applicants offer to supply the stones specified at the depots, the cartage per mile per stone from depots to villages and also a uniform rate including cost and carriage per stone to be supplied in villages.

3. A specification of the stones required is given hereunder.

4. All stones should be hard granite and dressed one-third of the length from the top and should bear the broad arrow ↑ mark on one side cut half inch deep and four inches long; all station stones must have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter with distinguishing marks as per specification.

5. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 31st December 1913, well sealed and addressed to "R. H. A. Johnston, Esq., Assistant Director of Survey, No. IV Party, Trichinopoly".

Specification.

Class.	Description.	Dimension.	Marks
I	Village Boundary stations ..	5' × 8" × 8".	
II	Khandam stations	2½' × 8" × 8".	
III	Field stones	2' × 8" × 8"	
IV	Sub-division stones ..	2' × 6" × 6"	

Survey Office, Trichinopoly,
28th November 1913.

R. H. A. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Director of Survey.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tender for the supply of Timber, Firewood, Tin Ingot, etc.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores during the year 1914-15 will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, up to 12 noon on Monday, the 5th January 1914.

II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. 22120 and 2121) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a $\frac{\text{Presidency Bank}}{\text{Treasury}}$ Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal Debentures, or Port Trust Bonds, as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor. No cash or currency notes will be accepted as earnest deposit.

V. No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday, the 5th January 1914. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

X. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of Timber, Firewood, etc." and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, and not to any officer by name.

XI. Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Supplies required.	Where required.	Quantity required.	Remarks.
Timber cedar red scantlings	To be delivered at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu (Nilgiris).	Cubic feet 340	The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned and free from cracks, shakes and flaws of any kind. The scantlings to be supplied of the following sizes:— Length—Not under 12 feet. Breadth—Not under 11 inches. Thickness—1 inch .. c.ft. 240 " 1½ " .. " 60 c.ft. 300
Timber deal white scantlings.	Do.	" 300	To be supplied between April and June 1914. The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned and free from cracks, shakes and flaws of any kind. The scantlings to be supplied of the following sizes:— Length—Not under 10 feet. Breadth—Not under 10 inches. Thickness—1 inch .. c.ft. 140 " 1½ inches .. " 140 " 2 " .. " 100 c.ft. 380
Timber firewood Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus).	Do.	Cwt. 80,000	To be supplied between April and June 1914. Length of billets 24 inches, diameter of billets, not exceeding 24 inches and not less than 5 inches 60 c.ft. of measurement must be supplied to represent a ton of wood.
Tin ingot	Do.	Lb. 620	To be supplied at the rate of cwt. 10,000 monthly commencing in May 1914 and ending in December 1914. The metal should not contain more than 2 per cent. of impurities. To be supplied between April and June 1914.
Oil, cocoanut ..	Do.	Galls. 110	The oil should be almost colourless, having at most a very pale yellowish tint. At temperatures above 76° Fahrenheit, it should be clear and fluid with a faint odour recalling that of the cocoanut, but free from rancidity. At a temperature ranging between 60° to 62° F. it should congeal into a white solid fatty mass. To be supplied between April and June 1914.
Calico, white ..	Do.	Yds. 1,100	30 pieces of 40 yards a piece. 36 inches wide. Samples to accompany the tenders.
Cement, Portland ..	Do.	Casks 100 2 4	52 barrels, each containing 400 lb. (Rhinoceros or Elephant brands preferred)

Aruvankadu (Nilgiris), 27th November 1913.

D. M. BABINGTON, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Superintendent, Cordite Factory.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ALIABAD TANK, POLUR TALUK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, up to 23rd December 1913, for repairs and improvements to Aliabad tank No. 388 Imperial (Imperial 1 P.W. List—estimate Rs. 5,410), Polur taluk.

2. The following documents can be seen in the Division office on any date up to 21st December 1913:—

(i) A complete set of drawings showing the dimensions of the proposed work and, so far as necessary, details of the various parts.

(ii) A complete specification of the work to be done and of the materials to be used.

3. The tender should be superscribed with the name of the work tendered for, in default of which tenders will be rejected.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning reason for so doing.

5. Tenders should specify separate rates for each item of the abstract estimate. Tenders quoting at so much per cent. above or below estimate rates are liable to be rejected.

6. No claims on account of seigniorage will be considered unless supported by receipts from the Civil Department.

7. Tenders containing erasures will be rejected.

8. The contractor must certify that the rates tendered by him are the rates found to be sufficient after visiting the site of the work.

9. Contractors should note in their tenders for earthwork initial rates for extra lead and lift and for sectioning separately.

10. Contractors should state a date on which they will start work.

11. Each tender should specify the time within which the contractor agrees to complete the work. The time specified will be taken into account when considering the tenders.

12. A sum of Rs. 200 will have to accompany each tender as earnest money.

13. The successful tenderer will have to execute an agreement in P.W.D. K-1 Form.

Repairs to weir at right and left flank of Aliabad Large Tank.

Quantity.	Description of work	Rate per
850 c.ft. ..	Roughstone dry packing for apron	100 c.ft.
2,100 s.ft. ..	Grouting and pointing	100 s.ft.
0·35 c.ft. ..	Brick in mortar	100 c.ft.
L.S. ..	Sundry repairs here and there in wing walls	L.S.
342·000 units.	Earthwork for bund	1,000 c.ft.
50·00	Roughstone repacking, old	100 c.ft.
100·00	Roughstone revetment, new	100 ,,
62·00	Gravel backing	100 ,,
175·00 ,, ..	Gravelling up at head	100 ,,
L.S. ..	Providing plug to sluice No. 4	L.S.
L.S. ..	Providing shutter to sluice to small tank	L.S.

Reconstructing sluice No. 2 at C.S. No. 5, Aliabad Large Tank.

10·50 units ..	Concrete broken stone jelly in mortar	100 c.ft.
1,125 s.ft. ..	Brick in mortar	100 ,,
74 s.ft. ..	Covering stones	C.ft.
2182 s.ft. ..	Cutstone work	1 s.ft.
6·21 ..	Plastering with mortar two coats	100 s.ft.
L.S. ..	Earthwork for excavating foundations, opening and closing the bund, demolishing old sluices, removing and repacking revetment and clearing site.	L.S.
L.S. ..	Plug with iron rod including locking arrangement	L.S.

Reconstructing sluice No. 6 at C.S. No. 23, Aliabad Large Tank.

1,460 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken stone jelly in mortar	100 c.ft.
1,875 s.ft. ..	Brick in mortar	100 ,,
93 s.ft. ..	Covering stones	1 s.ft.
22·63 ..	Cutstone work	1 ,,
10·24 units ..	Plastering with two coats of mortar	100 s.ft.
L.S. ..	Earthwork in excavating foundations, opening and closing the bund, demolishing old sluices, removing and repacking revetment and clearing site.	L.S.
L.S. ..	Plug with iron rod including locking arrangement	L.S.

Reconstructing sluice No. 3 at C.S. No. 8, Aliabad Large Tank.

16·00 units ..	Concrete broken stone jelly in mortar	100 c.ft.
21·50	Brick in mortar	100 ,,
91 s.ft. ..	Covering stones	1 s.ft.
22·25 s.ft. ..	Cutstone work	1 ,,
12·00 units ..	Plastering with mortar two coats	100 s.ft.
L.S. ..	Earthwork for excavating foundations, opening and closing the bund, demolishing old sluice, removing and repacking, clearing site,	L.S.
L.S. ..	Providing screw gearing shutters with rods, bolts, etc., including freight landing charges and carriage to site.	L.S.

F. W. CORNWELL,
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.

1st December 1913.

NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT SALT.

THE public are hereby informed that about 40,000 maunds of light salt manufactured in the Madel Saltern and in the experimental pans of the Ennore Circle during 1912 and 1913 will be sold by public auction by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Chinglepat Sub-division, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, at 2 P.M. on 10th January 1914, subject to the following conditions.

2. The salt will be sold in as many lots as may be found convenient at the time of sale.

3. The bids at the auction will be for a maund exclusive of duty.

4. Each bidder must deposit Rs. 100 before the commencement of sale.

5. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful bidders as soon as possible after the auction is over.

6. The salt must be removed within three months from the date of purchase and not less than two maunds should be removed at a time. The purchaser should abide by the departmental rules in force with regard to sale and removal of salt and incur all charges regarding to weighment, bagging and checkweighment.

7. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner who may either accept or reject the final bid at his discretion. Such confirmation will tantamount to the acceptance of the bid.

8. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained as security for the due removal of the salt within the time allowed. If the quantity purchased is removed within the time allowed, the deposit will either be returned or taken in part payment of the charges on account of the cost price due on the quantity that may be last removed by him from the factory.

9. If the salt is not removed from the factory within the time allowed, the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the salt resold at the purchaser's risk.

10. The purchaser shall immediately on the acceptance of his bid being intimated to him execute an agreement binding himself to abide by the aforesaid conditions failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the acceptance of the bid cancelled.

11. The prescribed form of agreement can be seen at the offices of the Inspectors, Ennore and Madras Depot Circles.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chinglepat Sub-division, 4th November 1913.

MIR RIYAZ-UD-DIN SAHIB,
Assistant Commissioner.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE FLOATING PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unserviceable boats will be sold in public auction by the Assistant Engineer, Workshops sub-division, on 16th December 1913 at 8 A.M., at the Government Boatyard, Beswada:—

(1) One iron punt.
(2) One second-class iron ferry ballacut.
(3) Staff boat formerly used by the Conservator of Forests, Coast Range, Nellore district.

These vessels are now in the Government Boatyard, Beswada, and may be seen at any time during Workshop hours.

Each intending bidder before commencing to bid will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 and the deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the sale is over. The vessels will be knocked down to the highest bidder; but the sales are subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central division, who reserves the right of approving or cancelling the sale without assigning any reasons for so doing.

The deposit of successful bidders will be taken as part payment of the bid amount and the balance must be paid within a week from the date of confirmation of sale by the Executive Engineer, and before the articles are removed. In default, the articles may be resold at the bidder's risk or the deposit forfeited and the vessels otherwise disposed of by the Executive Engineer.

The purchasers of the vessels must entirely remove them from the boatyard within ten days from the date of payment of the balance of the accepted sale price. If this is not done, demurrage will be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per day for each vessel or the remains thereof.

24th November 1913

W. P. ROBERTS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

TENDER FOR COMPLETING THE NEW COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MADURA.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 3 P.M., December 15th, for the work of "completing the new Collector's office, Madura."

Tender forms and schedule of quantities of works will be sent on application to the undersigned.

Plans, specifications, and other particulars connected with the work will be available for reference in the Madura Special Division office on all working days between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Madura, 29th November 1913

H. L. NICHOLSON,
Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division.

MADURA DRAINAGE DIVISION.

Revised Piece-work Tenders Notice No. 3

Sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division, for the supply of 250,000 cubic feet or 1,500 units of 14" ring stone metal at about 100 to 120 units per month, at his office in Chokkappanaick street, Madura, on the 15th December 1913.

2 General conditions, specification and schedules may be had from the undersigned on application.

21st November 1913. H. A. IRWIN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division.

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHALS AND BROACH DISTRICTS.

Tenders are hereby invited for the contract to manufacture country spirit at Godhra Distillery in the Panch Mahals district for supply to that district, to the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach and to certain villages attached to these districts for Abkari management (a list of which villages can be seen at the offices of the Collectors concerned at any time during office hours). The contract will be for a period of three years from the 1st April 1915.

2. The contractor will manufacture the spirit at the Central Distillery at Godhra from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shir), unrefined cane sugar (gur) or unrefined palm sugar (jaggri), provided that he may not, without the written permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in any calendar month, use bases other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent. of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths, as may, from time to time be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorized at present are as follows :—

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Broach districts. 25° U.P., 60° U.P.
Kaira district .. .. 25° U.P., 60° U.P. and 40° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit in the several districts for the five years ended March 1913 was as under :—

	Ahmedabad district.		Kaira district.			Panch Mahals district.		Broach district.	
	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	40° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
1908-09 ..	102,367	1,026	26,360	473	..	21,963	100,745	87,437	244
1909-10 ..	141,274	470	44,367	337	..	17,677	80,164	68,167	240
1910-11 ..	97,883	241	30,960	427	102	22,801	106,803	106,116	324
1911-12 ..	94,769	161	31,498	516	221	19,130	93,084	89,969	113
1912-13 ..	91,250	122	32,915	469	462	21,470	153,125	89,518	6,346

It is intended that the spirit shall be distributed from the Godhra Distillery and from warehouses at Ahmedabad, Anand and Broach, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they may deem suitable.

3. All spirit that is not manufactured in patent still must be distilled twice before issue. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in distillery or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions :—

(1) Unless the Assistant-Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination, such water, prior to use, shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F. and shall be kept at that temperature for at least ten minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 65 proof degrees.

4. The contractor will take over the plant in the Central Distillery at Godhra and the warehouses at Ahmedabad, Anand and Broach at a price to be fixed by the Collector and shall pay on or before 1st April 1915 the amount at which the said plant is thus valued. The approximate value of the plant at Godhra is Rs. 2,19,668. If the contract is not renewed, the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner, and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option, to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be fixed by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit, but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which is in the opinion of the Commissioner unsuitable or unserviceable.

5. Every licensed vender within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor subject, however, to the proviso that an incoming vender will purchase from the outgoing vender at current prices (to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Collector) such stock of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1916 or on the expiry or cancellation of the license of the outgoing vendor.

6. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the distillery and warehouses will be defrayed by Government, but the contractor will have to pay rent for the distillery and warehouses in his possession as follows : Godhra distillery Rs. 240, Ahmedabad Bonded for each warehouse placed in his possession as follows : Godhra distillery Rs. 240, Ahmedabad Bonded Warehouse Rs. 16, and the Broach Bonded Warehouse Rs. 40 per Warehouse Rs. 25, Anand Bonded Warehouse Rs. 16, and the Broach Bonded Warehouse Rs. 40 per mensem ; but Government reserve to themselves power to raise the rent during the currency of the

contract if any material additions or alterations are made in any of these buildings. The contractor will be required, at his own expense, to maintain the distillery and warehouse plant in sound working order and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, but he will not have to bear any charges on account of the cost of repairs to the buildings which will be carried out by Government agency and at the expense of Government.

7. The rates of still-head duty now in force in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach districts are shown in the subjoined table, but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or to revise them from time to time if they deem fit :—

District and area.	Rate of duty per gallon of 25° U P	Rate of duty per gallon of 40° U P.
Ahmedabad.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ahmedabad City, Cantonment and ten miles round ..	3 12 0	1 14 0
Prantij	1 8 0	0 12 0
Rest of the District	3 0 0	1 8 0
Kaira.		
Thasra (except Dakor), Kapadvanj and Pandu Mewas..	1 8 0	0 12 0 (40° U.P.) *
		1 5 3
Dakor Town and rest of the District	2 4 0	1 2 0 (40° U.P.) †
		1 13 0
Panch Mahals.		
Whole district	1 8 0	0 12 0
Broach.		
Whole district	3 12 0	1 14 0

* In the Kapadvanj taluka. † In the Matar and Anand talukas.

8. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary, from time to time, and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

9. Except with the special permission of the Collector, the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates or to employ any person who has such interest.

10. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the Godhra distillery and the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the contract area.

11. The manufacture of ordinary flavoured (masala) liquor at the Godhra distillery for sale at the prescribed strengths, viz 25° U P. and 40° U.P. at the distillery and at the bonded warehouses at Ahmedabad, Anand and Broach to such of the retail vendors as may be allowed by the Collectors to sell it will be permitted at the discretion of the Collector of the district concerned. The tenderers should, therefore, also state if they desire to manufacture such liquor, and, if so, should quote in their tender the price at which they would be prepared to supply the same.

12. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirit in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach districts," this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and amply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

13. Government reserve power to accept such tender as they may deem best in the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

14 The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned, and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

15. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector of the Panch Mahals a sum of Rs 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 12 *ante*; and if he fails to do so, the decision accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

16. When the full deposit of Rs. 5,000 has been made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted shall execute agreements binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the form of license to manufacture and supply country spirit, which can be seen at the office of the Collector of any of the districts concerned and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreements within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine.

17. As soon as the agreements have been executed, the Commissioner will issue a license to the successful tenderer assigning to him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying country spirit within the area to which the contract relates.

Bombay, 15th March 1913.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

SURAT, WITH THE NANDURBAR TALUKA (INCLUDING THE NAVAPUR PETHA) AND THE TALODA AND SHAHADA TALUKAS OF THE WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT

Tenders are hereby invited for the contract to manufacture and supply country spirit in the Surat district (including the villages of the Sachin State attached to the district for Abkari management) and in the Nandurbar taluka (with the Navapur petha) and the Taloda and Shahada talukas of the West Khandesh district. The contract will be for a period of three years from the 1st April 1915.

2. The contractor will manufacture the spirit at the Central Distillery at Surat from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shir), unrefined cane sugar (gur) or unrefined palm sugar (jaggri), provided that he may not without the written permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in any calendar month, use bases other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent. of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorised at present are as follows :—

25° U.P. and 60° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit for the five years ended March 1913 was as under :—

	Surat district.		Nandurbar taluka (with Navapur Petha) and Taloda and Shahada talukas of the West Khandesh district.	
	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
1908-09	211,021	280,222	25,817	183,315
1909-10	198,758	285,870	27,144	193,929
1910-11	230,433	301,631	26,537	229,231
1911-12	213,891	316,891	42,261	314,063
1912-13	221,236	310,734	35,734	317,126

It is intended that spirit shall be distributed from the Central Distillery at Surat and from warehouses at Bulsar, Bardoli and Nandurbar, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they deem suitable.

3. All spirit that is not manufactured in a patent still shall be distilled twice before issue. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in the distilleries or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions :—

(1) Unless the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination, such water, prior to use, shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F and shall be kept at that temperature for at least 10 minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 24 proof degrees.

4. The contractor will take over the plant in the distillery at Surat and the warehouses at Bulsar, Bardoli and Nandurbar at a price to be fixed by the Collector and shall pay on or before 1st April 1915 the amount at which the said plant is thus valued. The approximate value of the plant at the Surat Distillery is Rs. 2,21,000. If this contract is not renewed, the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option, to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract, of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be fixed by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which is in the opinion of the Commissioner unsuitable or unserviceable.

5. Every licensed vendor within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor subject, however, to the proviso that an incoming vendor will purchase from the outgoing vendor at current prices (to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Collector) such stocks of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1915 or on the expiry or cancellation of the license of the outgoing vendor.

6. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the distillery and warehouses will be defrayed by Government, but the contractor will have to pay rent for the warehouses will be defrayed by Government, but the contractor will have to pay rent for the distillery and for such warehouse placed in his possession as follows Surat Distillery Rs 143-8-0, Bulsar Bonded Warehouse Rs. 95, Bardoli Bonded Warehouse Rs 65, and Nandurbar Bonded Warehouse Rs 16 per mensem ; but Government reserve to themselves power to raise the rent during the currency of the contract if any material additions or alterations are made in any of the buildings. The contractor will be required at his own expense to maintain the distillery and warehouse plant in sound working order and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, but he will not have to bear any charges on account of the cost of repairs to the buildings which will be carried out by Government Agency and at the expense of Government.

7. The rates of still-head duty now in force in the Surat district and the Navapur Pethe and the Nanderbar, Taloda and Shahada talukas of the West Khandesh district are shown in the subjoined table, but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or revise them from time to time if they deem fit:—

Area	Rate of duty per gallon of 25° U.P.	Rate of duty per gallon of 60° U.P.
Surat	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Surat City and five miles round and Chorasi, Olpad and West Bulsar	3 12 0	1 14 0
Jalalpur, West Bardoli, West Mandri, West Chikhli, Pardi, East Bulsar and East Mandvi..	3 0 0	1 8 0
East Bardoli and East Chikhli	2 4 0	1 2 0
West Khandesh.		
Navapur Pethe	1 8 0	0 12 0
Nandurbar, Taloda and Shahada talukas ..	3 12 0	1 14 0

8. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary from time to time and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

9. Except with the special permission of the Collector the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates or to employ any person who has such interest.

10. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the Surat Distillery and at the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the area, including the Nandurbar taluka (with the Navapur Pethal) and the Taloda and Shahada talukas of the West Khandesh district.

11. The manufacture of ordinary flavoured (masala) liquor at the Surat Distillery for sale at the prescribed strengths, viz., 25° U.P and 60° U.P., at the distillery and the bonded warehouses at Bulsar, Bardoli and Nanderbar, to such of the retail vendors as may be allowed by the Collector to sell it will be permitted at the discretion of the Collector of Surat. The tenderers should, therefore, also state if they desire to manufacture such liquor, and, if so, should quote in their tender the price at which they would be prepared to supply the same.

12. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirit in the Surat district", this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and simply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

13. Government reserve power to accept such tender as they may deem best to the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

14. The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned, and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

15. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector of Surat a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 12 *supra*; and if he fails to do so, the decision of Government accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

16. When the full deposit of Rs. 5,000 has been made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted, shall execute an agreement binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the form of license to manufacture and supply country spirit, which can be seen at the office of the Collector and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreement within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine.

17. As soon as the agreement has been executed, the Commissioner will issue a license to the successful tenderer, assigning to him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying country spirit in the Surat district and in the Nanderbar taluka (with the Navapur Pethe) and the Taloda and Shahada talukas of the West Khandesh district.

Bombay, 15th October 1913.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

EAST KHANDESH, WEST KHANDESH (EXCLUDING THE NANDURBAR TALUKA (WITH NAVAPUR PETHA) AND THE TALODA AND SHAHADA TALUKAS) AND NASIK.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the contract to manufacture country spirit at the Dhulia Distillery in the West Khandesh district for supply to the East and the West Khandesh districts [including certain Native State villages attached to West Khandesh District for Abkari management and excluding the Nanderbar taluka (with Navapur Petha) and the Taloda and Shahada talukas and the Akrani Pargana and a portion of the Kathi Mewas] and to the Nasik district for a period of three years from the 1st April 1915.

2. The contractor will manufacture the spirit at the Central Distillery at Dhulia from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shir), unrefined cane sugar (gur) or unrefined palm sugar (jaggri), provided that he may not, without the written permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in any calendar month, use boxes other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths, as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorised at present are as follows :—

East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik districts ... 25° U.P. and 60° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit in the several districts for the five years ended March 1913 was as under :—

	East Khandesh district.		West Khandesh district excluding the Nandurbar taluka (with the Navapur Petha) and the Taloda and Shahada talukas		Nasik district.	
	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
1908-09	68,722	251,639	10,024	117,318	23,448	38,291
1909-10	69,879	295,543	20,922	144,178	102,376	36,804
1910-11	97,282	324,350	28,460	168,694	127,288	49,875
1911-12	78,196	270,217	29,933	160,881	139,648	56,113
1912-13	89,147	346,220	19,112	185,791	129,639	53,219

It is intended that the spirit shall be distributed from the Dhulia Distillery and from warehouses at Jalgaon, Nasik and Malegaon, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they may deem suitable.

3. All spirit that is not manufactured as a patent still must be distilled twice before issue. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in the distillery or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions :—

(1) Unless the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination, such water prior to use, shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F. and shall be kept at that temperature for at least ten minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 55 proof degrees.

4. The contractor will take over the plant in the Central Distillery at Dhulia and the warehouses at Jalgaon, Nasik and Malegaon at a price to be fixed by the Collector and shall pay on or before 1st April 1915 the amount at which the said plant is then valued. The approximate value of the plant at Dhulia is Rs. 2,63,000. If this contract is not renewed, the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option, to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract, of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be fixed by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit, but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which in the opinion of the Commissioner unsuitable or unserviceable.

5. Every licensed vendor within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor subject however to the proviso that an incoming vendor will purchase from the outgoing vendor at current prices (to be determined in case of dispute by the Collector) such stock of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1915 or on the expiry or cancellation of the license of the outgoing vendor.

6. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the distillery and warehouses will be defrayed by Government, but the contractor will have to pay rent for the distillery and for each warehouse placed in his possession as follows :—Dhulia Distillery Rs. 227, Jalgaon Bonded Warehouse Rs. 63, Nasik Bonded Warehouse Rs. 24 and Malegaon Bonded Warehouse Rs. 25 per mensem. But Government reserve to themselves power to raise the rent during the currency of the contract if any material additions or alterations are made in any of these buildings. The contractor will be required at his own expense to maintain the distillery and warehouse plant in sound working order and good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise but he will not have to bear any charges on account of the cost of repairs to the buildings which will be carried out by Government agency and at the expense of Government.

7. The rates of still-head duty now in force in the East and West Khandesh and Nasik districts are shown in the subjoined table, but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or revise them from time to time if they deem fit :—

District and area.	Rate of duty per gallon of 25° U.P.	Rate of duty per gallon of 60° U.P.
West Khandesh.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Whole district (except Navapur Petha)	3 12 0	1 14 0
East Khandesh.		
Bhusaval Town	4 8 0	2 4 0
Rest of the district	3 12 0	1 14 0

District and area	Rate of duty per gallon at 25° U.P.	Rate of duty per gallon of 60° U.P.
Nasik	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasik City	4 8 0	2 4 0
Peint taluka	1 8 0	0 12 0
Rest of the district	3 12 0	1 14 0

8. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary from time to time and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

9. Except with the special permission of the Collector the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates, or to employ any person who has such interest.

10. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the Dhulia Distillery and the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the contract area.

11. The manufacture of ordinary flavoured (masala) liquor at the Dhulia Distillery for sale at the prescribed strengths, viz., 25° U.P. and 60° U.P. at the distillery and at the Bonded Warehouses at Jalgaon in the East Khandesh district and Nasik and Malegaon in the Nasik district to such of the retail vendors as may be allowed by the Collector to sell it, will be permitted at the discretion of the Collector concerned. The tenderers should therefore also state if they desire to manufacture such liquor, and if so, should quote in their tender the price at which they would be prepared to supply the same.

12. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirit in the East and West Khandesh and Nasik districts": this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and simply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

13. Government reserve power to accept such tender as they may deem best in the public interest or to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

14. The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned, and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

15. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector of West Khandesh a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 12 *ante*, and if he fails to do so the decision of Government accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

16. When the full deposit of Rs. 5,000 is made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted shall execute agreements binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the forms of license to manufacture and supply country spirit, which can be seen at the office of the Collector of any of the districts concerned and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreements within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine.

17. As soon as the agreements have been executed the Commissioner will issue a license to the successful tenderer assigning to him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying country spirit within the area to which the contract relates.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 15th October 1913.

POONA, SATARA, SHOLAPUR AND AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICTS

Tenders are hereby invited for the contract to manufacture country spirit at the Mundhwa Distillery in the Poona district for supply to that district (including Native State villages attached to that district for abkari management) and to the districts of Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The contract will be for a period of three years from the 1st April 1915.

2. The contractor will manufacture the spirit at the Central Distillery at Mundhwa from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shir), unrefined cane sugar (gur) or unrefined palm sugar (gegri) provided that he may not, without the written permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in any calendar month, use bases other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent. of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorized at present are as follows:—

Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts 25° .. U.P and 60° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit in the several districts for the five years ended March 1913 was as under :—

	Poona district.		Satara district.		Ahmednagar district.		Sholapur district.	
	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.
	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.	
1908-09	138,043	..	49,787	..	31,280	..	91,126	.
1909-10	154,890	..	53,739	..	30,517	..	83,574	.
1910-11	168,650	..	61,862	.	42,091	..	99,163	..
1911-12	179,789	.	59,950	..	44,009	.	94,338	.
1912-13	167,903	.	54,962	..	37,161	..	91,974	..

It is intended that the spirit shall be distributed from the Mundhwa Distillery in the Poona district, and from warehouses at Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they may deem suitable.

3. All spirit that is not manufactured in a patent still must be distilled twice before issue. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in the distillery or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions :—

(1) Unless the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination, such water prior to use, shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F and shall be kept at that temperature for at least ten minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 35 proof degrees.

4. The contractor will take over the plant in the Central Distillery at Mundhwa and the warehouses at a price to be fixed by the Collector and shall pay on or before 1st April 1915 the amount at which the said plant is thus valued. The approximate value of the plant at Mundhwa is Rs 33,000. If this contract is not renewed, the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit, but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which is in the opinion of the Commissioner unsuitable or unserviceable.

5. Every licensed vendor within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor, subject however to the proviso that an incoming vendor will purchase from the outgoing vendor at current prices (to be determined in case of dispute by the Collector) such stock of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1915 or on the expiry or cancellation of the license of the outgoing vendor.

6. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the distillery and warehouses will be defrayed by Government, but the contractor will have to pay rent for the distillery and for each warehouse placed in his possession as follows : Mundhwa Distillery Rs. 94, Ahmednagar Bonded Warehouse Rs 33, Satara Bonded Warehouse Rs. 25, and Sholapur Bonded Warehouse Rs 35 per mensem. But Government reserve to themselves power to raise the rent during the currency of the contract if any material additions or alterations are made in any of these buildings. The contractor will be required at his own expense to maintain the distillery and warehouse plant in sound working order and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise but he will not have to bear any charge on account of the cost of repairs to the buildings which will be carried out by Government agency and at the expense of Government.

7. The rates of still-head duty now in force in the Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts are shown in the subjoined table, but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or to revise them from time to time if they deem fit :—

District and area.	Rate of duty per gallon of 25° U.P.	Rate of duty per gallon of 60° U.P.
Poona.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Poona City Cantonment and ten miles round	5 4 0	2 10 0
Rest of the district	4 8 0	2 4 0
Satara.		
Whole district	4 8 0	2 4 0
Ahmednagar.		
Whole district	4 8 0	2 4 0
Sholapur.		
Whole district	5 4 0	2 10 0

8. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary from time to time, and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

9 Except with the special permission of the Collector the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates, or to employ any person who has such interest.

10. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the Mandhwa Distillery and the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the contract area.

11. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirit in the Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts." this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and simply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

12. Government reserve power to accept such tender as they may deem best in the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

13. The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned, and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

14. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector of Poona a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 11 *ante*, and if he fails to do so the decision accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

15. When the full deposit of Rs. 5,000 has been made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted shall execute agreements binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the form of license to manufacture and supply country spirit which can be seen at the office of the Collector of any of the district concerned, and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces, and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreements within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine

16. As soon as the agreements have been executed the Commissioner will issue a license to the successful tenderer assigning to him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying country spirit within the area to which the contract relates.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 15th October 1913

BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BIJAPUR AND KANARA (ABOVE-GHAT).

TENDERS are hereby invited for the contract to manufacture country spirit at the distillery to be erected at Khanapur in the Belgaum district for supply to the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur (including certain Native States villages attached to those districts for Abkari management) and to the above-ghat talukas of the Kanara district for a period of five years from the 1st April 1915 or, if the Khanapur Distillery is not ready for manufacturing operations on that date, from the subsequent date on which that distillery may be ready for the manufacture of spirit.

Government are about to erect a new distillery at Khanapur and it is anticipated, though no guarantee can be given in this respect, that the buildings will be ready for the installation of plant in December 1914. Subject to the proviso contained below the contractor will be required to install, throughout this distillery, new plant designed to produce and deal with wash the original gravity of which will be readily ascertained by means of Bates' Saccharometer. The distilling apparatus shall be of the "continuous" type, producing at one operation a potable spirit of satisfactory quality. Provided that the contractor will be required to take over such articles of the plant of the present Belgaum and Dharwar Distilleries and of the warehouses at Bijapur, Gadag, Haveri and Sirsi, at prices to be fixed by the Collectors of the districts concerned, as may, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari be suitable for employment in the new distillery or in the bonded warehouses and he shall pay for such plant on or before the 1st April 1915.

2. The contractor will manufacture the spirit at the Central Distillery at Khanapur from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shir), unrefined cane sugar (gur) or unrefined palm sugar (jaggri) provided that he may not without the written permission of the Commissioner in any calendar month, use bases other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent. of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorized at present are as follows:—

Belgaum and Bijapur districts	..	26° U.P. 50° U.P.
Dharwar and Kanara above-ghat districts ..	..	25° U.P. 40° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit in the several districts for the five years ended March 1913 was as under :—

	Belgaum district.		Dharwar district.		Bijapur district.		Kanara district above-ghat	
	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.	
1908–09	79,580	..	111,671	..	9,681	..	15,818	..
1909–10	89,494	..	110,973	..	36,978	..	18,728	..
1910–11	95,909	..	141,962	..	53,765	..	27,678	..
1911–12	109,859	..	170,436	..	62,821	..	29,739	..
1912–13	117,347	468	153,627	..	67,864	..	27,715	..

It is intended that the spirit shall be distributed from the Khanapur Distillery and from warehouses at Dharwar, Gadag, Haveri, Bijapur and Sirsi, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they may deem suitable.

3. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in the distillery or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions :—

(1) Unless the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination such water, prior to use, shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F and shall be kept at that temperature for at least ten minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 35 proof degrees.

4. If the contract is not renewed at the end of the contract period the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option, to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract, of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit, but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which is in the opinion of the Commissioner unsuitable or unserviceable.

5. Every licensed vendor within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor, subject, however, to the proviso that an in-coming vendor will purchase from the out-going vendor at current prices (to be determined in case of dispute by the Collector) such stock of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1916 or on the expiry or cancellation of the licence of the out-going vendor.

6. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the distillery and warehouses will be defrayed by Government, but the contractor will have to pay rent for the distillery and for each warehouse placed in his possession as follows, Khanapur Distillery at 1½ per cent on the capital cost of the distillery, site quarters, etc, Dharwar Bonded Warehouse Rs. 25, Gadag Bonded Warehouse, Rs. 20, Haveri Bonded Warehouse Rs. 25, Bijapur Bonded Warehouse Rs. 18 and Sirsi Bonded Warehouse Rs. 6 per mensem. But Government reserve to themselves power to raise the rent during the currency of the contract if any material additions or alterations are made in any of these buildings. The contractor will be required at his own expense to maintain the distillery and warehouse plant in sound working order and in good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, but he will not have to bear any charges on account of the cost of repairs to the buildings which will be carried out by Government agency and at the expense of Government.

7. The rates of still-head duty now in force in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara (above-ghat) are shown in the subjoined table, but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or revise them from time to time if they deem fit:—

District and area.	Rate of duty per gallon of 25° U.P.	Rate of duty per gallon of 60° U.P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Belgaum { City, Cantonment and 10 miles round ..	8 4 0	2 10 0
Belgaum { Rest of the district	4 8 0	2 4 0
Dharwar	4 8 0	2 4 0
Bijapur	4 8 0	2 4 0
Kanara (above-ghat)	4 8 0	2 4 0

8. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary from time to time, and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

9. Except with the special permission of the Collector the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates, or to employ any person who has such interest.

10. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the Khanapur Distillery and at the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the contract area.

11. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirit in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara (above-ghats)," this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and simply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

12. Government reserve power to accept such tender as they may deem best in the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

13. The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned, and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

14. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector of Belgaum a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory-notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 11 *supra*; and if he fails to do so, the decision of Government accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

15. When the full deposit of Rs 5,000 has been made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted shall execute agreements binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the form of license to manufacture and supply country spirit which can be seen at the office of the Collector of any of the districts concerned and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreements within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine.

16. As soon as the agreements have been executed the Commissioner will issue a license to the successful tenderer assigning to him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying country spirit within the area to which the contract relates.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 15th October 1913.

THE TALUKAS OF SALSETTE, BASSEIN AND MAHIM OF THE THANA DISTRICT.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the contract to supply country spirit to the talukas of Salsette, Bassein and Mahim of the Thana district for a period of three years from 1st April 1915.

2. The spirit may be manufactured at any of the central distilleries of the Presidency proper or at the Uran distilleries. The contractor will manufacture the spirit from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shir), unrefined cane sugar (gur), or unrefined palm sugar (jaggri), provided that he may not, without the written permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, in any calendar month, use bases other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent. of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorized at present are as follows:—

25° U.P. and 50° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit in the Salsette, Bassein and Mahim talukas of the Thana district for the five years ending March 1913 was as under:—

Year	Salsette taluka.		Bassein taluka.		Mahim taluka.	
	25° U.P.	50° U.P.	25° U.P.	50° U.P.	25° U.P.	50° U.P.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
1908–09	52,550	169,320	11,440	105,979	8,452	60,818
1909–10 .. .	55,981	160,017	11,393	109,167	8,333	103,478
1910–11	53,342	154,685	11,726	106,056	8,069	98,396
1911–12 .. .	52,331	166,025	16,585	104,722	8,842	76,338
1912–13	57,153	165,808	16,939	114,243	10,419	89,926

3. It is intended that the spirit shall be distributed from warehouses at Thana and Bassein, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they may deem suitable.

4. All spirit that is not manufactured in a patent still must be distilled twice before issue. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in the distillery or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions:—

(1) Unless the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination, such water, prior to use shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F and shall be kept at that temperature for at least ten minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 35 proof degrees.

Pending completion of the warehouses to be built at Thana and Bassein the spirit will be distributed from the present depots established at Thana, Bassein and Kalva Mahim. The contractor will be required to take over at prices to be fixed by the Collector such portions of the plant at those depots as may, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be serviceable and suitable for use in a bonded warehouse. If the contract is not renewed, the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the plant in the bonded warehouses on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit, but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which in the opinion of the Commissioner is unsuitable or unserviceable.

4. Every licensed vendor within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor subject however to the proviso that a vendor coming vendor will purchase from the out-going vendor at current prices (to be determined in case of dispute by the Collector) such stock of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1915 or on the expiry or cancellation of the license of the out-going vendor.

5. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the warehouses will be defrayed by Government. The contractor will have to pay such rent for each warehouse occupied as may be determined by the Commissioner but Government reserve to themselves the power to raise the rent during the currency of the contract if any material additions or alterations are made to any of these buildings.

The contractor will be required at his own expense to maintain the warehouse plant in good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces, but he will not have to bear any charges on account of the cost of repairs to the warehouses which will be carried out by Government agency and at the expense of Government.

6. The rates of still-head duty now in force in the Salsette, Bassein and Mahim talukas of the Thana district are shown in the subjoined table, but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or to revise them from time to time if they deem fit :—

Area.	Per gallon of 25° U.P.	Per gallon of 60° U.P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salsette taluka	4 8 0	2 4 0
Bassein town	4 8 0	2 4 0
Rest of Bassein taluka	3 12 0	1 14 0
Mahim taluka	3 12 0	1 14 0

7. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary from time to time and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

8. Except with the special permission of the Collector, the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates, or to employ any person who has such interest.

9. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the contract area.

10. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of supply of country spirit in the Salsette, Bassein and Mahim talukas of the Thana district", this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and simply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

11. Government reserve power to accept such tenders as they may deem best in the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

12. The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

13. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector at Thana, a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory-notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 10 *ante*; and if he fails to do so, the decision of Government accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

14. When the full deposit of Rs. 5,000 is made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted, shall execute an agreement binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the form of supplying license which can be seen at the office of the Collector and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreement within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine.

15. As soon as the agreement has been executed, the Collector will issue a license to the successful tenderer assigning to him the exclusive privilege of supplying country spirit to the talukas of Salsette, Bassein and Mahim of the Thana district.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 16th October 1913.

ALL THE TALUKAS OF THE KOLABA DISTRICT EXCEPT KARJAT AND PANVEL.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the contract to supply country spirit to all the talukas of the Kolaba district except Karjat and Panvel, that is, to the talukas of Alibag, Pen (including Nagothna Pethal), Roha, Mangaon and Mahad and to the villages in the Sudhagad Mahal of the Dhor State attached to that district for Abkari management, for a period of three years from 1st April 1913.

2. The spirit may be manufactured at any of the central distilleries of the Presidency Proper or at the Uran Distillery. The contractor will manufacture the spirit from mhowra flowers, or from molasses, cane juice (shire), unrefined cane sugar (gur) or unrefined palm sugar (jagri), provided that he may not, without the written permission of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in any calender month, use bases other than mhowra in a greater proportion than 50 per cent. of the whole materials used. He will be required to supply spirit at such issue strengths, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. The issue strengths authorised at present are as follows:—

25° U.P. and 60° U.P.

The annual consumption of country spirit in the talukas of the Kolaba district (including Sudhagad Mahal) required to be supplied under this tender for the five years ending March 1913 was as under:—

Year.	25° U.P. GALLONS.	60° U.P GALLONS.
1908-09	75,535	52,853
1909-10	88,134	31,988
1910-11	83,870	31,755
1911-12	87,470	21,429
1912-13	97,997	23,047

It is intended that the spirit shall be distributed from Warehouses at Ambepure (Poinad), Roha and Mahad, but Government reserve to themselves the right to establish new warehouses at such other places within the contract area as they may deem suitable.

3. All spirit that is not manufactured in a patent still must be distilled twice before issue. Reduction with water to the prescribed issue strengths in the distillery or the warehouses must be made under the following conditions:—

(1) Unless the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces is satisfied and certifies to that effect in writing that the water intended for use in reducing is obtained from a source uncontaminated and free from the likelihood of contamination, such water, prior to use, shall be raised to a temperature of not less than 212° F and shall be kept at that temperature for at least ten minutes.

(2) No reduction by the addition of water shall be permitted over a greater range than 35 proof degrees.

Pending completion of the warehouses to be built at Ambepure (Poinad), Roha and Mahad the spirit will be distributed from the present depots established at Alibag, Pen, Roha and Mahad. The contractor will be required to take over at prices to be fixed by the Collector such portions of the plant at those depots as may, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be serviceable and suitable for use in a bonded warehouse. If the contract is not renewed, the contractor shall, if so required by the Commissioner, make over the plant in the bonded warehouses on the expiration of the contract to the next contractor at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner and the contractor shall, if not so required, have the option to be declared not later than three months before the expiration of the contract of making over the said plant on the expiration of the contract to Government at a reasonable valuation to be determined by the Commissioner after considering any representation in the matter which the contractor may desire to submit, but the contractor shall not have such option in respect of any portion of the said plant which in the opinion of the Commissioner is unsuitable or unserviceable.

4. Every licensed vendor within the area to which the contract relates will be required to obtain his supplies of country spirit from the contractor subject however to the proviso that an incoming vendor will purchase from the outgoing vendor at current prices (to be determined in case of dispute by the Collector) such stock of country spirit as may remain unsold at the shop on the night of the 31st March 1913 or on the expiry or cancellation of the licence of the outgoing vendor.

5. The cost of the establishments maintained for Government purposes at the warehouses will be defrayed by Government. The contractor will have to pay such rent for such warehouse occupied as may be determined by the Commissioner, but Government reserve to themselves the power to raise it during the currency of the contract if any material additions or alterations are made in any of these buildings. The contractor will be required at his own expense to maintain the warehouse plant in good condition to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces, but he will not have to bear any charges on account of the cost of repairs to the warehouses which will be carried out by Government at their expense.

6. The rates of still head duty now in force in the talukas of the Kolaba district (including Sudhagad Mahal) required to be supplied under this tender are Rs. 3-12-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon of 25° U.P. and 60° U.P.; but Government reserve to themselves power to raise or revise them from time to time if they deem fit:—

	25° U.P. Rs. A. P.	60° U.P. Rs. A. P.
Whole contract	3 12 0	1 14 0

7. The Collector will grant such number of licenses for retail vend as he thinks necessary from time to time and will dispose of such licenses in such manner and for such periods as he may deem proper.

8. Except with the special permission of the Collector, the contractor will not be allowed to hold any interest in the retail vend of country spirit or any other excisable article within the area to which his contract for the supply of country spirit relates or to employ any person who has such interest.

9. Tenderers should state the lowest rate per proof gallon of spirit at which they will be prepared to supply vendors at the warehouses established by Government. One rate should be quoted for the whole of the contract area.

10. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of supply of country spirit in the talukas of Alibag, Pen Roha, Mangaon and Mahad and the Sudhagad Mahal of the Kolaba district", this cover being enclosed in another marked "Confidential" and simply addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The tender must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at the Town Custom House, Bombay, before 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 16th February 1914, after which no tender will be received.

11. Government reserve power to accept such tenders as they may deem best in the public interest and to reject all or any of those received without assigning any reasons.

12. The decision of Government will be communicated to the tenderers concerned and the deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

13. The successful tenderer shall, within one week after the decision of Government has been communicated to him, deposit as security with the Collector of Kolaba a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes endorsed to the Collector in addition to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 required under clause 10 *ante*; and if he fails to do so, the decision of Government accepting the tender will be cancelled, the deposit already made will be forfeited, and Government will otherwise dispose of the contract.

14. When the full deposit of Rs. 5,000 is made, the person whose tender and final deposit have been accepted, shall execute an agreement binding the said person for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns to the conditions set forth in the form of supplying license which can be seen at the office of the Collector and of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari or of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreement within a week from the date on which he is called upon to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited and the contract will be assigned otherwise as Government may determine.

15. As soon as the agreement has been executed, the Collector will issue a license to the successful tenderer assigning to him the exclusive privilege of supplying country spirit in the Alibag, Pen, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas and the Sudhagad Mahal of the Kolaba District.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 15th October 1913.

TENDERS FOR FELLING AND REMOVING STANDING TREES IN BEGUR, NORTH MALABAR DISTRICT.

Tenders are invited for the contract of felling and removing standing trees from coupe XIX of Begur in the North Malabar district.

2. Coupe XIX of Begur is divided into five sub-coupes and the following is the number of trees marked in each sub-coupe with their approximate cubical contents :—

Sub-coupe.	Teak.	Vengai.	Blackwood.	Mathi.	Ventesk.	Total number of trees.	Approximate cubical contents.
							C. FT.
A	56	5	38	31	8	138	6,338
B	48	3	24	12	2	89	5,419
C	33	6	20	27	6	92	6,511
D	67	4	19	5	5	90	9,907
E	37	13	16	20	4	90	7,172
Total	244	31	117	99	24	515	34,347

Cubical contents in c. ft.

Teak	244	20,146 approximate.
Vengai	31	1,727 do.
Blackwood	117	3,813 do.
Mathi	99	7,911 do.
Ventesk	24	1,051 do.
Total	515	34,747 do.

3. The above figures are the district figures but are in no way guaranteed.

4. Tenders must be sent in registered covers to the address of the District Forest Officer, North Malabar, Manaccoddy, and, clearly marked on the outside of the cover with the words "Tenders for standing trees." The tenders will be opened by the District Forest Officer on the 16th February 1914 and each tender must be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 300 in Treasury challans as forest deposit and not as forest remittance. Money orders or notes will not be received, and if sent no responsibility on them will be accepted. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible.

5. Each tender must refer to the whole area to be felled in the coupe and the tenderer may offer a lump sum for the whole area or a rate per c. ft. of each kind of timber extracted.

6. The successful tenderer will, within a fortnight of the receipt of the intimation of the acceptance of his tender or tenders, execute an agreement with the District Forest Officer. For each day's delay (through the fault of the contractor beyond the time allowed) to execute the agreement, the contractor will be fined Re. 1. Some of the essential conditions of the agreement are:—

(*a*) The contractor should deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due fulfilment of the contract.

(*b*) The contractor must begin work punctually on 1st May with at least 35 coolies always on the work for the period of the contract and to ensure this there must be at least 50 coolies on the contractor's roll. There shall be a fine of Rs. 5 per day for every day's delay in the commencement of the work after the 1st May 1914.

(*c*) The contractor must undertake to exercise personal supervision and not leave the work entirely to his agents and further the contractor must inspect the work within seven days of being required to do so by the District Forest Officer.

(*d*) The contractor must pay the coolies punctually and regularly at intervals not exceeding seven days.

(*e*) The contract is based on the actual experience of past years and there is nothing in it which is unreasonable and consequently the terms of the contract will be strictly enforced.

(*f*) The supply of elephants will not be guaranteed, but any departmental elephant, at the option of the District Forest Officer, may be supplied at the usual rates of hire subject to the rules of the department regulating their use.

7. The period of contract will be one year from 1st May 1914 to 1st May 1915 and in the case of lump sum contract the amount of the contract must be paid in two equal instalments on or before 1st June and 1st August 1914. Failure to make payments on the due dates entails cancellation of the contract and forfeiture of all wood unremoved; the District Forest Officer may however condone late payment if sufficient cause is shown and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum is paid on the arrears from the due date to the actual date of payment.

8. The District Forest Officer is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

9. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

10. The contractors must read the tender notice carefully and confine their tenders to the terms of the notice; failing which their offer will be treated as per tender notice.

11. The usual upkeep of roads will be made by this department, but if this is not sufficient the contractor must do any further work required himself.

Conditions of Lump Sum Contract.

1. Felling shall commence from 1st May and close before 30th November 1914. All trees must be cut as close to the ground as possible (without defacing the hammer mark) in order to avoid unnecessary waste of timber. There shall be a fine of Rs. 5 per day for every day's delay in commencing the work after the 1st May 1914.

2. The contractor shall continuously employ not less than 35 men throughout the period of felling and it will be necessary therefore for him to have at least 50 men on his rolls. The contractor must pay the coolies regularly on every Saturday evening punctually for all work done during the week. For this purpose the contractor must keep his local agent amply supplied with funds.

3. The trees shall be felled by sub-coupes and each sub-coupe continuously from north to south or vice versa in accordance with the requirements of condition 4. The contractor shall not commence work in a new sub-coupe until the sub coupe working has been completely finished and inspected and passed by the Range Officer.

4. In each sub-coupe the felling shall commence farthest away from the forest depots and the logs must be dragged in the order in which they are felled. By this means the debris of felled trees will not interfere with the dragging.

5. The contractor shall not deface or remove the tree number or the range stamp or the stamp of any tree felled or to be felled.

6. The contractor shall fell only such trees as are marked for felling, a list of such trees being furnished to him.

7. The contractor is bound to fell all trees marked for felling and shall pay a fine of Rs. 10 per marked tree left unfelled on the 30th November 1914. If trees happen to fall on to other trees and remain resting against them the contractor is to bring such trees to the ground then and there and not leave them in their dangerous position for days together.

8. Any tree felled which has not been marked will be charged Re. 1 per inch of girth measurement of the stump at ground level and the District Forest Officer is at liberty to levy Rs. 100 for each stump if the stumps are removed. As soon as a tree is felled by sawmen they are to see that the tree number is visible on the face of the trunk as well as on the stump.

9. If any tree not marked is damaged by the careless felling of a marked tree, the contractor shall pay a fine of not less than Rs. 10 for each such tree damaged.

10. The contractor is not entitled to hire any Government elephant. If any Government elephants are available, the District Forest Officer may, if he likes, allow their mahouts a payment of Re. 5 per day for each elephant. A sum of Rs. 500 should be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank as security for the prompt payment of elephant hire. All logs to be dragged by departmental elephants shall have the drag hole ends sloped off from each side towards the centre so that the log may tend to ride over the ground instead of cutting into it. The elephants will not be worked for more than 20 days (20) in a month and the working hours will be from 8 to 12 A.M. in the morning and from 2 to 5 P.M. in the evening in the months of December, January and February and in the other months from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. No elephant is to drag a log of more than 50 c.ft. and no elephant is to be used for dragging after 31st January 1915. When hauling logs above 30 c.ft. for sawing the contractor is to employ more than one elephant. The contractor or his mahout must have the sawing pits dug close to the tree to be sawn and not far away from it which entails unnecessary dragging of the elephants. Range officer will issue a bill for the hire of elephants at the end of each month and the amount must be paid within 15 days of receipt of the bill. Each Government elephant has a prescribed maximum beyond which it may not drag. This schedule of working maximum will be supplied to the contractor. The contractor, if he decides to remove logs exceeding the maxima set forth in the schedule, will have to make his own arrangements for extracting such logs.

11. The contractor is at liberty to engage other than departmental elephants and shall pay for the green fodder consumed by such elephants the seigneurage fees at Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for each elephant.

12. All the converted logs will be dragged to forest depots selected by the range officer in each sub-coupe which shall be situated as far as possible on the road side to convenient localities whencefrom further transport by carts can be easily effected. There shall not be more than two such depots in any sub coupe. All logs left in the sub-coupes undragged to depots on 31st January following the date of sale will be the sole property of Government and the contractor shall have no claim to them nor reimbursement of any expenditure incurred by him on account of such logs.

13. The department will not be responsible for any damage any felled logs or trees may suffer while within the limits of the forests.

14. The contractor shall pay 50 per cent. of the contract amount by 1st June and the balance by the 1st August 1914.

15. As soon as sufficient number of logs has been dragged to the forest depots the contractor or his agent shall inform the range officer of the same and the range officer will measure and sale hammer the logs before further removal. No logs shall be removed from the depots before being so sale-hammered.

16. The departmental is at liberty to measure any tree or log or count rings at any time in order to obtain sylvicultural or other statistics, and for that purpose the department may place chalk, tar, pencil or other temporary marks on any tree or log.

17. All logs must be cross sawn and departmental saws if available will be supplied on a payment of Rs. 5 (five) for each saw for the season.

18. When logs are being dragged, the contractor must depute one man solely to attend on the dragging by each elephant in order to remove obstructions from the logs or elephants.

19. The contractor will be responsible for any fire that may be caused in the forests by his negligence or that of his agents, coolies or cartmen.

20. The contractor shall be allowed time till 1st June 1915 for the removal of the logs stored in the coupe forest depots and any log not removed beyond the limits of the coupes by the last day above-named will be the property of the Government and the contractor shall have no claim to the same or to a refund of any expenditure incurred by him in the felling, shipping or dragging thereof nor for the amount paid by him on account of such logs.

21. If the contractor has sold any logs and the purchaser fails to remove them within the time prescribed the department has no concern with the purchaser and the contractor shall be liable for any suit which the purchaser may file. No transfer of the contract can be effected without the sanction of the District Forest Officer and no such transfer will be considered valid unless the same is executed by a power of attorney presented in person and the transferee certifies that he agrees to abide by these conditions.

22. The contractor may not dispose of branch-wood or any wood he does not use himself to others without obtaining the permission of the District Forest Officer.

23. No extension of time will be allowed to the contractor under any circumstances.

Any breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the contract with effect from the date of such breach and forfeiture without compensation of all timber whether cut or standing remaining in the reserve on that date.

Conditions for sub-lot contract.

1. Felling shall commence from 1st May and close before the 30th November 1914. All trees must be cut as close to the ground as possible (without defacing the hammer mark) in order to avoid unnecessary waste of timber. There shall be a fine of Rs. 5 per day for every day's delay in commencing the work after the 1st May 1914.

2. The contractor shall continuously employ not less than 35 men throughout the period of felling and it will be necessary therefore for him to have at least 50 men on his rolls. The contractor must pay the coolies regularly on every Saturday evening punctually for all work done during the week. For this purpose the contractor must keep his local agent amply supplied with funds in good time.

3. The trees shall be felled by sub-coupes and in each sub coupe continuously from north to south or *vice versa* in accordance with the requirements of condition 4. The contractor shall not commence

work in a new sub-coupe until the sub-coupe under working has been completely finished and inspected and passed and completed by the range officer.

4. In each sub-coupe the felling shall commence farthest away from the forest depots and the logs must be dragged in the order in which they are felled. By this means the debris of felled trees will not interfere with the dragging.

5. The contractor shall not deface or remove the tree number or the Range Stamp of any trees felled or to be felled.

6. The contractor shall fell only such trees as are marked for felling, a list of such trees being furnished to him. Felling shall be done in consecutive order. Picking and choosing will not be allowed.

7. The contractor is bound to fell all trees marked for felling and shall pay a fine of Rs. 10 per each marked tree left unfelled on the 30th November 1914. If trees happen to fall on to other trees and remain resting against them the contractor is to bring such trees to the ground then and there and not leave them in their dangerous position for days together.

8. Any tree felled which has not been marked will be charged Re. 1 per inch of girth measurement of the stump at ground level and the District Forest Officer is at liberty to levy Rs. 150 for each stump if the stumps are removed. As soon as a tree is felled by axemen, they are to see that the tree number is visible on the face of the trunk as well as on the stump.

9. If any tree not marked is damaged by the careless felling of a marked tree, the contractor shall pay a fine of not less than Rs. 10 for each such tree damaged.

10. The contractor is not entitled to hire any Government elephant. If any Government elephants are available the District Forest Officer may, if he likes, allow their use on a payment of Rs. 5 per day for each elephant. A sum of Rs. 500 should be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank as security for the prompt payment of elephant hire. All logs to be dragged by departmental elephants shall have the drag hole ends sloped off from each side towards the centre so that the logs may tend to ride over the ground instead of cutting into it. The elephants will not be worked for more than 20 days (20) in a month and the working hours will be 8 to 10 A.M. in the morning and 2 to 5 P.M. in the evening in the months of December, January and February and in the other months from 11 to 4 P.M. No elephant is to drag a log of more than 50 cubic feet and an elephant is to be used for dragging after 31st January 1915. When hoisting logs above 80 cubic feet for sawing the contractor is to employ more than one elephant. The contractor or his mistry must have the sawing pits dug close to the trees to be sawn and not far away from it which entails unnecessary dragging on the elephants. Range Officer will issue a Bill for the hire of elephants at the end of each month and the amount must be paid within 15 days of receipt of the bill. Each Government elephant has a prescribed maximum beyond which it may not drag. This schedule of working maximum will be supplied to the contractor. The contractor, if he decides to remove logs exceeding the maxima set forth in the schedule, will have to make his own arrangements for extracting such logs.

11. The contractor is at liberty to engage other than departmental elephants and shall pay for the green fodder consumed by such elephants the seigniorage fees at Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for each elephant.

12. All the converted logs will be dragged to forest depots selected by the Range officer in each sub-coupe which shall be situated as far as possible on the road side in convenient localities whence further transport by carts can be easily effected. There shall not be more than two such depots in any sub-coupe. All logs left in the sub-coupes undragged to depots on 31st January following the date of sale will be the sole property of Government and the contractor shall have no claim to them nor reimbursement of any expenditure incurred by him on account of such logs.

13. The department will not be responsible for any damage any felled logs or trees may suffer while within the limits of the forests.

14. As soon as a sufficient number of logs has been dragged to the forest depots the contractor or his agent shall inform the Range officer of the same and the Range officer will measure them in the presence of the contractor or his authorised agent who shall countersign the measurement list in token of acceptance and only after receipt of payment shall the Range officer sale hammer the logs before further removal. No logs shall be removed from the depots before being so paid for and sale hammered.

(a) The cubical contents of the square and round logs will be obtained by taking the full length of the log and the girth in the middle and calculating the cubical contents from Kanhilal's measurement book, the contents so obtained must be accepted by the contractor as correct.

(b) If any exceptional cases occur (such as dragging by elephants) in which a drag hole has to be cut, the cubical contents of the square and round logs will be obtained by taking the length of the log from the drag hole to the farthest end, the girth in the middle and calculating the cubical contents from Kanhiyalal's measurement book. The contents so obtained must be accepted by the contractor as correct provided that if the drag hole is cut unnecessarily far from the end the full length of the log will be taken in the calculation.

(c) The cubical contents of partly sawn logs will be obtained by taking the length of the logs from the drag hole to the farthest end and the girth of the arc at the middle, *i.e.*, this arc is to be treated as a semicircle and the cubical contents calculated as half those of a log having a girth equivalent to twice arc. The contents so obtained shall be accepted as correct by the contractor.

(d) The contractor or his agent shall be present after due notice has been given of the time of measurement. If he has any objection to make he must do it in writing to the District Forest officer on the same day. Failing such objection and whether he is present or not after due notice has been given, the Range officer's measurement must be accepted as correct and the logs will thenceforward be at the contractor's risk.

(e) The contractor will be furnished with a list of logs measured noting the length, girth and cubical contents of each individual log.

(f) The contractor may fashion the heads and butts as he likes. He is expected to utilize as many of the head pieces as he can.

(5) The contractor shall pay for the timber at the following rates :—

Teak, first class, over 14 c.ft. at	per c.ft.	
Do heads and butts consisting of pieces below 14 c.ft. at	per c.ft.	per cart-load of 40 c.ft.
Vengai timber, all logs above 14 c.ft. at	per c.ft.	
Do heads and butts consisting of pieces below 14 c.ft. at	per c.ft.	per cart-load of 40 c.ft.
Blackwood timber irrespective of classes at	per c.ft.	
Benteak timber irrespective of classes at	per c.ft.	
Nath and other jungle wood of classes at	per c.ft.	

And remove only such quantities as have been paid for.

15. The department is at liberty to measure any tree or log or count rings at any time in order to obtain sylvicultural or other statistics and for that purpose the department may place chalk, tar, pencil or other temporary marks on any tree or log.

16. All logs must be cross sawn and departmental saws if available will be supplied on a payment of Re 1 for each saw for the season.

17. When logs are being dragged, the contractor must depute one man solely to attend on the dragging by each elephant in order to remove obstructions from the logs or elephants.

18. The contractor will be responsible for any fire that may be caused in the forests by his negligence or that of his agents, coolies or servants.

19. The contractor shall be allowed time till 1st June 1915, for the removal of the logs stored in the coupe forest depots and any log not removed beyond the limits of the coupes by the last day abovenamed will be the property of the Government and the contractor shall have no claim to the same or to a refund of any chipping or dragging thereof nor for the amount paid by him on account of such logs.

20. If the contractor has sold any logs and the purchaser fails to remove them within the time prescribed the department has no concern with the purchaser and the contractor shall be liable for any suit which the purchaser may file. No transfer of the contract can be effected without the sanction of the District Forest Officer and no such transfer will be considered valid unless the same is executed on stamped paper and the transferee agrees to abide by these conditions.

21. The contractor may not dispose of branch wood or any wood he does not use himself to others without obtaining the permission of the District Forest Officer.

22. No extension of time will be allowed to the contractor under any circumstances.

23. Any breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the contract with effect from the date of such breach and forfeiture of all money paid or deposited by the contractor.

G. F. F. FOULKES,
District Forest Officer, North Malabar.

30th October 1913.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned descriptions and approximate quantities of sandalwood stored in depot at Deekanikotta, Hosur taluk.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of sandalwood" and should be forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, so as to reach him on or before the 31st December 1913.

3. Tenderers should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and saw-dust separately and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100, paid either in currency notes or by post office money order.

4. Successful purchasers must within fifteen days from the date of receipt of order confirming the sale, pay the balance due, failing which the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the sandalwood resold at the tenderer's risk. The tenderer will have no claim for any profit accruing from such sale.

5. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

6. The sandalwood must be removed within a month from date of payment of the full amount and in default, godown rent will be charged at the rate of one rupee per diem until the date of removal. But no risk through loss in any form is accepted by the department from date of confirmation of sale.

7. The sandalwood will be weighed as it is in depot and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the forest department or purchaser previous to weighment.

8. Tenderers before submitting their offers are recommended to inspect the sandalwood in the depots as no remission in any case will be afterwards granted either on account of the alleged bad quality of the sandalwood or because of errors of description.

9. The right to reject all or any of the tenders is reserved.

Description and class of wood.	Deekanikotta depot.			
	TONS.	CWTS.	QRS.	LB.
First-class (billets)	3	5	2	15
Second do.	3	14	3	26
Third do.	2	2	1	10½
Fourth class (branchwood)	2	5	3	12½
Fifth do.	1	10	0	18½
Roots	1	15	0	20½
	13	16	1	19
Chips	5	5	0	14
Saw-dust	0	1	2	¾
Sapwood	0	4	2	½
	14	5	2	6½

C. D. McCARTHY,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

Salem Collector's Office, North Forest Branch,
16th November 1913.

II-11

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned quantities of sandal wood will be sold in public auction at the District Forest office, Bellary, at 2 P.M., on Monday the 15th December 1913 :—

								Mds.
Cleaned billets, about	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cleaned roots „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Uncleaned roots „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Billets without heartwood about			..	..	..	..	..	54
Chips about ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Sawdust and shavings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
						Total	..	276

NOTE.—One maund = 28 lb.

2. Each lot will be put up for auction separately.

3. Intending bidders should deposit at the commencement of the sale Rs. 100 in currency notes as earnest-money. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained and adjusted towards the sale amount due by them, while those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately at the close of the sale. The successful bidders at the close of the sale should increase the earnest-money deposits to one-fourth of the purchase money.

4. The wood purchased must be paid for in full before delivery. If the sale amount is not paid within seven days of confirmation of the sale, and the wood taken possession of, or if the earnest-money deposit is not increased to one-fourth of the bid amount as noted in paragraph 3 *supra*, the wood will be resold at the risk and loss of the defaulter. The deficit, if any, arising by the resale, will be recovered from the original purchaser as an arrear of land revenue and he will have no claim for any excess.

5. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of rejecting the highest or any bid without giving reasons for the same.

6. Settlement of accounts between this department and the purchasers should be completed before the wood is removed from the depot. No complaint preferred afterwards, will be entertained.

7. The produce is open for inspection during office hours on application to the Range officer Bellary.

8. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Bellary Collector's office, Forest Branch,
18th November 1913.

V. ALWAR CHETTI,
District Forest Officer, Bellary.

SALE OF CHANK SHELLS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole of the catch of shank shells fished from the Ramnad chank beds during the season 1913–14 or, *alternatively*, for the entire produce of the three seasons 1913–14, 1914–15 and 1915–16.

Sale conditions.

1. Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 shells of 2½ inch gauge approximate and upwards, and at a separate rate per 1,000 for those under 2½ inch gauge approximate and for wormed.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 and will be received till noon of Tuesday, 9th January 1914. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them immediately after the final acceptance of a tender.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, who will open and submit them to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Previous to the date mentioned for the sale, every facility will be given to intending purchasers to inspect the shells already in stock in the godowns and *their attention is particularly called to this.*

5. The successful tenderer must be prepared to accept delivery of any quantity of shells not exceeding four lakhs in number in any one season.

6. *Delivery.*—The shells will be delivered at Rameswaram and (or) at Pamban at seller's option at the close of each fishing season which will be duly intimated by the Superintendent. Should buyers desire delivery at Tuticorin, this will be done upon payment of all freight and charges thereby incurred.

7. *Additional deposit.*—The successful tenderer to remit into the treasury an additional deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or deposit with the undersigned an equivalent amount in Government of India paper within one week of the intimation to him of the acceptance of his tender as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract. The total deposit of Rs. 3,000 will be refunded when payment in full for the shells is completed, in the case of a one-year contract, or after due fulfilment of all conditions in the case of a three-year contract.

8. *Payment.*—The full value of each respective lot of shells must be remitted into the treasury prior to taking delivery thereof.

9. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the additional deposit of Rs. 2,000 within the prescribed period of seven days, or fails to pay the full value of the shells within thirty days after intimation from the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries to him that the fishing season is closed, the shells will be resold at his risk and his deposit or deposits forfeited to Government.

10. The shells, as paid for, to be removed from the godowns within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. Rent at the rate of Re. 2 per day will be charged for any further period.

11. No complaints of shortage can be entertained, the purchaser to accept the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries. No allowance will be made for undersized, wormed or defective shells whichever heap they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser, and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. *Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.*

12. The successful tenderer must be prepared, if required, to execute a formal contract embodying the terms above detailed.

13. Further particulars will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

Tuticorin Pearl and Chank Fisheries office,
18th November 1913.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

SALE OF MYSORE ELEPHANTS.

About one hundred elephants recently captured on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, are available for sale to the public. The number includes some magnificent tuskers, cows and calves. They may be inspected at the Kraals in Kakankote, 60 miles on the Mysore-Talacherry road, where there is a travellers' bungalow and musafirkhana.

For further particulars apply to—

Bangalore, 26th November 1913.

M. MUTTANNAH,
Conservator of Forests, in Mysore.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Nine flat iron bars	*Nil*	27th Nov. 1913 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
One round iron bar	"	27th	
One round iron bundle	"	27th	
One case, broken, containing tea	2834 over 60	27th	
One flat iron bar	*Nil*	28th	
Five pot sleepers	M S M R.	28th	

கப்பல.

இதைய 1880-ம்இரண்டாவது 7-வது ஆக்ட் 76-வது செக்ஷனைத் தழைப்பற்றுத் மாகாணத்தில், மதராஸ் போர்ட் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கடலுக்குள் கழற்றப்பட்ட இந்த வருமான வரைதல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒரு நகலுடையவர் யாதாவது பாத்தியதை இந்த விளம்பரத்திற்கு ஒருவாரத்துக்குள் தெரிவித்து சாமான் எடுத்துப் போக வேண்டுமென்றும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அப்படி செய்யாதபக்கம் மாதம் முடிவுக்குள் சாமான்களை எடுத்துப் போகவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்யாதபக்கம் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்டின் இஞ்சினியர் உத்தரவின்பேரில் ஏலம் செய்யப்படும்.

சாமான்களின் வகை.	குறி.	கண்டுபிடித்த தேதி.	கண்டுபிடித்த இடம்.
		1913-ம் வருடம்.	
9 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	குறியில்லை ...	நவம்பர் 27-உ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்துக்குள்.
1 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பி	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 27-உ..	
1 உருண்ட இரும்பு கட்டு	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 27-உ..	
1 உடைந்த பெட்டி தேயிலை அடங்கியது.	2834 / 60 ...	ஒன்று 27-உ..	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	குறியில்லை ...	ஒன்று 28-உ..	
5 இரும்பு நிலம் சட்டைகள்	M.S.M.R. ...	ஒன்று 28-உ..	

Port Office, Madras,
6th December 1913.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road, Madras.]

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List of Books published during the Current Quarter.

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QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 30th September 1913. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 12 or 1s. 3d. (2 *as.*)

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Collector.

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Administrator-General's Office, High Court House, 26th November 1913.

C. F. ODGERS,
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Name in full, Father's name; Examinations passed; Caste; Age; Present profession or appointment, if any; District in which born; College in which educated; Literary work, if any, produced; Relatives in Government service.

V. RAGHAVA CHARLU,
Senior Translator to Government.

Madras, 1st December 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test (or the old Draftsmen Test' of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a Temporary Draftsman's post on Rs. 30 in the Superintending Engineer's office, III Circle, Bellary. Men with previous experience of office work will be preferred.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 1st December 1913.

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Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, 3rd December 1913.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

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Cuddapah-Kurnool Registrar's Office, Cuddapah, 6th December 1913.

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6th December 1913. A. E. ANANTA NARAYANAN.

NOTICE is given that I, KANNADATH KUNHI RAMAN NAIR, intend changing my name to MEPRAMBELLI KUNHI RAMAN NAIR from this date, i.e., 10th November 1913.

Madanapalle, 10th November 1913. K. KUNHI RAMAN NAIR.

NOTICE.

MISS ADA CECILIA RICHARDSON (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of Ada Cecilia Richardson, late of Manly, in the State of New South Wales, Spinster, but now deceased, who died at Manly aforesaid on or about the 5th day of February 1913, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of December 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Ada Cecilia Richardson, deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of these claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Address—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
Madras, 23th November 1913.

P. E. BEETSON,
Administrator of the estate of Ada Cecilia Richardson (deceased).

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND FOWLER (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of John Townshend Fowler, late of Lansdowne, near Masterton in the Dominion of New Zealand, but now deceased, who died at Napier, New Zealand, on or about the 11th day of September 1912, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 17th day of December 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said John Townshend Fowler, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of John Townshend Fowler (deceased).

High Court House,
Madras, 14th November 1913.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras, and as such the Administrator to the Estate of ANNIE, ELIZABETH LOUISE CATHERINE, of Madanapalle, formerly of the Theosophical Society, Benares City, who died at Madanapalle on or about the 22nd July 1912, hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next-of-kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras, on or before the 23rd December 1913, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
21st November 1913.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

MISS ANNIE BAKER (DECEASED).

THE Executor to the Estate of Annie Baker, late of Kottayam, Travancore, but now deceased who died in Madras on or about the 16th day of November 1913 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are required to send particulars to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December 1913 at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Annie Baker deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Parry's Buildings, Madras,
3rd December 1913.

W. H. SELL,
Executor to the Estate of Annie Baker (deceased).

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the Estate of ROB. SAMUEL BLACK, late of Ballyconnell House in the County of Cavan, C.B., Deputy Surgeon General (Retired) in His Majesty's Land Forces, who died at Ballyconnell House, Cavan, Ireland, on or about the 15th July, 1912, hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next of kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator General of Madras on or before the 6th January 1914, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
4th December 1913.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

BANK OF MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 31st instant until payment of the half-yearly dividend.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 8th December 1913.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [Price, 4 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 17 of 1913–1914, held on the 21st November 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*

Mr. H. H. Head.
Commander W. B. Heddleston, R.I.M.
Mr. A. H. Marie.
Mr. G. Fraser.
Mr. J. A. Heyson.
Mr. J. F. Simpson
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Maclure Savage.
Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu.

226. The Chairman announced to the Trustees the forthcoming visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Harbour on the afternoon of Monday the 24th November 1913

227. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 7th November 1913.

228. Read again Resolution No 181, dated the 26th September 1913, to the effect that Government be asked to sanction an enhancement of the scale of salary of the Trust's Traffic Manager, from Rs. 600—50—750 to Rs. 700—50—800, with effect from the 12th May 1913, the date of the confirmation of Mr. W. W. Robinson as Traffic Manager.

Read G.O. No. 548, Marine, dated the 12th November 1913, sanctioning Mr. Robinson's commencing on Rs. 550 of the present scale from the date of his confirmation, but deferring for the present the question of the introduction of the proposed new scale.

Resolved that the Port Trust is unanimously of opinion that its proposals are fair and equitable in view of Mr. Robinson's experience and the satisfaction with which his work is viewed by the mercantile community, and that Government be pressed strongly to accord sanction to the original proposal.

229. Read a note by the Chairman and a draft letter to Government asking that, for the reasons given in the Port Trust's Chief Engineer's note, Government may be pleased to modify the prohibition contained in Marine Memorandum No. 910—1, dated the 30th April 1913, to the extent of permitting the construction of two works amounting to Rs. 44,504 which formed part of the group of ten estimates that were sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 90, Marine, dated 11th March 1913

Resolved that the draft letter to Government be adopted and that funds for the two works referred to, to the extent of Rs. 44,504, be provided by a contribution from Revenue to Capital.

230. Read a note by the Chairman proposing that Government should be addressed, as required by the provisions of Chapter VII of the Madras Port Trust Act, II of 1905, for sanction to the raising of a loan as provided in that chapter, to the extent of Rs. 13 lakhs as a maximum, or of any lesser amount that may be found sufficient, in order that the Port Trust Board may be in a position to erect two warehouses, for rent to exporters, so designed as to hold about 40,000 tons of cargo.

Resolved that, subject to the grant of the sanction above referred to, the loan, whether in the form of debentures raised in the open market, or of money lent by the Secretary of State, or of a loan under the Local Authorities Loans Act of 1901, be raised before the end of the year 1916-17 and be repayable by means of a sinking fund or by equated payments of principal and interest, as the case may be, or otherwise, within a period of 30 years from the date on which it shall have been raised.

231. Read a note by the Chief Engineer proposing certain numerical alterations in the list of tools and plant in use on the establishment of his department—plant the value of which has already been debited to works—so that the list may coincide with actuals as shown by a recent stock-taking.

Resolved that the proposed alterations in the numerical list be sanctioned.

232. The following statement of estimates, sanctioned since the 7th November 1913, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to.	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.		Rs.			
			Capital Major Works.				
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
	G.O. No. 350, Marine.	13th November 1913.	Purchase of a diver's boat.	2,500		Madras Port Fund—Supplies and services.	
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

233. Recorded Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for 1912-13.

234. Recorded G.O. No. 301, Marine, dated 30th September 1913, recording the Administration and Audit Reports of the Madras Port Trust Board for 1912-13.

235. Recorded G.O. No. 349, Marine, dated 12th November 1913, sanctioning the supplemental estimate for certain revenue expenditure heads amounting to Rs. 7,003 under section 87 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 217, dated 7th November 1913.

236. Recorded G.O. No. 350, Marine, dated 13th November 1913, sanctioning the proposal to construct a new diving boat for the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,500 and the re-appropriation of funds therefor—*vide* Resolution No. 193, dated 10th October 1913.

237. Recorded G.O. No. 2288, Judicial, dated 10th November 1913, sanctioning the provision of a motor launch at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for police work in the Madras Harbour and stating that the capital cost of the launch and the charges for its maintenance will be divided equally between the Madras Port Fund and Provincial Funds and that the cost of the boat which it is proposed to retain will be borne by the Port Trust Funds.

238. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 30th November 1913, were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account		96,333	13	6
Provident Fund Account	1,25,000	4,784	12	9
Deposit Fund Account	1,85,500	750	4	7
Eden Sailors' Home Charity Account ..	18,200	1,636	10	8
Disabled Pensioner's Fund Account ..	57,500	999	2	3
Pilotage Fund Account	35,000	2,719	15	5
Harbour Dues Advance Account	80,000	33,432	10	11
	Nil.			

Madras Port Trust,
6th December 1913.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [Price, 6 *pies.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1913.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means		Observed Extremes.		Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
		Dry	Wet.	Max	Min								
December.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts		Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
1st Mon.	29 939	78 9	74 2	79 7	72 8	118 6	84	N N E	14	1·60	46	6 2	Passing showers.
2nd Tues.	927	78 8	74 6	81 7	73 8	114 8	83	N E by E.	11	1·78	35	9 6	Occasional heavy rain.
3rd Wed	·907	74 9	73 6	78 2	71 8	122 6	95	E.	10	3 56	91	3 1	Do.
4th Thurs	30·000	78 1	75 8	83·3	73 9	124 1	90	E.N.E	13	0 41	83	6 7	Cloudy
5th Fr.	29 974	77 8	73 8	82 8	73 8	122 4	91	N E by E.	9	0·14	69	8·0	Distant thunderstorm.
6th Sat	980	78 6	75 4	84·2	73 6	128 8	88	N E by E.	12	0 25	73	4 3	Passing clouds.
7th Sun	894	79 5	75 4	85·1	75 4	127 6	88	N.E by E.	14	0 02	50	0 6	Do

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 63·06 inches, the average due for the same period being 45·88 inches

ABSTRACT OF THE MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION OF MADRAS IN November 1913 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1913.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·870	0·024 above.	29·846
Temperature of air	78·1	0·6 "	77·5
Do of evaporation	74·0	1·1 "	72·9
Percentage of humidity	81	2 "	79
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	122·2	16·2 below	137·4
Maximum in shade	84·9	1·0 "	85·9
Minimum in shade	73·4	1·1 above.	72·3
Do. on grass	71·5	2·0 "	69·5
Rainfall in inches on 12 days	17·32	4·78 "	13·21
Do since January 1st on 76 days	56·54	11·80 "	45·74
General direction of wind	N.E. by N.	1 point E.	N.N.E.
Daily velocity in miles	182	17 above	165
Percentage of cloudy sky	62	3 "	59
Do. of bright sunshine	36·7	11·0 below.	47·7

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from Different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles.
North	127	953	East.	17	60	South.	..	..	West	..	..
N. by E.	198	715	E. by S	2	16	S by W.	..	..	W. by N.		..
N.N.E.	124	1067	E.S.E.	9	28	S.S.W.	..	..	W.N.W		..
N.E. by N.	164	1640	S.E. by E.	17	66	S.W. by S	..	..	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	60	424	S.E.	..	..	S.W.	..	..	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	45	319	S.E. by S	..	..	S.W. by W.	..	..	N.W. by N	..	..
E.N.E.	12	73	S.S.E.	..	..	W.S.W.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	6	56	S. by E.	..	..	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	19	181

There were seven calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a N.N. E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 168 miles.

Madras Observatory, 8th December 1913.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

of

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH DECEMBER 1913.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Prices in Seers (or 80 colas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1913.	Average of 40 years	Average for Dist.*	Last week	This week	Average for Dist.	Last week	This week	Average for Dist.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Dist.	Last week	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	..	18·3	43·1	10·5	9·0	9·0	20·0	18·5	18·5	..		..			..
Vizagapatam (A. L.	..	55·9	54·5	10·3	9·2	9·2	19·5	16·0	15·0	..	18·0	16·9	20·4	17·0	16·0
Godavari ..	..	34·1	39·2							17·0	16·1	16·0	..	17·4	17·5
Kistna ..	..	36·3	37·6	10·5	7·8	7·8	18·5	14·0	14·0	15·1	13·5	12·7	..	16·4	16·4
Guntur ..	..	25·1	34·5	8·0	7·3	7·3	17·3	14·0	14·0	13·2	13·0	13·5	18·0	13·2	13·5
	0·3	25·0	30·3	10·5	7·2	7·0	..	16·3	16·3						
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	0·4	10·3	20·1	9·2	6·2	6·6	..	14·0	14·0	18·6	13·3	15·5	16·2	12·2	12·3
Bangalore ..	0·3	19·2	† 22·9	..	5·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	12·5	12·5	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	20·7	24·5	9·4	5·8	6·3	..	15·0	16·2	17·0	13·2	13·2	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	28·8	† 25·0	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	14·4	14·4	18·8	13·0	13·2
Cuddapah ..	0·1	16·3	22·1	9·6	7·0	7·0	20·7	14·7	14·0	18·2	13·7	13·7	18·3	13·6	13·6
	1·2	29·8	28·5	8·9	7·1	7·2	17·0	13·5	13·7	17·5	13·7	13·7			
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	0·8	29·9	31·0	10·8	7·9	7·8	16·0	14·6	14·3	18·7	13·9	12·9	18·0	13·4	13·1
Chingleput ..	0·0	55·0	41·3	8·5	7·0	7·0	14·2	12·5	12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	2·5	53·0	43·9	9·2	6·7	6·8	16·0	11·0	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot.	0·0	55·0	40·2	9·4	6·6	6·7	18·3	11·7	11·0	..	..	..	16·5	10·0	10·0
Central.															
Chittoor ..	0·0	24·6	31·7	10·2	8·3	8·3	17·6	13·4	13·8	..	..	..	16·0	13·1	13·8
North Arcot.	2·3	27·5	35·1	9·7	7·5	7·5	15·9	12·4	12·2	..	..	..	16·4	11·8	11·4
Salem ..	1·1	20·4	31·1	9·3	7·3	7·0	18·2	13·0	12·6	14·0	11·0	12·1	17·9	12·1	12·1
Coimbatore.	1·1	18·5	24·4	8·9	7·1	7·1	17·4	14·8	14·4	16·1	13·7	11·7	18·4	13·6	13·1
Trichinopoly.	1·5	32·1	29·4	8·6	6·6	6·4	17·3	13·2	13·3	16·2	11·6	11·9	16·5	11·3	11·3
South.															
Tanjore ..	0·3	6·0	37·4	9·5	7·3	7·1	19·7	13·3	13·7	..	14·1	13·1	..	13·3	13·0
Pudukkottai.	1·1	18·5	‡ 23·7	..	8·0	8·2		12·5	12·8	..	12·9	12·6	13·9	11·5	12·0
Madura ..	0·6	11·6	28·0	9·3	6·0	6·0	17·5	13·1	13·0	14·5	12·9	13·6	13·9	11·5	11·2
Ramnad ..	1·0	11·3	24·1	9·3	6·8	6·9	18·3	13·0	13·1	14·6	11·7	11·7	13·1	13·0	13·2
Tinnevelly.	2·1	22·8	21·2	9·8	7·0	7·0	17·4	14·4	14·4	15·4	13·1	13·1	12·9	11·8	11·6
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	0·6	105·6	114·5	9·4	7·3	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	0·4	125·5	144·6	10·8	8·0	9·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore ..	4·3	60·8	† 80·5	..	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	0·0	39·3	†100·3	..	8·0	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	3·0	63·1	62·8	8·0	5·0	5·0	18·0	11·3	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..

* = Agency.
= Average of the 15 years ending 1912-1913.
† Average of the 5 years ending 1909-1913.

L = Lowcost.
‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909-1910.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM

Water-supply sufficient. Surada and Kesaikonda reservoirs 25 and 40·3 feet respectively below anikat. Sowing of greengram proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested light paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk. Sowing of greengram proceeding and of ragi ending; transplantation of chillies proceeding and of sweet-potato ending. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, redgram and groundnut; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and two divisions. Godavari 2 feet above anikat. Ploughing, preparing of seed-beds for paddy, sowing of pulses and transplantation of tobacco and chillies in progress. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient in five taluks and two divisions; fodder insufficient in two taluks and one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in upland taluks. Kistna 0·25 feet above anikat. Preparing of seed-beds for paddy, sowing of garlic, horsegram and sann-hemp and transplantation of chillies, tobacco and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but wet paddy in most parts of the uplands generally failed and cholam is badly in need of rain. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to normal; groundnut, poor to fair. Pasture scarce in parts of five taluks; fodder scarce in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but rain urgently needed in uplands.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Sowing of bengalgram, sann-hemp, maize and ragi proceeding, and transplantation of tobacco ending. Standing crops fair to good but require rain in parts. Harvested cumbu and korra, outturn fair; cholam and paddy, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL

Water-supply generally sufficient except under tanks in parts of six taluks. Tungabhadra 0·04 feet above anikat. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, arika, korra, groundnut and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder diminishing in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain wanted.

BANGANAPALLE

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam; outturn fair. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of seven taluks. Ploughing for and sowing of second crop paddy and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair, but dry crops require rain. Harvested cholam, cumbu, korra, ragi and groundnut, outturn poor to fair; cotton, fair; paddy, fair to normal. Pasture available except in three taluks; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of four taluks. Ploughing for paddy and sowing of cholam, ragi, horsegram and cotton in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, paddy and cholam, outturn fair; cumbu, groundnut, gingelly and shamai, poor. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Labour available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH

Water-supply insufficient in certain tanks. Moderate freshes in one river. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, paddy, korra, weeding and transplanting in progress. Standing crops fair, benefited by recent rain. Harvested area, paddy and groundnut, outturn fair to normal, and korra, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but quarter-ill in a few villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. More rain is wanted.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Freshes in the Pennar river and all the streams 2 feet of water over the Nellore anikat. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, weeding and transplanting chillies and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy, cutturn fair to normal, cholam and cumbu, normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good. Considerably improved on account of recent rains.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, transplanting paddy, weeding paddy, ragi and groundnut in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Heavy freshes in two rivers. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding paddy, proceeding. Standing crops fair except in one taluk and in parts of another where they have been damaged by floods. Harvested groundnut, ragi, paddy, cumbu and gingelly, outturn poor to fair. Pasture available. Fodder scanty in two talaks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair except in one taluk and in parts of another.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing ending; sowing of paddy, ragi and horsegram; weeding and transplanting in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal. Samu, ragi and groundnut, fair; cumbu poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding; sowing of paddy ending in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair to normal. Pasture available generally. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. More rain required in five taluks and one division.

SALEM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy, horsegram, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and groundnut, outturn poor to normal; ragi, cholam and cumbu, fair to normal. Sugarcane fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Freshes in the Noyal and the Amaravati. Seven feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam ending; transplanting of paddy and tobacco and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but rain urgently required in one taluk. Harvested ragi and cumbu, outturn poor to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. 27 feet of water over Grand anikat. Transplanting of paddy ending. Standing crops fair, but damaged in parts of two taluks and submerged in parts of two others. Harvested paddy, ragi, maize and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy, blackgram, horsegram, groundnut and garden crops and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in Periyar tracts. Ploughing, sowing transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but more rain required in non-Periyar tracts.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested rags; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good except in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but more rain required in five taluks.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Anikal report not received but freshes heavy. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and dry grains ending and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested rags; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Rinderpest in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of second rice crop ended except in parts; standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing paddy growing. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning and manuring of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea, coffee and samai; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 6th December 1913.—Rainfall good to very heavy Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central, Travancore, Nilgiris, South except Madura; fair Banganapalle, Madura, Malabar, Cochin; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good, but require rain in some places. Harvests of dry crops and paddy proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy ending, of dry crops proceeding normally for most part. Condition of cattle generally good; supply of water insufficient for irrigation here and there chiefly Deccan and Circars; fodder generally sufficient. Prices show a downward tendency.

RIGHT, OF REV. SECY., SUB., LAND RDS & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
9th December 1913.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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SUPPLEMENTS—
Bill No. 7 of 1913.—The Madras Estates Land Amendment Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—(Uriya).
Report of the Select Committee on the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, with the Bill as amended by the Committee—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th day of November 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble SIR JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SIR HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.C., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr R. B. CLEGG
The Hon'ble Mr L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.

New members; Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVEGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAREER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Messrs. R. C. C. CARY, S. D PEARS and W. Francis, who had been nominated since the last meeting of the Council, took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and their seats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.

Non-official presidents of taluk boards.

Question 1. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the experiment of appointing non-officials as presidents of taluk boards has proved a success; and

(*b*) whether the Government are contemplating extension of the system to other taluk boards?

Answer 1—

The answer is in the affirmative.

Removal of earth from waste lands.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have sanctioned the levy of seigniorage fee on the earth taken from unoccupied waste lands for making bricks for the ryots' own use; and

(*b*) whether they will place the order on the table?

Answer 2—

The Government have not issued any such order. The rules regarding quarrying in unoccupied waste lands are to be found in Board's Standing Order No. 25.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar.)

Investment of trust funds in co-operative banks.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the Provincial Conference of co-operators at their meeting at Madras in December 1912, suggesting the amendment of the Indian Trusts Act so as to permit of the investment of trust funds in co-operative central banks;

(*b*) whether they have taken any action in the matter; and

(*c*) whether the Court of Wards Act will be similarly amended?

Answer 3—

The resolution referred to was not communicated to Government and consequently no action has been taken upon it by them. The Board of Revenue and the Court of Wards will be consulted on the subject.

Land Revenue Manual.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the reply to my Question No. 22 put at the meeting of the Council held on 16th May 1913 whether they have considered the feasibility of the proposal to print a Land Revenue Manual, and with what result?

Answer 4—

The question is still under consideration.

Bridge across the Cauvery, Trichinopoly district.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the reply to Question No. 62 put at the meeting of the Council held on 29th November 1910 whether they have arrived at a decision on the question of constructing a bridge across the Cauvery between Kuhttalai and Musiri?

Answer 5—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given at the Legislative Council meeting of the 2nd April 1912 to Question No. 101 (*a*) asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar. Grants from Provincial funds towards bridges on district board roads have recently usually taken the form of contributions of half the cost of bridges selected by the boards themselves and considered by them important enough to warrant the provision of the other half of the cost from the boards' own funds. The applications for aid towards the construction of bridges since received from the District Board of Trichinopoly do not include the bridge in question.

Negapatam water-supply scheme.

Question 6. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have passed orders on the memorial of the rate-payers of the Negapatam Municipality submitted in July last requesting that the Council may be allowed to re-pay in thirty yearly instalments the loan taken for the water-supply scheme, and that the levy of the water and drainage tax be suspended until the scheme is completed; and

(*b*) whether the latter proposal will be considered favourably, following the precedent set by the Chidambaram Municipal Council?

Answer 6—

Orders have already been passed informing the memorialists that the Government are unable to comply with their requests.

Tanjore remand case.

Question 7. Will the Government be pleased, with reference to the Tanjore remand case disposed of in G.O. No. 1684, Judicial, dated 19th August 1913, to place on the table the correspondence, if any, which passed between the police and the sub-magistrate?

Answer 7—

The Government do not consider that it is expedient to publish any further papers relating to the case in question.

Questions and Answers

(Rao Bahadur Ramaraja Acharyar.)

Police stations, Tanjore district.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been called to the resolution on the Police Department passed by the Tanjore District Conference and printed on page 6 of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 27th August 1918;

(*b*) how many old police stations in the Tanjore district have been re-opened; and

(*c*) whether the suggestion of the District Conference will be favourably considered?

Answer 8—

(*a*) The Government have read the resolution referred to.

(*b*) Three police stations, viz., those of Valangiman, Tiruppanandal and Kumbakonam taluk, which were closed under the re-allocation scheme, have since been re-opened.

(*c*) The Government are not prepared to accept the recommendation regarding the re-opening of police stations.

Kattar-Kaduvayar drainage, Tanjore district.

Question 9. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the improvement of the Kattar-Kaduvayar drainage in the Vennar division referred to in Colonel Smart's report printed as an appendix to G.O. No. 622, dated 18th June 1893, will be taken in hand and when;

(*b*) if the reply in clause (*a*) be in the negative, how it is proposed to pass the drainage of the lower reaches of the Vennar?

Answer 9—

(*a*) It is not proposed to carry out Colonel Smart's proposals until the question of constructing the Cauvery reservoir is settled.

(*b*) As at present.

Harichandranadi drainage, Tanjore district.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the improvement of the drainage of the Harichandranadi in the Vennar division postponed in G.O. No. 416 I., dated 16th April 1904, until the Adappar improvement had been carried out, will now be taken in hand, especially the restoration and widening of the cut known as Lawford's straight cut?

Answer 10—

The improvements to the Harichandranadi proposed by Colonel Smart have been found unnecessary. The question of widening Lawford's cut is under consideration.

Improvements to the Adappar and its affluents, Tanjore district.

Question 11. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Adappar drainage in the Vennar division having been improved with success, the widening of its minor affluents—Nallar and Mallinar on the north and Pokku *Vaikkal* on the south—will be taken up at an early date to obtain the full benefit of the Adappar improvement?

Answer 11—

The work of widening the Mallinar is in progress. Estimates for improvements to the Nallar and Pokku *Vaikkal* have been prepared and are under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer.

Kilatangiar drainage, Tanjore district.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to state whether to relieve the floods in the drainage area of the Kilatangiar in the Vennar division arrangements will be made to carry its surplus by a straight cut to the Marukkakarayar below the Idumbavanam regulator?

Answer 12—

The work in question is under investigation.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar.)

Irrigation from the Koravar, Tanjore district.

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the surplus of the Koravar in the Vennar division will be impounded near the Tillaivilagam railway station and made available for the irrigation of wet lands in the villages of Tillaivilagam and Jambavanodai?

Answer 13—

The proposal is under consideration by the Superintending Engineer.

Irrigation of Shiyali taluk, Tanjore district.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to clause (*e*) of the resolution under "General and Local" passed by the Tanjore District Conference at Shiyali and printed on page 6 of the *Indian Patriot* of 27th August 1913 regarding the difficulty experienced in obtaining early and constant supply from the Palavar to the Shiyali taluk;

(*b*) whether the proposal to provide a supply from the Lower Anicut will be favourably considered; and

(*c*) whether, if this be not found feasible, having regard to the existing demand upon that anicut, a supply will be made during the time of heavy floods from the Cauvery-Vennaru regulator?

Answer 14—

(*a*) The Government have perused the resolution referred to.

(*b*) The proposal to supply the Palavar from the Lower Coleroon Anicut is not at present practicable without interference with the existing irrigation under the system.

(*c*) The possibility of supplying the Palavar in the manner proposed is being examined.

Transfer of delta irrigation officers.

Question 15. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any orders on the subject of the retention of irrigation officers in deltaic tracts at their posts for a period of five years at least?

Answer 15—

There are no such orders. The Government however recognize the importance of retaining irrigation sub-divisional officers in deltaic tracts for as long a period as possible.

Silting up of the Koravar, Tanjore district.

Question 16. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have received any complaints regarding the silting up of the Koravar, Tanjore district, near its outfall into the sea, and the consequent difficulty experienced by boats plying between Muttupet and the sea;

(*b*) whether they will call for a report from local officers on the subject; and

(*c*) if the complaint be well founded, whether arrangements will be made for clearing the silt and making the river navigable?

Answer 16—

(*a*) No complaint on the subject has been received since 1910.

(*b*) & (*c*) The question of improving the facilities for navigation in the Koravar was considered in 1910 and 1911 and it was decided that the trade of Muttupet, in whose interest the improvement was proposed, did not warrant the large expenditure involved. The Government see no reason to re-consider the matter.

Passenger traffic between Point Calimere and Jaffna.

Question 17. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any restriction on passenger traffic between Point Calimere, Tanjore district, and Jaffna; and

(*b*) whether steps will be taken to remove the same, having regard to the importance of developing traffic on the Tiruttuvippundi-Vedaranyam railway, the construction of which will be taken up shortly?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar.)

Answer 17—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The existing restrictions were imposed by the Ceylon Government in order to prevent the importation of infectious diseases from India into Ceylon. The Government do not consider that it will be of any use to re-open the matter.

Revision of registration fees.

Question 18. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it was not their policy for many years not to make any profit from the Registration Department;

(*b*) if so, when the policy was changed and on what grounds, seeing that a profit of nearly five lakhs accrued in 1911–12;

(*c*) whether the table of fees to be levied on documents of the value of Rs. 250 and upwards will be revised so as to leave no surplus, after taking into account the cost of raising the pay of the clerks and the pensionary charge?

Answer 18—

(*a*) & (*b*) It has not been the policy of the Government not to make any profit from the registration department.

(*c*) The Government cannot give any such undertaking.

Return of registered documents to parties.

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have considered the effect of the rule in registration offices for the return of documents on the day on which they are presented for registration;

(*b*) whether parties are not put to much inconvenience, registration being refused unless the parties attend early in the day;

(*c*) whether the work of copying and comparing documents is not done hurriedly at the risk of serious mistakes in the copies made?

Answer 19—

The matter referred to is at present under the consideration of the Government.

Cleaning of rice in mills.

Question 20. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they are aware of the extent to which rice is cleaned in rice mills;

(*b*) whether in the interests of the consuming public they are willing to interfere and prohibit the use of polishers?

Answer 20—

(*a*) The Government have no information on the point

(*b*) The Government have no power to prohibit the use of these polishers.

Private manufacture of monopoly salt at Adirampatnam.

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the coolies working on the monopoly extension of the Adirampatnam salt factory, Tanjore district, were permitted to manufacture and sell salt on their own account during the last season;

(*b*) whether the policy of Government has not been merely to accumulate stocks of monopoly salt and sell them periodically as a check on the prices of excise salt;

(*c*) whether, if the reply to clause (*a*) be in the affirmative, any reasons have been recorded for the change of policy, which involves the aggravation of the competition that already exists?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Answer 21—

(*a*) The Adirāmpatnam extension is worked under the "Modified Excise System." Under the conditions of the license, the licensees are bound to hand over their salt to Government if called upon to do so at a fixed rate of *kudivaram* and are permitted to sell the balance on their own account. Until 1912 Government took over the whole of their salt; but in 1913 owing to the large stock of Government salt on hand they allowed the licensees to manufacture and sell salt on their own account.

(*b*) & (*c*) The policy referred to was reversed as long ago as 1899. The existing policy is to control the prices of excise salt not by accumulating stocks of Government salt in the extensions and selling them periodically, but by working the extensions regularly and by keeping Government salt always on sale at a fair price both at the extensions and at the regular Government factories. The reasons for the change of policy are recorded in paragraph 29 of the Salt Administration Report for 1898–99 and in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 696, Revenue, dated 11th October 1899, reviewing the report, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

Excise system in Adirāmpatnam factory, Tanjore district.

Question 22. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial from the excise licensees of the Adirāmpatnam salt factory, Tanjore district, requesting that the portion of establishment charges to be recovered from them should be in excess of 12½ per cent. of the duty on the salt sold by them instead of five per cent. and that the sale price of Government salt be raised by the amount of excise cess to enable the licensees to compete on equal terms with Government;

(*b*) whether they will favourably consider the memorial?

Answer 22—

The Government received the memorial; but were unable to comply with the petitioners' requests.

Transfer of the loco-works department of the South Indian Railway to Trichinopoly.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial from the President, Rate-payers' Association, Trichinopoly, objecting to the proposed transfer of the loco-works department from Negapatam to Trichinopoly; and

(*b*) whether they will consider the memorial favourably?

Answer 23—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government cannot intervene in the matter.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar.

Plague passports.

Question 24. Have the Government any information to give this Council as to their future policy regarding the plague passport system?

Answer 24—

Proposals for the modification of the system submitted by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner after joint consultation have been referred to selected officers for criticism. Their replies are awaited.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Village roads.

Question 25. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government or the Collectors or divisional officers received any complaints, memorials or resolutions from the people about the bad state of repairs of the village roads before May 1913; and if so, how many and from the people of which district and taluk? What action, if any, was taken thereon by Government or its officers?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Aygar.)

Answer 25—

The Government have received no complaints or memorials except one from South Arcot in August 1912 and have no information as to whether any have been received by district officers. The want of adequate village communications was brought to the notice of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar by a resolution in the Legislative Council in April last. The condition of village roads is a matter for the consideration of the local boards concerned.

Expenditure by local boards on village roads.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has issued any rule or given any direction to local boards or whether any local boards have themselves adopted a rule fixing a minimum percentage of their total expenditure on roads or of their income for expenditure on village roads;

(*b*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to issue a rule or direction fixing such a minimum either under sections 95 and 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any other existing provisions of law or by suitably amending the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884;

(*c*) whether the total mileage of village roads is over one-fifth of the total mileage of local board roads;

(*d*) whether the average percentage of outlay on village roads to total outlay shown as 10·1 per cent. in statement XVI of the local board administration report for 1911–12 has increased in 1912–13; if so, by how much? and

(*e*) whether the Government would be pleased to fix 35 per cent. as the minimum of such percentage at least for some years to come, to improve the present unsatisfactory condition of village roads?

Answer 26—

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not prescribed any minimum percentage for expenditure on village roads and consider that provision for them is a matter which may be left to the discretion of the local boards.

(*c*) The proportion in 1912–13 was slightly less than one-fifth.

(*d*) The percentage in 1912–13 fell from 10·1 to 9·8.

Proposals for enhancement of land-cess by local boards.

Question 27. Will the Government be pleased to state whether directly or through the Collectors and Presidents of District Boards they have received any representations from the people regarding the proposed amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, section 57, for the purpose of vesting local boards with the power of increasing land-cess up to a limit of two annas on the annual value of lands; and if they have received them, how many in each district are unconditionally in favour of such enhancement; how many in favour of the enhancement subject to the condition of first introducing the village *panchayat* system; and how many are opposed to the amendment for purposes of any enhancement?

Do.

Question 28. Will the Government be pleased to state if they would defer consideration of proposals for amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act for the purpose of enhancing the land-cess till any considerable section of the people prays for such amendment?

Do.

Question 29. In any case, will the Government be pleased to defer their proposals for such amendment till the questions of the wider extension of the village *panchayat* system and the legislation necessary therefor are settled?

Answers 27, 28 & 29—

The Government have received memorials objecting to the proposed amendment of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. The further consideration of the subject has been deferred pending receipt of the views upon it of the district boards, to whom it has been referred for discussion.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

Village *panchayats.*

Question 30. With reference to the answer given on 27th February 1912 to Question No. 22 supplemental in this Council, will the Government be pleased to state when they expect to be able to announce their action, if any, on the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission regarding the extension of the village *panchayat* system ?

Answer 30—

The recommendations of the Commission are still under consideration. The Government are unable to say at present when they will be in a position to announce what action they propose to take.

Use of district vernacular in proceedings of local boards.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the discussions between, and observations by, the members of the local boards are still carried on largely in English even in the case of boards where the president and the vast majority of members are conversant with the vernacular and a good number of them with the vernacular only;

(*b*) whether in pursuance of the policy underlying G.O. No. 51 L., dated 12th January 1912, to give effect to the suggestions of the Decentralization Commission for the conduct of business by the local boards in the district vernacular, the Government will be pleased to issue rules directing such boards to conduct their proceedings, that is, to carry on the discussions and observations at the board meetings in the vernacular, wherever that is possible, by requisitioning if necessary one of the board clerks to translate English speeches at the meeting;

(*c*) whether after G.O. No. 1122 L., dated 3rd August 1912, any local boards have framed rules under section 31 (1), clauses (iv) and (v) of the Local Boards Act, 1884, and, if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay them on the table ?

Answer 31—

(*a*) & (*c*) The Government have no information on the points referred to.

(*b*) It is open to the local boards to make such rules as they may consider desirable for the conduct of their proceedings, and the Government do not consider it necessary to issue any rules on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar :—"Your Excellency, with regard to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*c*), will the Government be pleased to call for information and place it on the table ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar :—"We do not consider it necessary."

Elective system in union *panchayats.*

Question 32. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they would direct the inclusion in the statements of the annual report on the working of the local boards and union *panchayats* in this Presidency a statement I-B showing the particulars of elections held for the appointment of members of union *panchayats* during the year;

(*b*) how many unions were granted the privilege of electing their *panchayatdars* and in how many cases were such elections held in 1912-13;

(*c*) whether in those unions the grant of the franchise by Government and the dates fixed for nomination and election were duly proclaimed by tom-tom and other means;

(*d*) whether the Government has received requests from the people of the unions of Omalur, Tiruchengode and Yethapur in the Salem district for the grant of the privilege of electing some of their *panchayatdars* and for the increase of the strength of the *panchayats* ; whether these requests have been supported by the union *panchayats* and the local boards concerned ; whether any other people have sent similar requests to the Government, and whether the Government would consider favourably these requests or at least such of them as are supported by the local boards concerned ?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Answer 32—

(*a*) The Government will consider the suggestion.

(*b*) The elective franchise has been conferred on 26 unions and elections were held in eight of these in 1912-13.

(*c*) The Government have no information on the point.

(*d*) No requests of the kind referred to have been made to Government. Any that may be received will be duly considered.

Toll-gates at Andiyur, Coimbatore district.

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that of the amount of tolls collected in each district in this Presidency for 1911-12 the largest was in the district of Coimbatore;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that one toll-gate and two sub-toll-gates were very recently created near Andiyur, Bhavâni taluk, Coimbatore district;

(*c*) whether the villagers of Andiyur and the neighbouring villages in the Bhavâni taluk, Coimbatore district, have memorialized the President of the District Board, the Collector of Coimbatore and also the Government against the creation or retention of the two sub-toll-gates and the chief toll-gate of Andiyur on the ground that the vast mass of poor agriculturists who have immemorially and without let or hindrance carted silt from the tanks near Andiyur and leaf manure have been suddenly by the recent creation of these toll-gates prevented from carting silt and leaf manure to the very serious detriment to their lands and their agricultural operations;

(*d*) whether the contractor who took a lease of the Andiyur toll-gate, which at that time had no sub-toll-gate, applied during the course of this year of lease for the creation of one sub-toll-gate, and the Coimbatore District Board in spite of that fact and in spite of the protests of the people concerned resolved to create two sub-toll-gates;

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased favourably to consider the above memorials and to refuse to sanction the continuance of the two temporary sub-toll-gates and the main gate from the commencement of the next official year at least?

Toll-gate at Karatholuvu, Coimbatore district.

(*f*) Whether the District Board of Coimbatore resolved on 14th July 1913 to open a sub-toll-gate at Karatholuvu, whether the Government have received a memorial from the villagers of Karatholuvu pointing out the serious hardships of such opening and praying that the same may not be sanctioned and whether the Government will be pleased to consider the memorial favourably?

Answer 33—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The facts are as stated by the Honourable Member.

(*e*) The two sub-gates (the second of which was recommended by the President, District Board, after a personal inspection of the place) have been temporarily sanctioned until 31st March 1914 before when the case will be re-considered. It is open to the Andiyur ryots to apply to the district board for the usual permission to compound at a nominal fee for all tolls at the gate.

(*f*) The Government have received the resolution and memorial in question and have requested the District Board to consider the question of placing the sub-gate at a point beyond the limits of Karatholuvu or of permitting the ryots of that village to compound annually for a nominal fee for all tolls chargeable at the gate.

Rules for election of vice-presidents of taluk boards.

Question 34. Whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the rules for the election of vice-presidents of taluk boards require the president to note and send up the names of the members who vote for each candidate and thereby make the voting fully public, whereas the rules for the election of taluk board members to district boards, etc., provide for voting by ballot;

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to amend the rules for the election of such vice-presidents so as to allow voting by ballot;

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(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

(c) whether the President, District Board, Gödävari, refused at a recent district board meeting the request of a member for a poll to be taken of the votes on the question of land-cess (so as to enable the people and the Government to ascertain without any doubt how many and who voted on each side) on the ground that there was no provision for taking a poll under the existing Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and rules thereunder; Taking votes in district board meetings.

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to remedy the above defect by framing a rule permitting or rather compelling the president of a board meeting to allow a poll on the request of a member?

Answer 34—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The suggestion will be considered.

(c) The Government have no information on the matter.

(d) Under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the framing of rules in regard to the conduct of proceedings at meetings is a matter within the competence of the local boards themselves.

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state— Rules for election of taluk board members.

(a) whether they have received requests or memorials within the last twelve months for amending the rules for electing members to taluk boards; whether any action was taken thereon, and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table;

(b) whether the Government have received the resolution or memorial from the people of Tiruchengodu in meeting assembled on the 6th September last praying for such amendment in respect not only of procedure of publication of the dates fixed for nomination and election but also of the qualifications of candidates and voters;

(c) whether it is a fact that for some time the President of the Hosur Taluk Board has under the existing rules published the dates for nomination and election to taluk board membership in the district gazette, thereby sympathetically carrying out the spirit of the Government rules of election rather than the strict letter of such rules;

(d) whether it is a fact that few other taluk board presidents have done so;

(e) whether they have been deterred from doing so by the absence of a specific provision for publication of such news either in the district gazette or in the villages by tom-tom and by their ignorance of how the Government might view the sympathetic procedure adopted by the Hosur Taluk Board President;

(f) whether the Government may be pleased to declare themselves in favour of presidents of local boards adopting such extra methods of publication of such election news besides those prescribed as may be found fit in the circumstances of each taluk board;

(g) or whether the Government would amend the rules so as to make the timely publication of such news in the district gazette and villages by tom-tom compulsory everywhere;

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to amend the election rules so as to include graduates with a property qualification of fifty rupees *bist*, in the list of candidates eligible for taluk board membership?

Answer 35—

(a) & (b) The only memorial was one from the meeting referred to. No action was taken upon it.

(c), (d) & (e) The Government have no information.

(f) There is nothing to prevent the presidents of taluk boards from publishing notices of election in such further manner as they may consider necessary.

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(*g*) The Honourable Member will be referred to the reply given to Question No. 70 at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 18th February 1918. As there stated, the Government see no sufficient reason to supplement the instructions contained in rule 12 of the election rules.

(*h*) The Government are not prepared to amend the rules as suggested.

Election of officials ex-officio as district board members.

Question 36. Whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, under present rules of election of taluk board members to district boards, Government officers are elected by their designation in any district, and, if so, how many and which district?

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to articles on the matter in the *Hindu*, dated 19th September 1913, on the subject;

(*c*) whether the Government may be pleased to amend the rules so as to remedy this state of affairs?

Answer 36—

(*a*) The information in question is given in the Madras Quarterly Civil List.

(*b*) The Government have now perused the article.

(*c*) The suggestion will be considered.

Sale of fuel by private contractors.

Question 37. Whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they received a memorial, dated 15th March 1913, from M.R.Ry. Tiruvenkata Acharyar and other gentlemen of Salem complaining that as a result of the Government having made over to private contractors the sale of fuel, the supply of which is practically a monopoly of Government, without imposing on the said contractors any limitations as to price, the price of fuel, which was Rs 6-4-0 up to 1911 (that is the date of adoption of contract system), rose suddenly to over Rs. 10, and praying that the Government might be pleased to inquire into the matter and remedy the evil;

(*b*) whether the Government have made any enquiry or taken any action in the matter, and, if so, with what result?

Answer 37—

The Government received a copy of certain resolutions passed on 15th March 1913 at a public meeting of the citizens of Salem and a memorial dated 6th April 1913 from M.R Ry. T. S. Tiruvenkata Acharyar on the subject stated in paragraph (*a*) of the question. The Government have decided in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest Committee not to take the action suggested in the resolutions and memorial.

Supply of fuel for Salem town.

Question 38 (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the high price of fuel at Salem is largely due to the fact that the fuel supply for the town is now obtained not from nearer fuel areas but from distant ones; what the distance is between the town and the farthest fuel area now worked for town supply?

(*b*) Whether the Government will be pleased to order that working plans should be so arranged that the town may be supplied with fuel exclusively from the nearest areas at least at the next rotation?

Answer 38—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are unable to express any opinion as to the relative effect of the different factors that determine the price of fuel in Salem town. The fuel supply of the town, in so far as it is obtained from Government forests, is derived from the annual coupes of five working circles in the two Forest divisions—North and South Salem. The distance from Salem of the farthest coupe under working in the current year is in the North division 20 miles by rail and eight miles by road and in the South division 50 miles by rail and nine miles by road.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The coupes are worked in accordance with the working plans, in the preparation of which the supply to Salem town was the first consideration. The whole area has to be worked in due rotation in order to ensure the continuance of sufficient supplies.

Investment of trust funds in co-operative banks.

Question 39. Whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Secretary of the Coimbatore Circle Co-operative Conference held in June 1913 communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies its fourth resolution that the district urban co-operative banks may be included in the list of investments of trust funds under High Court rules under section 20, clause (*f*) of Indian Act II of 1882, and requested the Registrar to move the High Court and the Government on the subject;

(*b*) whether the Registrar has taken any action in the matter;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased in consultation with the Registrar and the Advocate-General to move the Madras High Court for such a rule?

Answer 39—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are not aware of any correspondence between the Secretary of the Coimbatore Circle Co-operative Conference and the Registrar.

(*c*) The Government will consider the proposal.

Re-organisation of Provincial Service, Judicial branch.

Question 40. Whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(*a*) in reference to the observations of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on the sixth resolution of this Council on the 30th March 1913, whether this Government has applied for permission to submit proposals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the revision of the scale of the salaries of subordinate judges and district munsifs or for an immediate increase in their number;

(*b*) whether the Governments of Punjab, Bengal and United Provinces have made similar applications for the re-organization of the civil service and revision of salaries?

Answer 40—

(*a*) The Government are about to submit to the Government of India proposals for the revision of the scale of salaries and an increase in the number of sub-judges and district munsifs.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Appeals to Board of Revenue by village officers.

Question 41. Whether the Government will be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, when for the first time on an appeal by his rival claimant for a village munsif's place in the re-grouping of villages the respondent is defeated, he is not allowed an appeal on the ground that his appeal will in point of number be a second appeal in the matter, though the first and only appeal so far as the defeated respondent is concerned;

(*b*) whether such orders of dismissal in such "second appeals" have been frequently passed on appeals by village officers in Salem district to the Board of Revenue;

(*c*) in how many cases of appeals from Salem district for the last twelve months the Board of Revenue passed such orders;

(*d*) whether the Government is aware that these orders have caused deep discontent;

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to have the Board's Standing Orders suitably amended so as to remove the hardship to defeated respondents in not being allowed a single appeal as against the very first order passed against them?

Questions and Answers.

[Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.]

Answer 41—

(*a*) In villages to which Act III of 1895 applies the decision in the first appeal is by law declared final. In other ryotwari villages the Board of Revenue follows the principle laid down in the Act and treats appeals of the nature referred to as second appeals and summarily rejects them except in cases where on a perusal of the petition it finds reason to believe that the decision on appeal was illegal or that there has been a miscarriage of justice. In such cases the Board calls for a report from the Collector and decides on the merits of the cases.

(*b*) & (*c*) Only 37 appeals were presented to the Board of Revenue against the Collector's order cancelling the selection made by divisional officers, of which 23 were rejected.

(*d*) The Government are not aware that there is any discontent in the matter.

(*e*) The Government see no need to amend the Board's Standing Orders on the subject.

Grievances of sanitary inspectors and draftsmen.

Question 42. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to an article at page 3 of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 19th September 1913, about sanitary inspectors and their grievances and to an article about the grievances of draftsmen in the *Hindu*, dated 25th September 1913;

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to consider the feasibility of granting some measure of redress?

Answer 42—

The Government have now perused the letters referred to. The whole question of the pay and prospects of sanitary inspectors was dealt with by Government in November 1912 and they see no reason to re-consider the orders then passed. The scheme of re-organization of the drawing establishment in the Public Works Department will be introduced at an early date.

Government aid to Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

Question 43. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken by the Government to encourage and advance the progress of Ayurvedic and Unani medical science which alone are understood and resorted to by the vast masses of this country;

(*b*) what further steps, if any, they intend to take in the matter;

(*c*) whether, considering the desirability of excluding quacks from practising Ayurvedic and Unani medical science, the Government will be pleased to establish Ayurvedic and Unani medical schools conferring degrees for persons trained in those systems as is done in Mysore and elsewhere and whether they would also introduce a Bill placing Unani and Ayurvedic quacks under disabilities similar to those imposed by the Medical Registration Bill of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar on quacks practising the western system of medicines?

Answer 43—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have taken no such steps; any proposals that may be submitted to Government will receive consideration.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

Question 44. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have received representations from public bodies about the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar's Medical Registration Bill; what the trend of those representations is; and whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table a week before the Medical Registration Bill is taken up for discussion?

Answer 44—

The Government have not received representations from any public bodies regarding the provisions of the Bill.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Malabar Marriage and Inheritance and Malabar Partition and Succession Bills.

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received representations from various groups of persons about the Malabar Marriage Bill and Malabar Partition Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon; what the trend of popular opinion on the matter is; and whether they would be pleased to place these representations on the table a week before the Bills come up for discussion for reference by Honourable Members?

Answer 45—

Very few representations have been received regarding the Bills in question. The Honourable Member's suggestion in regard to the publication of papers will be considered in due course.

Publication of proceedings of local boards and municipalities in district gazettes.

Question 46. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) if it is a fact that under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, local boards and municipalities should send up for publication in the district gazette their proceedings within three days of such proceedings;

(*b*) if it is a fact that the district gazettes of Salem, Coimbatore and almost every other district publish such proceedings after long delays varying from one month to twelve months;

(*c*) if the Government will be pleased, in view of the popular interest in municipal and local board proceedings being sustained by quick publication of such proceedings, to take steps to see that all local boards and municipalities conform to the above-mentioned wholesome provisions of law and publish their reports in the district gazettes first published after a week of their meetings?

Answer 46—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative

(*b*) An examination of the district gazettes has shown that delays occur at present.

(*c*) The attention of the Collectors and local bodies concerned will be invited to the matter.

Village munsifs in Salem district.

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) if the Collector of Salem has issued a circular to the revenue divisional officers in his district to the effect that in appointing village munsifs in their divisions they should always prefer non-Brahmans, that the Divisional officer of Dharmapuri did not observe the above rule and that consequently the Collector of Salem had to make a number of appointments in accordance with this rule, superseding those made by the Divisional officer of Dharmapuri;

(2) if the Collector of Salem has sent a similar circular to the proprietors of estates also;

(3) if the Collector of Salem has disposed of appeals without hearing the respondent Brahman village munsifs who got favourable orders from the divisional officers;

(4) if in consequence of the above circular of the Collector of Salem many Brahman village officers who have put in long and approved service under Government have been removed and there is a widespread discontent among them;

(5) the number of Brahman village munsifs in the district of Salem who have lost their offices in the village service re-organization scheme?

Answer 47—

(1) The Collector did not issue any circular, but called the attention of the Head-quarters Divisional officer to the principles by which he should be guided in carrying out the revision of village establishments, one of the principles being that as the karnams are usually Brahmans the village munsif should as far as possible be a non-Brahman. The result

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(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar:)

of the Collector's orders following this principle in the three taluks of Dharmapuri, Hosûr and Krishnagiri, was to reduce the total number of Brahmans appointed by the divisional officers in those taluks from 152 to 143.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

(3) The Collector did not hear the respondents as he had ample materials before him to dispose of the cases. He has since been informed that he should always hear parties if they desire.

(4) The answer is in the negative.

(5) In the three taluks above mentioned the result of the revision has been to deprive 378 village munsifs of their appointments; of these, 105 are Brahmans and 273 non-Brahmans.

Village munsifs in Salem district.

Question 48. (*a*) In view of the fact that no second appeal is allowed in appointments of village officers in the village service re-organization scheme, will the Government be pleased to ask the Board of Revenue to consider as a special case the claims of the Brahman village munsifs who have been affected by the circular of the Collector of Salem?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to call upon the Collector of Salem to cancel the above circular and to make appointments irrespective of the caste or creed of the applicants?

Answer 48—

The Government see no reason for any special treatment in the matter of the revision of village establishments in Salem nor for any departure from the accepted principles that should guide the appointment to village offices.

Thoppiar dam project, Salem district.

Question 49. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial very recently sent to them by the inhabitants of Omalur taluk, Salem district, requesting that a project for damming Thoppiar at Veppalamman Kovil may be completely investigated as fresh facts have demonstrated its remunerative character;

(*b*) whether a copy of the memorial was received by the Sankari Deputy Collector and whether he has reported on it setting out the probable income from the proposed works;

(*c*) whether the information thus furnished by the Sankari Deputy Collector's reports and enclosures thereto would make any project costing less than 20 lakhs of rupees highly remunerative;

(*d*) whether the proposed works cost less than 20 lakhs of rupees;

(*e*) whether in the light of these new facts the Government will be pleased to order an investigation of the proposals contained in the Omalur people's *mahazar*?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to place the above-mentioned reports and enclosures on the table?

Answer 49—

(*a*) Yes. Two memorials have been received.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The scheme for a large reservoir on the Thoppiar has been considered and found to be impracticable at a reasonable cost. As the Thoppiar discharges into the waterspread of the proposed Cauvery Reservoir the investigation of a smaller scheme must lie over until the question of carrying out the Cauvery reservoir project is settled.

(*f*) The reports referred to have not been received by Government.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Clerk; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), will the Government be pleased to state which districts are likely to be benefited by the Cauvery reservoir?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. CLERK:—"The district of Tanjore."

Collector's circular regarding appointments and promotions of subordinate officers, Salem district.

Question 50. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) if the Collector of Salem has issued circular or other orders (1) that only heads of department should make representations to him concerning claims to appointments and promotions; (2) that subordinates whose claims may be ignored by such heads should not make or be allowed to make such representations to him; (3) that clerks below fifty rupees will not be allowed to see him about such matters; (4) that petitions or claims on such matters when received by such heads of department should be withheld and not submitted to the Collector;

(*b*) if the Government will be pleased to call for the Salem Collector's circular or other orders on the matters of claims by subordinates to official appointments and promotions and place them on the table;

(*c*) if the Collector of Salem has issued orders as stated in paragraph (*a*) *supra*, whether the Government will be pleased to direct their cancellation so as to give a chance of just redress to aggrieved subordinates?

Answer 50—

The Government have no information, but will enquire.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Recommendations of Decentralization Commission.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a consolidated statement showing which of the recommendations contained in the general survey of conclusions and recommendations (*vide* pages 297 to 311) of the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization have been given effect to and in what manner?

Answer 51—

The Government are unable to undertake the compilation of such a statement which, in view of the wide range and complexity of the subjects covered by the recommendations, would be a task of great difficulty and involving much labour. If the Honourable Member will specify any particular proposal of the Commission on which he desires information, the Government will endeavour to furnish him with it.

Department of Industries.

Question 52. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the final orders of the Secretary of State in regard to the department of industries have been received, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to publish the despatch for general information?

Technical and industrial education.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the proposals if any now pending or under contemplation for the development of technical and industrial education in this Presidency?

Answer 52—

No final orders have yet been received from the Secretary of State and therefore no comprehensive statement of the Government's policy in regard to technical and industrial education can be made. An opportunity will, if possible, be taken at some future sitting to make a statement of the steps now being taken in various directions in this connection.

Resolutions of District and Provincial Conferences, 1912.

Question 53. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether copies of the resolutions of the various District and Provincial Conferences held in 1912 were received by the Government;

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(Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

(*b*) whether any action has been taken by the Government in regard to the questions dealt with by the resolutions of these conferences;

(*c*) if so, to make a statement showing what action has been taken by the Government in regard to the consideration of these questions?

Answer 53—

(*a*) The Government have received copies of resolutions passed at certain conferences held in the year 1912.

(*b*) Due weight is given to these resolutions if and when the Government consider it necessary to take any action on the subjects dealt with in them.

(*c*) The Government are unable to prepare the statement called for by the Honourable Member.

Re-modelling of channels in Godavari delta.

Question 54. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement when and whether the proposals for re-modelling made by the committee appointed under G.O. No. 2401, Revenue, dated 28th August 1908, will be carried out?

If the Government have come to a decision in this matter, will the Government be pleased to make a statement on the subject?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what expenditure was incurred on the re-modelling of channels in the Gōdāvari delta since G.O. No. 468 I., dated 23rd November 1909, was passed?

(*c*) Whether there are any proposals now pending or under contemplation for the re-modelling of channels in the above delta and the approximate expenditure proposed to be incurred for carrying out the proposals and when they are likely to be carried out?

Answer 54—

(*a*) It has been found that the benefits anticipated from the extensive scheme of re-modelling channels contemplated by the Committee of 1908 would be entirely incommensurate with the expense involved and it has been decided to re-model only (1) such channels as cannot be properly worked in their present state and (2) those which will permit of a remunerative extension of cultivation in consequence of the economy of water obtained by re-modelling.

(*b*) No expenditure as far as Government are aware has been incurred on re-modelling channels in the Gōdāvari delta since 23rd November 1909.

(*c*) Two estimates have been submitted for sanction, one of which the Government refused to sanction. The other, amounting to Rs. 57,200, is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Penal assessment in Divi taluk, Kistna district.

Question 55. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter by a "big ryot" on page 3 of the *Krishna Patrika* in its issue, dated 9th August 1913, under the heading "The complaints of the ryots in the Divi taluk"?

(*b*) Is it a fact, as stated therein, that a sum of Rs. 40,000 or 50,000 has been realized as penal assessment in the said taluk during the *fasli* 1322?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the amount collected as penal assessment during the three *faslis* 1319, 1320 and 1321 in the said taluk?

(*d*) If the facts are as stated in the said article, will the Government be pleased to state the reason for this abnormal increase of penal assessments in the said taluk?

Answer 55—

(*a*) The Government have perused the letter referred to.

(*b*) No. The figures are exaggerated. The correct figure is Rs. 27,512-8-0 which includes both penal assessment and enhanced water-rate.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; Sir John Atkinson.)

(c) A statement showing the amount collected during the three fasls 1319, 1320 and 1321 is as follows :—

STATEMENT.

Non-Government lands.

	Fasli.	Enhanced water-rate on occupied and fasm lands.			Single and panel assessment and water-rate levied on *poramboke*.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1319	.. ..	4,007	1	0	114	11	0
1320	.. ..	3,182	8	0	1,088	5	0
1321	.. ..	3,126	2	0	2,625	5	6

Government lands.

	Fasli.	Enhanced water-rate on occupied lands.			Final assessment with enhanced water-rate on *poramboke*.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1319	.. ..	3,318	12	0	2,643	15	0
1320	.. ..	4,420	12	0	1,741	15	0
1321	.. ..	5,326	11	0	3,986	12	0

(d) The maximum area under the amcut in the Kistna Eastern delta has been reached and it is necessary to prevent unauthorized extension of irrigation by penalty in order to safeguard the rights of holders of wet land. Holders of B class lands also have to be prevented by penalty from taking water to the detriment of holders of A class lands. Other causes for penalty were tampering with irrigation works, irrigation of dry land within a hundred yards of village-site and unauthorized cultivation and irrigation of *porambokes* including tank-beds. On appeal the Collector remitted the penalties charged for cultivation of tank-beds. There were few or no appeals to the Collector in respect of the other items of charge.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"With regard to the answer to clause (d), will the Government be pleased to state the amount of penal assessment charged for the cultivation of tank-beds which was remitted by the Collector?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"I must ask for notice of that question."

Appointment of a Chief Secretariat clerk as chief jailer.

Question 56. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Madras Mail* of the 19th July 1912 under the heading of "Jobbery in the Jail Department"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which it was found necessary to appoint a clerk from the Chief Secretariat as the chief jailer in the Presidency of Madras?

Answer 56—

(a) The Government have read the letter to which apparently reference is made.

(b) The facts of the case are not correctly stated therein. The officer was appointed to act in an existing vacancy, and accordingly no reversion of officers junior to him took place. The appointment was made by the Inspector-General of Prisons at the instance of the Government in accordance with their policy of securing the services of men who possess good educational qualifications.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

Rejection of a *darkhast* application in Bapatla taluk, Guntur district.

Question 57. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots of Ramabhotlapalem, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, have been applying since 1900 for the assignment of a block of land known as Morkavagu and if the local officers have declined to grant the land up to date for some reason or other?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Collector of Guntur declined on 24th June 1912 to grant this land on patta on the ground that it is unfit for dry cultivation and that, as no water can be supplied to it, it is equally unfit for wet cultivation?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state if this refusal to grant the land is within the recognized principles laid down for the assignment of lands?

Answer 57—

The answer is in the affirmative.

Admissions to intermediate classes in colleges.

Question 58. (*a*) Is the Government aware that students in the *mufassal* experienced great difficulties this year in getting admission into the intermediate classes of the various colleges in the Presidency and is it a fact that a large number of students had to go about from college to college for admission?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to obtain and place on the table a statement showing the number of boys who sought admission into the intermediate class in each of the colleges in the Presidency for the years 1912–13 and 1913–14 and the number of boys actually admitted in those years?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state if any rules have been framed by the Syndicate or the Senate to regulate the admission of boys into the intermediate class and, if there are none, will the Government be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary in the matter of securing admission of boys holding school final certificates with certain minimum qualifications into the college classes?

Answer 58—

(*a*) The Government have no detailed information on the matter.

(*b*) A statement* showing the particulars asked for regarding actual admissions to the intermediate class is placed on the table. No accurate information is available as to the number of students who sought admission, partly because students commonly apply for admission to more than one college and would therefore often be reckoned at least twice in any returns which might be compiled.

(*c*) No rules have been issued by the University to regulate admission; but the Syndicate, it is understood, has recommended to the principals of colleges the adoption of certain general principles in the matter. The Government are not prepared to take any steps in the direction suggested.

Deportation of Nagaram Appanna Patnaik from Parlakimedi Agency.

Question 59. (*a*) Is the Government aware that one Nagaram Appanna Patnaik of Parlakimedi has been forbidden by the Agent to the Governor, Ganjam, from entering the Parlakimedi Agency by an *ex parte* order passed on 28th August 1913?

(*b*) Whether the said Patnaik appeared before the Agent on 2nd September 1913 and represented to him that his landed property was situated in some of the villages in the Parlakimedi Agency and that the order would prevent him from collecting his produce in the said villages and notwithstanding his said representations the Agent confirmed his previous order?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the said Appanna Patnaik has been called upon under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish security for good behaviour and that the Sub-divisional Magistrate of the Chicacole Agency division in miscellaneous case No. 2 of 1913 refused to pass an order calling upon the said Patnaik to furnish security?

(*d*) Is it also a fact that the magistrate in the said case observed that the said Patnaik adduced evidence before him as to his good character, much of which came undoubtedly from respectable sources?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which it has been found necessary to prohibit the said Patnaik from entering the Parlakimedi Agency and also the provision of law under which the said order was passed?

* Printed as Appendix I at page 743 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

Answer 59—

The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.

Exemption of Muhammadans from fees in elementary schools

Question 60. Whether the Government will consider the advisability of exempting all Muhammadan boys from payment of fees in all elementary schools managed either by Government or by municipal and local fund bodies, in view of the fact that the income derived from this source is small and that this exemption from payment of fees is likely to induce many poor Muhammadan parents to send their children to schools?

Answer 60—

The Government do not see sufficient need to extend the concessions already granted.

Election of officials as members to district boards

Question 61. (*a*) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that several district boards have, among their elected members, officials elected by the taluk boards by virtue of the official positions they hold and that in Kurnool all the eight tahsildars of the district and one deputy tahsildar have been thus elected members of the district board;

(*b*) Whether, if the Government should possess no information on the matter, they will be pleased to call for information from the district boards as to how many officials have seats on them as elected members and whether they have been elected in their personal capacity or in virtue of the office they hold in Government service;

(*c*) Whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to all the local boards that the election of a person in virtue of his official position is improper and should be discouraged and also to issue instructions to the presidents of district boards to discourage the election of officials to these boards by insisting on an official obtaining the previous sanction of the Collector before standing for election?

Answer 61—

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to Question No. 36.

Delegation of powers to vice-presidents of taluk boards.

Question 62. Whether the Government will consider the advisability of issuing instructions to the presidents of taluk boards that they should delegate more powers to the vice-presidents than they do at present by giving the latter full discretion and power to manage certain branches of the administration, with a view to train non-officials so that they may be enabled in course of time to do the work of presidents of taluk boards?

Answer 62—

Instructions on the lines suggested in the question were issued by Government to presidents of taluk boards in G.O. No. 159 L., dated 31st January 1912.

Travelling of public servants on railways.

Question 63. Whether the Government is aware that some Government servants who are privileged to draw double second-class railway fare travel in the third class, and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to issue necessary instructions insisting on such Government servants travelling in second class so that they may thereby maintain the dignity of their official position?

Answer 63—

The Government have no information on the subject and see no reason to issue any instructions in the sense suggested by the Honourable Member.

Magisterial powers of taluk sarishtadars.

Question 64. Whether, in view of the fact that *sarishtadars* of several taluks in the *mofussil* draw small salaries and are generally inexperienced, the Government will be pleased to invest them with the powers only of a third-class magistrate and to authorize them to try only nuisance cases, petty thefts, forest and other offences under special Acts and to issue instructions to prevent them from trying serious and heinous crimes like murder, dacoity and rioting?

Questions and Answers.

(Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

Answer 64—

The Government see no reason to depart from the present practice.

Dacoity in Kurnool district.

Question 65. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the account of a torchlight dacoity in Kurnool which appeared in the issue of the *Madras Standard* of 3rd October 1913 and the peculiar circumstances attending the incident?

(*b*) Whether, in view of the fact that the district of Kurnool ranks very high with regard to grave crimes against person and property, the Government will be pleased to state if it has taken any steps to strengthen the police in order to better protect person and property?

Answer 65—

(*a*) The Government have already called for information regarding the dacoity in question.

(*b*) The Government have observed with regret that the amount of grave crime in the Kurnool district is relatively high, but they have no reason to think that this circumstance can be ascribed to an insufficiency of police in that district.

Mining concessions in the Presidency.

Question 66. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many mineral concessions it has granted are in force at present, in what districts and for what minerals?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the average amount of revenue per year it has received from this source during the past three years?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to give particulars as to the number, salary and qualifications of the officers comprising the establishment employed by it in the several districts for the assessment, collection of royalty, control and guidance of operations in respect of the various mining concessions now in force?

(*d*) In view of the technical character of the work that these officers are now called upon to perform, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of forming a small and independent Presidency Mines Service with better pay and prospects than at present to attract men of suitable qualifications, who in addition to the present duties may also be made to conduct a systematic mineral survey in this Presidency?

Answer 66—

(*a*) The number of mines as reported in the last year's report of the working of the Indian Mines Act excluding prospecting licenses and mines not actually working is as follows:—

Name of district	Number of mining concessions.	Name of the mineral.
Vizagapatam	6	Manganese.
Nellore	80	Mica.
Anantapur	3	Gold.
Do.	1	Steatite.
Kurnool	2	Diamond.
Do.	1	Lead ores.
Do.	1	Steatite.
Trichinopoly	1	Corundum.
Salem	2	Magnesite.
Do.	2	Mica.
Do.	1	Corundum.
	100	

(*b*) The amount of revenue derived from mica in the district of Nellore was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1909-10	12,214	15	6
In 1910-11	17,707	8	4
In 1911-12	19,997	1	5

Information as to the amount of revenue from mines in other districts is not available.

Questions and Answers.

(Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib ; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

(*c*) There are—

One inspector on Rs. 60,
Two assistant inspectors on Rs. 35 each,
One clerk on Rs. 45,
One clerk on Rs. 25, and
Three peons on Rs. 7 each,

in connection with mica operations in the Nellore district. The first is a Geology graduate. The Government believe that the others possess no special scientific qualifications. No special establishment has been sanctioned in connection with mining in the other districts.

(*d*) The Government are considering the question of improving the staff in Nellore. There is no necessity for a special staff elsewhere. The Government believe that the Geological Survey Department of India has completed the mineral survey of this Presidency.

Mica executive staff in Nellore.

Question 67. (*a*) Is it a fact that the number of mining concessions granted for mica in the district of Nellore has increased from year to year during the past three years and that the mica industry is showing further expansion ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to re-organize the mica executive staff in the district of Nellore with better pay and prospects than at present to attract men of suitable qualifications ?

Answer 67—

(*a*) The number of mica mines in Nellore was 77 in 1910, 60 in 1911 and 80 in 1912.

The mica industry in Nellore shows a tendency towards further expansion.

(*b*) The question is being considered.

Grievances of employés in the Government Press.

Question 68. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter that appeared in the *Indian Patriot* of the 27th September 1913 under the heading "Government Press hardships and grievances" ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state if they have taken any action towards redressing the grievances therein referred to ?

Answer 68—

The Government have perused the communication in question. They see no reason to modify the existing orders in regard to the grant of leave to Press employés.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Bridge across the Kaduvayar, Tanjore district.

Question 69. Will the Government be pleased to order the immediate construction of a bridge across Kaduvayar, Negapatam, where there was recently an accident at which large number of Christian pilgrims was drowned ?

Answer 69—

The President of the Tanjore District Board has submitted an application for a half grant from Provincial funds towards the construction of this bridge. The Government will pass orders on this application as soon as the probable cost of the work, for which an estimate is now under preparation, is known.

Water-tax in Negapatam Municipality.

Question 70. (*a*) Is it a fact that the Government has received a memorial from the rate-payers of the Negapatam Municipality for the postponement of the collection of water-tax till the water-supply scheme is completed ?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary directions to the Municipal Council to postpone collection ?

Answer 70—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 6.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

Landing of materials for Negapatam water-works.

Question 71. (*a*) Is it a fact that in the matter of landing of materials for the Negapatam water-works no tenders were called for for the landing contract?

(*b*) If on that account high landing charges have been paid to one firm in spite of lower charges made by another firm at the cost of the municipal tax-payers?

(*c*) If the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to furnish information as to the quantity landed and the rates paid thereon for the different consignments?

Answer 71—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but will enquire.

Additional district munsif's court, Tanjore district.

Question 72. (*a*) Is it a fact that an additional district munsif's court is to be opened in the Tanjore district?

(*b*) (1) If so, will the Government be pleased to locate the court at Nannilam, the head-quarters of the largest revenue-paying taluk of the district?

(2) If not, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of locating the Tiruvālūr court which has jurisdiction over the Nannilam taluk at Nannilam, which is centrally situated in the taluk?

Answer 72—

(*a*) A proposal to establish another permanent district munsif's court in the Tanjore district is now before the Government.

(*b*) The location of district munsifs' courts is determined by the High Court under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.

Over-time in mufassal ports.

Question 73. (*a*) Is the Government aware that the port establishments in the *mufassal* are disallowed over-time fees since 1905, while the same is allowed in the Customs?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to re-consider the order and allow the usual over-time fees to port establishments in consideration of their hard work during Sundays and other Government holidays?

Answer 73—

The question does not state the facts correctly. The rates of over-time fees payable to port establishments were revised in 1905 in accordance with the principles applied to the customs establishment in 1904. In neither kind of establishments are over-time fees ordinarily allowed to the clerical, accounts, or supervising staff.

The Government see no reason to re-consider the existing orders.

Exhumation of the body of a Muhammadan woman in Mudukulattur, Ramnad district.

Question 74. (*a*) Have the Government received a memorial from the Muhammadan inhabitants of Mudukulattur in Rāmnād district about the exhumation of the body of a Muhammadan female who died on 12th September last?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that the body was exhumed by low class men (Pariahs)?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that the *post mortem* of the body was held by a medical man and not by a woman?

(*d*) Is the Government also aware that after the *post mortem* was held the local officials refused to deliver the body to the relatives of the deceased in spite of their repeated requests?

(*e*) If the above facts are true, will Government be pleased to institute enquiries and do the needful to safeguard the interests of Muhammadans without wounding their religious feelings?

Answer 74—

(*a*) The Government have received the memorial referred to by the Honourable Member.

(*b*) to (*e*) The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Curriculum of studies in the College of Engineering.

Question 75. (*a*) With reference to my Question No. 22 of the 27th September 1912 and the answer given thereto, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to expand the courses of study in the College of Engineering so as to embrace a wider range of instruction in technological subjects?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether such subjects will be included in the curriculum of studies for the engineer and engineer subordinate students?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the papers, if any, relating to the revision of the curriculum of studies in the College of Engineering?

Answer 75—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No definite decision has yet been arrived at, except that higher electrical engineering, steps for introducing which have already been taken, will be included in the course of studies for the engineer students.

(*c*) G.O. No. 517, Educational, dated 4th June 1913, which is the only order recently issued regarding the modification of syllabuses, has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Disbursement of pay to board elementary school teachers.

Question 76. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the salaries of board elementary school teachers are not disbursed until three months after they are due?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to see that the salaries are paid before the end of the month next to that for which they are due?

Answer 76—

Representations having been made to Government that delay occurs in this matter, a reference has been made to selected presidents of district boards inviting suggestions for simplifying present procedure and expediting disbursements. When replies are received, the Government will pass orders.

Publication of Government orders on revenue matters.

Question 77. (*a*) Is it a fact that a large number of Government orders and resolutions relating to revenue matters such as water-cess, *manul* wet lands, *mirasi* rights, etc., are not placed on the Editors' Table and not published in the Fort St. George and district gazettes?

(*b*) Is it a fact that such orders and resolutions are collected and printed from time to time and placed at the disposal of Government officers but are not available to the public?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct the publication of such orders and resolutions in the Fort St. George and district gazettes or offer them for sale to the public?

Answer 77—

(*a*) Orders of Government relating to revenue matters which by law require publication, or which are, in the opinion of Government, of such general importance that publication is desirable, are published or placed on Editors' Table. The Honourable Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 194, paragraph 3, regarding publication in district gazettes.

(*b*) No such collections of orders are printed except on special subjects for office use and reference.

(*c*) The Government see no reason to alter present practice.

Village panchayats.

Question 78. With reference to my Question No. 54 of 4th April 1911 and Question No. 74 of 14th February 1912 and the answers given thereto, will the Government be pleased to state what conclusion, if any, they have come to?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; Mr. Raman Menon.)

Answer 78—

The proposals of the Commission are still under consideration.

Tramway accidents in Madras city.

Question 79. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing year by year the number and character of the tramway accidents that have occurred since the introduction of the electric tramways into the Madras city?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that there is a widespread public feeling that such accidents are growing in number and that no adequate measures have been taken to prevent their occurrence?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any steps to prevent the occurrence of such accidents in future?

Answer 79—

(*a*) The Government have no statistics of the accidents

(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the Honourable Member will be invited to the answer to Question No. 32 asked at the Council meeting of 27th September 1912. Since then the Corporation has been addressed on the matter and orders have also been given to enforce strictly the rule which forbids travelling on the foot-boards of the cars.

Deportation of Appanna Patnaik from Parlakimedi.

Question 80. (*a*) Is it a fact that one Appanna Patnaik of Parlakimedi was forbidden to enter the Agency tracts on the 5th September 1913?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said order was based on the ground that he "had fostered litigation and stirred up trouble for the Bissoye of Namanagaram"?

(*c*) Is it a fact that there was bitter hostility on the part of Bissoye towards Appanna Patnaik?

(*d*) Is it a fact that after an exhaustive enquiry into the charges framed against Appanna Patnaik under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the Special Assistant Agent discharged him and remarked that the accused had brought forward "a considerable amount of evidence much of which comes from undoubtedly respectable sources as to his good character"?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the order of the Agent forbidding Appanna Patnaik to enter the Agency tracts was passed under section 7 of Act XXIV of 1839?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether such drastic order was warranted under the circumstances and whether it was legal?

Answer 80—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 59, asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.

Inundation from Easter-Kanal, Malabar district.

Question 81. Seeing that with reference to my Question No. 29 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 2nd April 1913 the Government have been pleased to inform me on 24th April 1913 that 173 acres and 11 cents paying an assessment of Rs. 294-10-0 are left waste annually and 110 acres and 94 cents paying an assessment of Rs. 257-14-0 are partially damaged by salt water:—

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased in connection with the above matter to state if the revenue of Rs. 294-10-0 is wholly remitted and if any portion of Rs 257-14-0 is remitted annually and if so since when?

(*b*) If Rs. 294-10-0 are not wholly remitted, will the Government be pleased to remit it and also to allow partial remission as to Rs. 257-14-0 annually?

Answer 81—

(*a*) The Collector reported in March last that no remission had been applied for or granted.

(*b*) Any representations from the persons concerned to the local authorities will be duly considered.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Raman Menon ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Local allowance to officials in Sullia, South Canara district.

Question 82. Is Sullia in South Canara a malarial tract like Wynaad in Malabar? Is any allowance paid to Government servants in Sullia similar to that paid to those in the Wynaad? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider their case and put them on a level with the officers in the Wynaad?

Answer 82—

Sullia is believed to be malarious at certain seasons but the Government see no reason to differentiate it from other similarly situated stations. The conditions obtaining there are very different from those of the Wynaad.

Contract for forest produce in South Canara.

Question 83. Has the Government given any contract to a European company to collect pods from jungle in any portion of the South Canara district? If so, for what term and at what rate per year? Does the Government gain any profit by the said contract as compared with the previous rate? If so, to what extent? Did the Government call for tenders or otherwise advertise the Government's intention to grant such contracts?

Answer 83—

The Government have granted to the Eastern Development Corporation, Limited, a lease for the collection of the fruit of *dhupa* trees in the unreserved Government lands and reserved forests in the Udupi and Coondapur taluks and in 43 villages in the Karkal taluk of the South Canara district. The period of the lease is 30 years and the amount payable for the right is Rs. 2,396 per annum. No comparisons with previous rates are possible, for in previous years the right to collect the fruit of the *dhupa* tree was included in the minor forest produce leases. Before granting this lease no tenders were invited nor was the Government's intention otherwise advertised as no one had previously applied for the right to collect the fruit of the *dhupa* tree, which had no commercial value.

Payment of Government dues by tenants in Malabar.

Question 84. Is the Government aware of the fact that provision is made in almost all Malabar *kanom* or other leases for the tenant to pay Government revenue or other public charges and is the Government aware of the fact that the enhanced cess that has been sanctioned in the Kurumbranad taluk and that has been voted for in the Palghat taluk will have to be paid by the tenant classes?

Answer 84—

It is understood that in the case of *kanom* agreements there are stipulations that the tenant or mortgagee shall pay the Government assessment and that in the case of other similar agreements it is becoming customary to stipulate that the occupier of the land shall pay the assessment. The Government are unable to express any opinion as to the ultimate incidence of the taxation to which the Honourable Member refers.

Constitution of taluk boards in Malabar.

Question 85. Will the Government be pleased to state (1) how many jenmis, (2) how many tenants, (3) how many officials, (4) how many retired officials, there are in each of the taluk boards of Malabar?

Answer 85—

The Government do not possess complete information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Secondary schools under private management.

Question 86. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of proprietary secondary schools in the Presidency, *i.e.*, those of which the property vests in one or more private individuals, subject to such interest as Government may have acquired by making a grant-in-aid towards the building?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

(*b*) How many of these belong to *zamindars* or wealthy gentlemen who seek no income from them, and how many to persons who, as teachers, managers, or their heirs, look upon them as means of livelihood or sources of income?

(*c*) Is it the policy of Government to persuade those proprietors of schools to transfer the management and the responsibility to committees?

Answer 86—

(*a*) & (*b*) The number of proprietary secondary schools in the Presidency is 36, of which 26 are under the management of *zamindars* or wealthy gentlemen and the remainder of persons who look upon them as sources of income.

(*c*) Where the management of such schools by private individuals has proved unsatisfactory, the Educational Department has endeavoured to substitute management by committees.

Classification of incomplete secondary schools.

Question 87. Will Government be pleased to state the number of incomplete secondary schools in the Presidency—

(*a*) which have head-masters holding collegiate trained teachers' certificates as required in rule 23, chapter III of the Madras Educational Rules;

(*b*) which, not having such head-masters, are under the supervision of the head-master of a complete secondary school in the neighbourhood; and

(*c*) which, with no head-masters of their own, are under "an itinerating head-master with no school of his own"?

Answer 87—

The Government have not the information required; if the Honourable Member will give notice of this question at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, the Government will endeavour to obtain it.

Secondary schools converted to elementary schools and vice versâ.

Question 88. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of secondary schools which have during the period 1907–1913 sunk to the status of elementary schools; and

(*b*) the number of elementary schools which have during the same period risen to the status of secondary schools, in both cases classifying them according to management into—

(i) local and municipal board,

(ii) mission, and

(iii) other?

Answer 88—

The following statement gives the information desired by the Honourable Member:—

—	Schools under the management of local and municipal boards.	Schools under mission management.	Other schools.
A. Secondary schools which during the period 1907–1913 have been converted into elementary schools.	44	105	77
B. Elementary schools which during the period 1907–1913 have been converted into secondary schools.	1*	1†	3‡

* In addition 2 others were newly opened as secondary schools.

† " 10 " " "

‡ " 22 " " "

All the schools against "A" were incomplete secondary schools.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Admission of pupils in secondary schools.

Question 89. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state for each of the years 1910–11, 1911–12 and 1912–13 the number of pupils admitted into forms I, II, III and IV of secondary schools (i) from elementary schools, and (ii) from private study?

If Government have not the figures ready, will they be pleased to obtain and publish them?

(*b*) Have Government received any representations as to the hardship caused to the parents or guardians of the class of pupils mentioned in (*a*) by the operation of the last paragraph of rule 99, chapter VIII of the Madras Educational Rules?

If so, what action do Government propose to take?

Answer 89—

(*a*) The information is not available, but if the Honourable Member will repeat his question at the next meeting of the Council, the Government will endeavour to collect it in the meantime.

(*b*) In January 1912 the Government received a petition from the managers and head-masters of elementary schools in the Kumbakōnam Municipality objecting to the rule, and after consideration they declined to modify it.

Hostel accommodation in secondary schools.

Question 90. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of secondary schools that are provided with hostels (i) in buildings of their own, (ii) in rented buildings?

(*b*) what is the number or proportion of pupils in secondary schools that are not living with their parents or under other proper care, and therefore require hostel accommodation?

If the information be not ready, will Government be so good as to collect and publish it?

Answer 90—

(*a*) Eighty-two. Information as to whether these belong to the schools or are rented is not available.

(*b*) Approximately 10,500.

Written agreement with teachers in private schools and colleges.

Question 91. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state, or to ascertain and then state, the extent to which the practice prevails in schools and colleges under private management of engaging teachers on written agreements setting forth the important conditions of service?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to commend the practice to the management of these institutions?

Answer 91—

The practice prevails widely and is already directly encouraged by the department in section XI of its *Hints and suggestions to managers and teachers of secondary schools.*

Disbursement of salaries to board elementary school teachers.

Question 92. (*a*) Is it a fact that at present each board elementary school sends its monthly salary bill to the sub-assistant inspector, this officer consolidates the various bills into one and sends it to the president of the taluk board, the president scrutinizes and passes it on to the sub-treasury for payment, and finally the sub-treasury issues postal money orders to the teachers?

(*b*) Is it a fact that under this system the teachers concerned generally get their salaries late, for example, in the board elementary school at Tirukattuppalli in the Tanjore district, where during the last five years the payment has been on the average two months behind time?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to see that, by simplification of the procedure or increased promptness in its different stages, the low-paid teachers in board elementary schools get their salaries in time?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Answer 92—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 76 by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Definition of "day" in Madras Inspection Code.

Question 93. (*a*) Is it a fact that article 95 of the Madras Inspection Code issued by the Director of Public Instruction requires that a "day on tour" should be reckoned in all cases from midnight to midnight, and that this rule is in practice so literally interpreted that a sub-assistant inspector who is away on duty from head-quarters, say, from 6 A.M. on Monday to 10 P.M. on Tuesday, *i.e.*, for 40 hours, cannot get credit for even one day on tour?

(*b*) Is it a fact that article 23 of the Civil Service Regulations from which the midnight to midnight rule is taken has a proviso to the definition of "day" in these words—"But an absence from head-quarters which does not exceed 24 hours is reckoned as one day at whatever hours the period begins and ends",—but this proviso is not re-produced in the Madras Inspection Code?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to direct a modification of the present rule of the education department which fails to carry out the spirit of the Civil Service Regulations, and thus remove a great hardship from which sub-assistant inspectors now suffer?

Answer 93—

The rule referred to was framed with a view to encourage systematic touring on the part of inspecting officers and prevent frequent returns to head-quarters. A note has since been added to it allowing parts of a day at the beginning or end of a continuous tour to be reckoned as a full day at the Inspector's discretion. The Government have no reason to believe that the rule is worked so as to cause any real hardship.

Report of the committee on moral and religious instruction.

Question 94. Adverting to Question and Answer No. 82 at the meeting of this Council held on the 18th of February this year, will Government be pleased to state whether and when the report of the committee on moral and religious instruction will be published?

Answer 94—

Government have carefully considered the question of publishing this report, and have come to the conclusion that its form, and also its contents, some of the contributions to which were not written with a view to publication, prohibit the adoption of that course. The report is now under the consideration of the Government.

Affiliation of the Presidency College in group VI of B.A. course.

Question 95. Adverting to Question and Answer No. 14 at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd of April this year, will Government be pleased, now that the Senate Committee therein referred to has reported on the essential points, to direct the necessary action to be taken for getting the Presidency College, Madras, affiliated to the University in Group VI of the B.A. Pass and Honours courses?

Answer 95—

The Senate has only very recently come to a decision regarding the utilization of the Imperial grant for Oriental languages, and the Director of Public Instruction has consequently not yet been able to report upon the further affiliation of the Presidency College in Group VI of the B.A. courses. When he does so, the Government will take the matter into consideration.

Qualification for a district board engineer.

Question 96. (*a*) Is it a fact that no professional qualifications are required for the post of district board engineer, while they are required for the posts of assistant engineer, overseer and sub-overseer in local board service?

(*b*) Is it in contemplation to prescribe any professional qualifications for the post of district board engineer?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Sir John Atkinson.)

Answer 96—

(*a*) No specific qualifications have been prescribed for district board engineers as such, but under article 124 of the Local Fund Code preference is commonly given, when appointing these officers, to local fund assistant engineers.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

Travelling allowance of honorary organizers of co-operative societies.

Question 97. (*a*) Is it a fact that, according to articles No. 1004–4 (*a*) and 4 (*b*) of Addenda and Corrigenda to the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, the allowances granted to an honorary organizer of co-operative societies are Re. 1 a day and single second-class fare by rail and mileage at As. 2 a mile if the journey exceeds 20 miles?

(*b*) In view of the status of certain of the present honorary organizers and of those that may become such, will Government be pleased to adopt in their case the scale of allowances fixed for honorary magistrates in article 1003 of the Civil Service Regulations—viz., Rs. 3 a day, double second-class fare by rail and mileage at As. 4 a mile, if the journey exceeds five miles?

Answer 97—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The present scale was fixed upon the recommendation of the Registrar and on the information at present before them the Government see no reason to make any change.

Peons for inspectors of co-operative societies.

Question 98. (*a*) Is it a fact that no peon is allowed to inspectors of co-operative societies, not even to first-class inspectors, whose salaries range from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 *per mensem*?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to allow one peon to each inspector?

Answer 98—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government do not think it necessary or desirable to allow peons for the inspectors.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"With regard to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know why it is considered not *desirable*?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I hardly think that is quite a proper question to ask. It asks for an opinion, and not for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I do not want to contest the opinion on its merits. I am prepared to accept it. I want only to know the reasons for the opinion."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I regret I am unable to answer."

Registration of co-operative societies in 1912-13.

Question 99. Will Government be pleased to state, with reference to each of the sections into which the Presidency is divided for co-operative work, the number of applications for registration pending on the 30th June last and the number of societies registered during the co-operative year ending on that date?

Answer 99—

The information is as follows:—

	Number of applications pending on 30th June 1913	Number of societies registered in the co-operative year ending 30th June 1913.
Registrar's section	115	23
Section of the Assistant Registrar, Trichinopoly ..	244	52
" " Bezwada ..	327	11
" " Vellore	195	20
	881	106

The figures of applications pending include applications on which no final action in the way of registration can be taken.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Richmond.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"May I know why in the Bezwada and Vellore sections, the number of societies registered during the last co-operative year bears a very small proportion to the number of applications pending?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I must thank the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar for having given me notice of this supplemental question. He did not then specify any particular section; he mentioned the whole number of applications that were pending and I have collected information in reply to the whole number. The reasons why there are so many applications pending are as follows:—

(1) The large proportion of the time of the Registrar and his staff that was necessarily taken up in guiding the operations of existing societies with a view to prevent and to rectify mistakes.

(2) The necessity of avoiding the risk involved in continuing a rate of progress in registration which was passing beyond the Registrar's powers of control.

(3) The efforts to evolve an organizing and supervising agency in the societies themselves. In other provinces the whole business of organization and in some measure the supervision of societies is undertaken by central banks, co-banking unions and honorary organizers. In this Presidency there are only four such unions comprising 93 societies.

(4) The imperfections in the applications for registration. All petitions expressing a desire for co-operative societies are treated as applications. Many of these are unfit for registration, but the Registrar continues periodical efforts to organize them. The 881 pending applications include many petitions of 1909 and earlier years, which have been looked into by the co-operative staff year after year and found not fit for registration."

Employment of graduates in the Registration Department.

Question 100. (*a*) Is it a fact that of the present strength of sub-registrars the number appointed in the four years 1909–10 to 1912–13 is 79, of whom 49 or 62 per cent. are B.A.'s, 24 or 30·4 *per cent.* are F.A.'s, 4 or 5 per cent. are matriculates and 2 or 2·5 per cent. are unpassed men, while of the 139 officers appointed in the four years immediately preceding, viz., 1905–06 to 1908–09, 129 or 92·9 per cent. are B.A.'s, 8 or 5·8 per cent. are F.A.'s, 1 or 0·7 per cent. is a matriculate and 1 or 0·7 per cent. is an unpassed man?

(*b*) In view of the high standard of accuracy and trustworthiness that must be maintained in the work of the registration department, will Government be pleased to see that the proportion of men of high educational qualifications appointed to it does not fall unduly low?

Answer 100—

(*a*) The Honourable Member's figures are not correct. The percentages of graduates appointed in the two periods 1905–06 to 1908–09 and 1909–10 to 1912–13 were 87 and 79·8 respectively, of F.A.'s 9 and 10·1, of Matriculates 3 and 7·6, and of unpassed men 1 and 2·5 respectively.

(*b*) The Government are fully prepared to maintain the standard of educational qualifications at a reasonable level.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

Appointment of the superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

Question 101. (*i*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, during the two years Miss Patterson has been in charge of the Presidency Training school for girls as its superintendent, (*a*) the school has increased in popularity and its strength risen by about 50 per cent., and whether (*b*) the results of the public examinations during that period have been very satisfactory?

(*ii*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the school has been visited by members of Government and the institution found up to date and in a satisfactory and flourishing condition?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the appointment of the Superintendent of the Presidency Training School is not open to qualified teachers

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond.)

recruited and born in this country and whether there existed any special reasons for superseding Miss Patterson and bringing out a new superintendent from Europe?

(iv) (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the new superintendent is acquainted with the vernaculars of this country and has had any previous experience of Indian students and whether she has managed before, as headmistress or superintendent, an institution like the Presidency Training school?

(*b*) And whether Miss Patterson, in addition to being a graduate, is acquainted with and qualified in several South Indian languages, the languages of the students of the school?

(v) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the supersession of Miss Patterson has caused great discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the Anglo-Indian and other lady teachers serving under Government?

Answer 101—

(i) During the period in question the school increased in strength and the results of the public examinations were also satisfactory.

(ii) It was visited by Members of the Government; improvements to it are under consideration.

(iii) Its superintendent is appointed by the Secretary of State, who has made no rule barring qualified candidates born in India and considered Miss Patterson's application for confirmation in the post.

(iv) (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(v) The Government are not aware of it.

Railway strikes in the Presidency.

Question 102. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose taking any measures for the prevention of railway strikes and whether the Government have made any independent enquiry into the causes of the recent railway strike?

Answer 102—

The answer is in the negative.

Abolition of the dispensary at Chali in Tellicherry Municipality.

Question 103. (i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have received a memorial from the residents of Chali and the adjoining localities objecting to the removal of the municipal dispensary which has been in existence at that place for the last 25 years and attended by about one-third of the total number of the out-patients who seek medical aid in the town of Tellicherry? And whether any order has been passed on that memorial?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Chali is a very densely populated and unhealthy suburb of Tellicherry and whether by its neglect grave consequences are likely to ensue to the inhabitants of the town proper when diseases of an epidemic character break out and whether past experience justifies such fears?

(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner have supported the proposal of the municipal council to remove the dispensary and whether strong feeling exists on the point on the part of the rate-payers and inhabitants of that town against the action of the municipal council?

Answer 103—

The Government have received memorials from the inhabitants of Chali and adjoining places objecting to the Municipal Council's proposal to close the Chali dispensary and have referred them to the Surgeon-General for report. They have no information regarding the present sanitary condition of Chali or the density of its population.

Tanjore remand case.

Question 104. (i) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the provisions of section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to the granting of bail before Government passed their order in the Tanjore remand case (G.O. No. 1634, dated 19th August 1913) when in paragraph 9 they observed that "no blame can be attached to any one for proceedings taken up to the time when the sub-magistrate passed the order of the 2nd May"?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

(*b*) and whether in view of the provisions of section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Government approve the action of the police in applying for the cancellation of the bail order on the 30th April on the ground alleged by the police that the complainant and certain of his witnesses were being intimidated by the accused (paragraph 4 of the Government Order)?

(*c*) and whether they consider the action of the police warranted by law?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the police to adhere to the provisions of section 497 in opposing applications for bail before magistrates?

Answer 104—

(i) The representations made by the police to the court included one to the effect that the evidence on record was sufficient to justify a remand and this ground was accepted by the court in its proceedings. The Government do not consider that the action of the police was in any respect illegal.

(ii) The Government do not consider that any general instructions of the nature suggested are necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Disposal of land acquired for public purposes.

Question 105. What is the policy of Government in cases where lands are acquired for public purposes when the whole or portions thereof are not required for the same, whether such lands are given back to the original holders or their representatives at a fair and reasonable rate or the first refusal given to the original owners or their representatives with reference to such lands? If there are no rules on the subject, will the Government be pleased to frame rules so as to give an opportunity to the original holders or their representatives to acquire such lands?

Answer 105—

The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 30 of Board's Standing Order No. 90.

Conversion of wet into dry lands in Godavari and Kistna deltas.

Question 106. (*a*) What is the policy of Government in allowing conversion of wet lands into dry in the deltaic tracts of the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts? Whether they encourage such conversion or even where the water is used occasionally during a period of five years they would refuse such conversion and require that a fresh consecutive period of five years should run before such an application can be entertained?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that where conversion of wet lands into dry is applied for, water should not have been taken off and on for not less than five years during a period of ten years preceding the date of such application?

Answer 106—

The Government will make enquiries on the subject.

Splitting up of the Kistna district into two.

Question 107. With reference to reply No. 1840–1, dated 10th April 1913, of the Chief Secretary to the Government to the Secretary of the Gōdāvari District Association with regard to the splitting up of the present Kistna district into two districts, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in that direction?

Answer 107—

The subject is under the consideration of Government.

Staple crops on *lanka* and *padugai* lands in Godavari.

Question 108. What crops were considered as staple crops for fixing the settlement rates on *lanka* and *padugai* lands in the last settlement of the Gōdāvari district?

Answer 108—

No standard crops were specially adopted for fixing the assessment on *padugai* and *lanka* lands, but these were assessed at rates which were one and two grades higher respectively than those fixed on ordinary alluvial dry lands of the same class and sort. The standard crop for alluvial dry lands was black paddy.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V Krishna Rao.)

Water-cess on *lanka* and *padugai* lands in Gödävari

Question 109. With reference to letter No. 84, dated 22nd May 1913, of the Gödävari District Association submitted in reply to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1503 (Revenue Settlement), dated 9th idem, inquiring why the Gödävari District Conference held that the levy of water-cess on *lanka* and *padugai* lands in *zamindari* villages was unjust and improper, will the Government be pleased to state whether the representation made by the said association was submitted for orders, and if so, whether Government will be pleased to issue favourable orders thereon if the matter has not been finally disposed of?

Answer 109—

The representation of the Gödävari District Association in reply to Board's Proceedings Mis No. 1503 (Revenue Settlement), dated 9th May 1913, has not been submitted to Government for orders.

Irrigation projects near Tuni and Rekapalle and pumping installations on the Gödävari bank.

Question 110. With reference to answers to my Questions Nos 60 and 61, dated 2nd April 1913, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the information if available and obtained?

Answer 110—

Reports on the projects referred to in Question No. 60 of 2nd April 1913 have not yet been received from the Superintending Engineer

The investigation of the pumping scheme referred to in Question No. 61 of 2nd April 1913 cannot be undertaken until the question, now under consideration, of extension of irrigation in the Gödävari delta by direct flow has been settled. It has been ascertained that there is no information on record in the Superintending Engineer's office as to the exact location of the 150,000 acres.

Election of officials, ex officio to district boards.

Question 111. (*a*) Is it a fact that election of official members from taluk boards to district boards is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* by designation instead of by name? If so, how many such members are holding seats in district boards in the several districts of the Presidency?

(*b*) Is an election by designation valid according to law or in conformity with any executive order?

Answer 111—

(*a*) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to Question No. 36.

(*b*) The Government are advised that election by designation is valid according to law.

Main trunk roads in the Circars.

Question 112. Will the Government be pleased to state the length of the trunk roads for each of the five districts of the Northern Circars transferred from Provincial to local funds and what was the cost of their maintenance per mile before they were so transferred?

Answer 112—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Kisthandi on *lanka* lands.

Question 113. As the *kisthandi* on *lanka* lands referred to in Government's answer to my Question No. 57, dated 2nd April 1913, relates to *izara lankas* and the *kisthandi* on settled *lankas* commences from December, will the Government be pleased to have a uniform *kisthandi* for both kinds of *lankas* in view of the inconvenience and hardship felt by ryots of settled *lankas*?

Answer 113—

The Government will consider the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Sub-division of joint interests in inams.

Question 114. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how often in each year during the last five years was the notification referred to in Board's Standing Order No. 58 published in the district gazettes of the five districts of the Northern Circars?

(*b*) What is the extent to which advantage was taken of the permission therein accorded in each of the above districts in the above said period?

Answer 114—

(*a*) The Government have no information, but will enquire.

(*b*) No applications were received during the last five years under Board's Standing Order No. 58 for the sub-division of the joint liability of shareholders in whole *inam* villages or minor *inams* in any district.

Joint pattas for service inams.

Question 115. With reference to the Government's answer to my Question No. 65, dated 2nd April 1913, will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts separate sheets showing all the names of the joint pattadars of *inams* are appended to settlement registers available for sale to the public?

Answer 115—

Separate detailed lists of joint *inamdars* have been appended to the Settlement Registers of a portion of the Kurnool district and they are being appended to those of the districts of Tanjore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly including Rämnäd.

Assessment of backyards, Godavari and Kistna districts.

Question 116. (*a*) Are Government aware that in the Gödavari and Kistna districts extents of over 25 cents of attached backyards are being assessed at the highest dry rate of the block or village irrespective of the area and needs of the house built thereon?

(*b*) With a view to improve sanitation and remove congestion in delta villages by building upon all available space to avoid assessment, will Government be pleased to rescind the orders on the subject?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the orders on the subject as there seems to be no separate standing order of the Board dealing with all its aspects?

Answer 116—

The Government have called for a report on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Irrigation of Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

Question 117. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the *Hindu*, dated the 14th June 1913, headed "Grievances of the *mirasidars* living in Musiri taluk"? Will the Government be pleased to issue orders for a fair distribution of water in that part of the district and see that the grievances referred to in the article are redressed?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in 1907 an estimate was prepared to construct a new head to the Tottavam Chinna *Vaikkal* which was expected to result in a copious supply as pointed out in the Trichinopoly Collector's R. Dis. No. 932-Rev., dated the 3rd October 1907? If so, will the Government be pleased to expedite its construction and afford early relief to the *mirasidars*?

Irrigation from the Arasalar.

(*c*) Is it a fact that the lands irrigated by the Arasalar have all along been cultivated with two crops irrespective of their classification in the settlement register? If so, will the Government be pleased to continue the practice as the lands are so interspersed that irrigation to one must result in irrigating others?

Answer 117—

The Government have perused the article referred to and called for a report on the whole matter.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Irrigation tank in Bootipuram, Madura district.

Question 118. (*a*) Is it a fact that 110 acres irrigated by the channel in Bootipuram village, No. 45, Vedasandur *firka*, Dindigul taluk, taking off near Vedasandur have been yielding no proper outturn for the last twelve years and that consequently the *tirva* thereon had to be remitted?

(*b*) Is it a fact that lands to the extent of 200 acres covered by survey Nos. 51 to 56, 60, 177 to 188, 194, 195 and 198 and lying between the two *odais* of Karumalai are agreed to be placed at the disposal of the Government by the owners of the lands for the formation of a tank to ensure the irrigation of the said 110 acres of land under the channel and extend the same to another 140 acres—making up a total of 250 acres as the *ayakat* area of the tank?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to order the construction of an irrigation tank in the said village, so as to ensure the irrigation of the lands cultivated by the channel?

Answer 118—

The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Medical aid during epidemics in rural areas.

Question 119. In view of the fact that in the rural areas when epidemics break out no proper medical aid is now available more especially to the indigent and the depressed classes, and in view of the absence of any information as to details regarding the same as stated in the reply of the Government to my interpellation No. 46 in the meeting dated 16th May 1913, will the Government be pleased to order every municipality, taluk board and union to get trained a number of servants and menials to do disinfecting and cleaning work and to administer medicine so that they may be sent with medical officers and sanitary inspectors when epidemics such as cholera break out in rural areas to closely attend on all classes of people?

Answer 119—

The Honourable Member will see from G.O. No. 1283 L., dated 5th August 1913, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, that the special scheme lately approved for combating cholera in rural areas includes the training and employment of subordinate officials somewhat in the manner suggested by him. In most municipalities, detailed rules have long been in force which also provide for such matters.

Superintending Engineer for district boards.

Question 120. In view of the large contributions made from Provincial funds to local boards, will the Government be pleased to order the supervision of the district board engineer's work twice a year by the Superintending Engineer, Public Works department, with a view to help the boards with professional technical advice or create an officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer to supervise the work of the district board engineers to be maintained by contributions from all district boards?

Answer 120—

Instructions were issued in 1904 to Superintending Engineers to inspect local fund works during their tours and when necessary forward notes and suggestions concerning them to presidents of district boards. These instructions were emphasized and supplemented in 1907. Rules moreover require that the plans and estimates for large works shall be scrutinized by Superintending Engineers or the Chief Engineer.

Delegation of powers to vice-presidents of local boards.

Question 121. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what powers have been delegated to non-official vice-presidents of district boards and taluk boards in the IX group of districts where they are appointed?

(*b*) Is it a fact that no work is allowed to be done by the vice-presidents even where powers are delegated? If so, will the Government be pleased to ascertain the causes of the same?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to transfer some heads of business at least to non-official vice-presidents, such as sanitation, education, medical relief and vaccination with one or more clerks under them subject to the supervision of the presidents, and will the Government be pleased to make it a rule that all papers of importance should pass through them?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Answer 121—

(*a*) The Government have no recent information on the subject.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) General instructions on the subject, ordering that delegations should be freely made and that vice-presidents should be encouraged to acquaint themselves with work not actually delegated, were issued in G.O. No. 159 L., dated 31st January 1912. This order was intended to apply to district boards also. As the proviso to section 33 of the Local Boards Act leaves presidents still responsible though powers be delegated, the Government are not disposed to direct any definite delegations.

Gratuities to municipal servants.

Question 122. In view of the altered conditions of service and increasing costliness of living, will the Government be pleased to re-consider G.O. No. 819, dated 20th April 1909, and help municipal servants by altering the rule as to gratuities up to twelve months' emoluments of the officer concerned?

Answer 122—

The Government do not see sufficient reason to re-consider the order referred to.

Pleasure park around the Anamalai and Tirupparankunram hills, Madura district.

Question 123. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the petition of Mr. M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, pleader, Madura, about creating a public pleasure park around the Anamalai hills, north of Madura, and the Tirupparankunram hills, south of it? In view of the fact that the two sites are close to Madura and resorted to by thousands of people, will the Government be pleased to sanction their being opened by the Public Works department from Provincial funds?

Answer 123—

The petition has not been received and the Government cannot therefore pronounce upon the suggestions made in it.

Re-organisation of civil courts.

Question 124. Will the Government be pleased to order the publication of the proposed changes in the number and area of jurisdiction of the civil courts recommended by the Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, so as to give an opportunity to the public, or at least to the non-official members of the Legislative Council, to represent any further facts to Government before final orders are passed?

Will the Government be pleased to pass orders in conformity with one of the alternative proposals put forward by the people of Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks in their memorial to Government in February 1913 about the location of the Tuticorin sub-court at Srivaikuntam or giving higher small cause jurisdiction to the munsif's court at Srivaikuntam?

Answer 124—

The Government are not prepared to publish Mr Phillips' report.

The Government are not yet in a position to pass orders on the subject of the location of any additional courts that may be sanctioned.

Transfer of Chatrapatti dispensary to Kiranur, Madura district.

Question 125. With reference to the memorial sent to Government by the residents of Chatrapatti, etc., in Palni taluk in June last regarding the transfer of the dispensary at Chatrapatti to Kiranur, will Government be pleased, in the circumstances set forth, to permit the district board to re-consider their resolution, dated 7th May 1913, irrespective of the Government order accepting the same, as the board has previously after discussion adopted a resolution to the contrary on 7th December 1912?

Answer 125—

The previous permission of Government is not required in the matter.

Levy of single-crop assessment on double-crop lands in Periyar tract.

Question 126. In view of the scanty supply of water from the Periyar lake and the late opening of the lake in June, will the Government be pleased to order the levy of a single-crop assessment from all double-crop lands cultivated with a single crop?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Answer 126—

The ordinary rules provide for remission of the charge for a second crop when through no fault of the ryot, it is impossible to raise more than one crop on registered double-crop land. No further orders are necessary.

Supply channel to Periyakulam tank, Tinnevelly district.

Question 127. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence relating to the proposed excavation of a water-supply channel to the Periyakulam tank, Ottappidāram taluk, Tinnevelly district? What is the area now irrigated by the tank and what is the area likely to be irrigated by the proposed extra supply?

Answer 127—

G.O. No. 246 I., dated 30th April 1913, which contains the information asked for, will be placed on the table.

Secondary school at Devakottai, Ramnad district.

Question 128. Will the Government be pleased to start a Government or a board secondary school at Devakottai, in view of the fact that the location of such a school at the place is felt by the residents of Devakottai and the surrounding Chetti Nād essential?

Answer 128—

The Government see no near prospect of Provincial or local funds being available for opening a secondary school at Devakottai.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Status of assistant surgeons.

Question 129. (*a*) Are Government aware that the Surgeon-General's report referred to in answer given to Question No. 98, put at the meeting of the Legislative Council of 18th February 1913, about the status of the civil assistant surgeons has given considerable dissatisfaction to civil assistant surgeons generally?

(*b*) Have Government received a memorial on the subject of their grading from civil assistant surgeons and have Government passed final orders on it?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the Surgeon-General's report of 1909 referred to in (*a*) above?

Answer 129—

(*a*) The Government have not received any representations to that effect.

(*b*) The Government have received memorials from civil assistant surgeons but they have not yet passed final orders upon them.

(*c*) The Government are not prepared to lay the Surgeon-General's report on the table.

Sale of certain lands in Urkad estate, Tinnevelly district.

Question 130. (*a*) Is it a fact that the Court of Wards' manager of, the Urkad *zamin* in Tinnevelly district has sold to one Nathad Bava Rawuttar of Tenkasi a valuable coffee estate (worth about Rs. 30,000) belonging to the *zamin* and lying in Shencotta, Travancore territory, for the price of Rs. 1,840?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to cause an enquiry being made into the matter?

Answer 130—

(*a*) The estate was sold in public auction under the orders of the Court of Wards. Though it was originally mortgaged for Rs. 30,000, Rs. 1,840 was a fair price for what was ultimately sold.

(*b*) There is no need for any enquiry.

College education of wards.

Question 131. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to peruse again paragraph 16, Education of the wards, page 5 of the report on the administration of estates under the Court of Wards for 1911–12, wherein it is stated that the Court obtained from the Syndicate exemption for the Vuyyuru minor *zamindar* from attendance at a college in order that he may continue university studies at Newington?

(*b*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article entitled "Our rich men's sons" in the *Indian Patriot* newspaper of the 20th June 1913?

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to see that in future such of the Court of Wards' minors as pass their matriculation examination are invariably sent up to a college for continuing their university studies instead of being made to stop at Newington itself where full facilities are not available for university education?

Answer 131—

(*a*) The Government have again perused the paragraph referred to

(*b*) The Government have now perused the article referred to.

(*c*) The Honourable Member's suggestion cannot be adopted.

Water-supply for Nilakotta, Madura district.

Question 132. Are the Government aware that Nilakotta, the head-quarters of the newly-formed Nilakotta taluk in Madura district, has a very precarious water-supply, and will the Government, be pleased to order the investigation of a schema for supplying water to Nilakotta from Peramai in the Periyar channel?

Answer 132—

The Government have no information on the subject. The matter is one in which the local boards concerned should take the initiative.

Casual leave for employés in the Government Press.

Question 133. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article entitled "Is it defiance of Government" in the *Indian Patriot* newspaper of the 4th October 1913?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any enquiries have been made on the memorandum of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on this subject, and, if so, to communicate the result of the enquiry?

Answer 133—

(*a*) The Government have read the article referred to.

(*b*) The Government have instituted the necessary enquiries and their conclusions have been communicated to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Admission of students in colleges.

Question 134. (*a*) Have the Government perused an article entitled "Cast out students" in the *Indian Patriot* newspaper of the 8th September 1913?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to call for information from the principals of colleges in the Presidency as to the rules of admission in force in the colleges in order to facilitate the admission of students in colleges?

Answer 134—

(*a*) The Government have now perused the article

(*b*) They see no sufficient reason to call for the information in question.

Publication in vernaculars of the reports on Madras Fisheries and on Agriculture in Japan.

Question 135. Will the Government be pleased to see that the report of the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Nicholson on Madras Fisheries and his book on Japan Agriculture are translated in the principal vernaculars in the Presidency and broadly distributed to ryots?

Answer 135—

The Government doubt whether vernacular translations of Sir F. Nicholson's books on Agriculture and Fisheries in Japan (if the latter is what the Honourable Member refers to) would be suitable for broad distribution to ryots and fishermen; but they have already expressed their willingness to help private enterprise in publishing translations of these books by purchasing copies if the translations are satisfactory.

Re-organization of taluk establishments in Madura district.

Question 136. Is it a fact that in Madura district alone back pay was not sanctioned in the case of taluk officials who had the benefit of the re-organization of the taluks scheme in spite of the Government order sanctioning the scheme with retrospective effect, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to order an enquiry into the matter?

Answer 136—

The taluk head accountants and inferior servants in Madura were paid at the new rates with effect from the 1st July 1912. The re-organization

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(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

of the appointments of taluk clerks was not completed till 1st April 1913 and they were only given the new rates of pay from that date. Further enquiries are being made

Second and intermediate accommodation in the Tiruppattūr-Krishnagiri Railway.

Question 137. (*a*) Are the Government aware that on the Tiruppattūr-Krishnagiri line of the South Indian Railway no second or intermediate class carriages are provided in trains, causing thereby inconvenience to respectable passengers by the first class?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to communicate with the railway authorities and see that sufficient and separate accommodation is made in the Tiruppattūr-Krishnagiri line for first-class and second-class passengers?

Answer 137—

(*a*) The Government are aware that on the Tiruppattūr-Krishnagiri line of the South Indian Railway the accommodation provided is only first and third class. This arrangement has been adopted by the South Indian Railway because the number of upper class passengers travelling on the line is low and not sufficient to justify the provision of three classes. The Government are not aware that inconvenience is caused to first-class passengers by this arrangement.

(*b*) The Railway Company, in view of the small number of passengers availing themselves of upper class accommodation, are not disposed to increase the number of classes.

South Indian inscriptions.

Question 138. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article entitled "South Indian Inscriptions" in the *Madras Times* newspaper of 3rd October 1913?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to strengthen the staff of the epigraphical department?

Answer 138—

(*a*) The Government have perused the article in question.

(*b*) The question of strengthening the department is under consideration.

Survey of estates, Salem district.

Question 139. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many survey parties are working in the Salem district?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that M.R.Ry. S. Kanakasabhapati Mudaliyar, *Zamindar* of Kannankurichi, Salem, applied to Government some months ago to lend him the services of a survey party to survey his *mitta*?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that his request was not complied with as the survey party had other heavy work?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order more survey parties to undertake the survey of *mitta* of Kannankurichi?

Answer 139—

(*a*) No survey party is now working in the Salem district.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) It does not appear that any application for the survey of the *mitta* of Kannankurichi has been received by Government or the Board.

Pay of district munsifs

Question 140. Will the Government be pleased to state when they are going to give effect to the recommendations of the High Court to start the pay of the last grade district munsifs with Rs. 250 a month?

Answer 140—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 40 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.

Increase of peshkash in Ramnad zamindari

Question 141. (*a*) Are the Government aware that an increase of Rs. 13,105 in *peshkash* for the entire Rāmnad *zamindari* and a proportionate increase of Rupees 176-7-1 for the sub-division of Devakottai have been ordered to be collected from the Raja of Rāmnād and the *Zamindar* of Devakottai?

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Rao Bahadur Somasundara Chettiyar.)

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place on table the correspondence that passed between the Collector of Ramnad, the Board of Revenue and the Government of Madras on the subject?

(*c*) If the answer to question (*b*) be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state clearly the reasons that led to the increase in *peshkash* mentioned above?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Collectors to keep themselves in correspondence with the proprietors of estates before any increase as contemplated in section 27 of Act II of 1894 is finally ordered by the Board of Revenue or the Government and let the proprietors know fully the reasons for such an increase and not to treat the order of the Board of Revenue confidential?

Answer 141—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The papers on the subject are of a confidential nature and cannot be published.

(*c*) The additions to the *peshkash* were imposed in accordance with the provisions of section 27 (2) of Madras Act II of 1894 which authorizes the Government when it takes over the payment of village officers in estates to require the proprietors to pay along with the permanent assessment a sum equivalent to that by which it was reduced at the original settlement to allow the proprietor to meet the cost of the village establishments.

(*d*) Proprietors of estates are afforded an opportunity of urging their objections against any contemplated addition to their *peshkash* and these receive full consideration by the Board and Government. No further instruction to Collectors is necessary.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.

Sugar industry in the Presidency.

Question 142. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the conditions of the sugar factories in Southern India and ascertain why indigenous sugar has not been success-ful in competing with the foreign imported sugar?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to accord sanction to sugar-mill owners to erect distilleries to be attached to their sugar-refiners in view to convert the by-products of molasses and syrups into country arracks and encourage such industries by accepting the same under the abkâri rules?

Answer 142—

(*a*) The Government will enquire.

(*b*) Individual applications will be considered on their merits.

Water-supply and electric power for Coimbatore town.

Question 143. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to direct their attention to the available water-power capable of being converted into electricity for industrial purposes in this Presidency?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Government is considering a scheme for the supply of water and electricity to the town of Coimbatore?

(*c*) If it is a fact that there is a scheme, will the Government be pleased to sanction and commence the works at a very early date?

Answer 143—

(*a*) The Government have already directed their attention to the subject.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Sanitary Engineer has recommended a scheme for supplying water to the town of Coimbatore from the Siruvani river and has suggested that it presents possibilities of simultaneously developing electric power. The scheme is now under the scrutiny of the Chief Engineer and no definite pronouncement can be made until its several aspects have been technically examined.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Somasundara Chettiyar ; Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

Conveyance of firewood for the chattram at Dhanushkodi.

Question 144. (*a*) Is the Government aware of the existence of the Nattukottai Chetti chattram at Dhanushkodi in Rāmēswaram island in the district of Rāmnād where a large concourse of pilgrims meets daily?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that the way to the said chattram from the north beach, by which all the necessaries for the chattram from the ports of Pondi and Devipatnam, where there are no railway connections, are brought in country craft, is blocked up by the extension of the railway line through the northern beach, and that this has caused very great loss and inconvenience to the chattram?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to call for the papers and issue necessary orders to mitigate as far as practicable the loss and inconvenience to this useful and charitable chattram existing from a long time?

Answer 144—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have made enquiries into the matter and understand that the provision of a level crossing at the cart-track referred to would be both inconvenient and dangerous. They are informed that no appreciable inconvenience is caused to the manager of the chattram by the use of the crossing provided at the east end of Dhanushkodi jetty station as the extra distance that carts have to travel is inconsiderable.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Litigation in North Arcot and Chittoor districts.

Question 145. (*a*) With reference to the answer to the Question No. 33 asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1913, will the Government be pleased to state if there has been any such proposal before them since?

(*b*) If there has been no such proposal, will the Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to consider such proposal, having regard to the difficulties and hardships experienced by the litigant public of the new North Arcot district in having to travel from the different parts of that district to Chittoor?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement showing the number of suits, appeals and petitions received on the file of the district and sub-courts at Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the files of the said courts from the new district of Chittoor in the year 1912–13;

also a similar statement showing the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and petitions received on the file of the sessions court of Chittoor, from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the said file from the new district of Chittoor in the year 1912–13?

Answer 145—

(*a*) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government will give the proposal their consideration in disposing of Mr Phillips' report on the sufficiency of the civil courts in this Presidency and will, if necessary, call for the statistics referred to.

Chairmanship of Vāniyambādi Municipality.

Question 146. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware that for some years past the rate-payers of the Municipality of Vāniyambādi in the district of North Arcot have expressed their dissatisfaction at having for their chairman the revenue divisional officer residing about 14 miles away from the municipal limits?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if it is proposed to appoint as chairman a non-official resident of the Municipality of Vāniyambādi?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

Answer 146—

The Government have recently received petitions from the rate-payers of the Vāniyambādi Municipality requesting the appointment of a non-official resident of the town as chairman of the municipality. The subject is now under consideration.

Tahsildars on district boards.

Question 147. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing districtwar the total number of tahsildars now in the district and the number among them returned to the district board of the district by election from taluk boards?

Answer 147—

The Honourable Member is referred to the Madras Quarterly Civil List, which gives the names of the tahsildars employed in each district and the names of the members of each district board elected by the taluk boards.

Panruti-Trichinopoly railway.

Question 148. Will the Government be pleased to inform at what stage is the project of the railway line from Panruti to Trichinopoly and the probable time when its construction will be taken on hand?

Answer 148—

The question of the construction of the Panruti-Trichinopoly railway is now under the consideration of the Railway Board.

House-tax in Ambur union, North Arcot district.

Question 149. (*a*) Is it a fact that the rate-payers of the union of Ambur in the district of North Arcot have petitioned the Government complaining that they have been during the current year assessed to house-tax at a rate far higher than the rate fixed by the district board in the notification issued by that board under section 60 of Act V of 1884, and that such assessment was illegal and unauthorized on the part of the Taluk Board of Vellore to which the union is attached?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state if any enquiry has been made to ascertain if the complaint of the rate-payers is well-founded, and the result of such enquiry?

Answer 149—

(*a*) The Government have received a petition from the residents of Ambur regarding taxation in the union.

(*b*) They have called for a report on the matter from the President, District Board, North Arcot.

Indian officers' quarters in General Hospital, Madras.

Question 150. (*a*) Are the Government aware of the fact that the Native officers' quarters in the General Hospital, Madras, are very inadequately and poorly furnished and that they are placed in a comparatively small block away from the main hospital buildings?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to improve the condition of the Native officers' quarters?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the building originally constructed and meant for Native officers' quarters in the General Hospital, Madras, has been utilized as quarters for nurses, and if so, whether permission of Government was obtained for its being so utilized?

Answer 150—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Native officers' quarters in the General Hospital are located in a block separate from the main hospital buildings. They contain six separate cubicles for as many patients. No complaints have ever been made as to the furniture which is adequate and comfortable.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

(c) No building in the General Hospital was originally constructed and meant for Native officers' quarters. A portion of the main building was at one time utilized for these quarters. But it was found necessary to place the quarters of the matron and nursing staff together on the third storey of the building and in the consequent re-arrangement of accommodation the Native officers' quarters were transferred to the separate building in which they are now located. This re-arrangement was approved by the Government.

Vessels for Indian patients in Government hospitals.

Question 151. (*a*) Are the Government aware that both in the Madras General Hospital and in other Government hospitals Indian patients are as a rule provided with mud vessels for their use to which some of them are not accustomed, while other patients are provided with vessels to which they are accustomed ?

(*b*) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to direct that, in the supply of vessels, such distinctions be removed as far as practicable ?

Answer 151—

All patients in the Government hospitals in Madras are at liberty to use their own vessels. If they prefer hospital vessels, those used for milk are in all cases made of enamelled iron ; while food is served to patients in the general wards in new earthenware vessels, as it is necessary for caste reasons to provide Indian patients with vessels which have not been used before ; and to patients in the Native officers' quarters in either enamelled iron or earthenware vessels, as they may prefer. No complaints have ever been made about this practice, which enquiry shows to be generally acceptable to the patients.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Legislation regarding irrigation and amendment to Estates Land Act.

Question 152. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state when the proposed Bills (*a*) to amend and declare the law relating to irrigation and (*b*) to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, are likely to be introduced in the Council ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what sections of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, it is proposed to amend ?

Answer 152—

(1) The Government are unable to say when the Bill to amend and declare the law relating to irrigation is likely to be introduced. A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act will probably be introduced during the present session.

(2) It is at present proposed to amend sections 1, 3, 6, 12, 20, 40, 43, 46, 62, 75, 77, 79, 106, 112, 111, 115, 117, 127, 132, 164 and 192.

Sanitary inspectors.

Question 153 (1) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any, and if so what, difference in the qualifications and scale of pay of the sanitary inspectors in this Province and in the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, United Provinces and Punjab ?

(2) Has the Government received any representations regarding the grievances and disabilities of the sanitary inspectors in this Province ?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of improving the efficiency, pay and prospects of the sanitary inspectors in this Province ?

Answer 153—

(1) The Government have no information on the subject.

(2) The answer is in the affirmative.

(3) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to Question No. 42.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Election of officials as ex-officio to district boards

Question 154. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the elected official members of the district boards in the Presidency have been so appointed by their official designations and how many by their names?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of prohibiting the election of officials by their official designations?

Answer 154—

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of Question No. 38.

Non-official chairmen for Tirupati and Vaniyambadi municipalities.

Question 155. (1) Is it a fact that the chairmen of the Tirupati and Vāniyambādi municipalities are revenue divisional officers, residing at Chandragiri and Tiruppattūr respectively?

(2) Is it a fact that the ryots and rate-payers of Tirupati and Vāniyambādi have been subject to hardship and inconvenience owing to the absence of resident non-official chairmen?

(3) Is it a fact that some of the residents and rate-payers of Tirupati and Vāniyambādi municipalities have been making representations to the Government for the appointment of resident non-official chairmen?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to direct the appointment of non-official resident chairmen for Tirupati and Vāniyambādi municipalities?

(5) (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any other, and if so what, municipalities having revenue divisional officers as chairmen?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to displace such official chairmen by non-officials, wherever possible?

Answer 155—

(1) Yes.

(2) The Government have received no complaints of the hardship alleged.

(3) Yes.

(4) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 146 regarding the appointment of a non-official resident chairman for the Vāniyambādi municipality. The Government consider that the revenue divisional officer of Chandragiri should for the present continue to be chairman of the Tirupati municipality.

(5) (*a*) Yes. In the municipalities of Hospet, Karūr, Srivilliputtūr and Tenali the revenue divisional officers are the chairmen.

(*b*) The Government will be prepared to give due consideration to the subject should the municipal councils concerned move in the matter and suitable non-officials be available for the office

Translation department in the High Court.

Question 156. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of permanent and additional translators working in the appellate side of the High Court in the different vernaculars, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Canarese, during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there were any savings in the amount of charges collected from the parties in the appellate side of the High Court for the translation and printing of records and if so what were the amounts saved during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Registrar has as effective control over the additional translators as over the permanent translators?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to take steps (*a*) to gradually dispense with the additional translators by increasing the number of permanent translators and (*b*) to reduce the scale of charges for the translation and printing of papers?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 156—

(1) & (2) A statement * is laid on the table.

(3) Yes.

(4) (*a*) The Government do not propose to take steps to secure the replacement of the additional translators; (*b*) the question of reducing the charges for translation and printing is at present under the consideration of the High Court.

Judicial officers owning property in their jurisdiction.

Question 157. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any judicial officers presiding over courts within whose jurisdiction they own properties?

(2) If there are any such officers, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of avoiding such postings of judicial officers?

Answer 157—

The Government have no information, but will enquire.

Water-supply schemes.

Question 158. Will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the investigation of the following schemes?—

(1) Improvement of Tirupati water-supply.

(2) Improvement of Cuddapah water-supply.

(3) Ongole water-supply.

(4) Chittoor water-supply.

(5) Nellore drainage.

Answer 158—

(1) The Sanitary Board have approved generally the plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 2,55,000 submitted by the Sanitary Engineer. The financial aspect of the scheme is under consideration.

(2) Plans and estimates have been drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer and are being scrutinized by the Chief Engineer.

(3) The Sanitary Engineer is taking steps towards the investigation of the scheme.

(4) Investigation has been completed. The Sanitary Engineer's report was forwarded by him to the Sanitary Board in July last and he hopes to be able to draw up plans and estimates in 1916-17.

(5) The investigation of the scheme has been completed and plans and estimates will be drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer in 1914-15.

Kanigiri reservoir and Velgodu project.

Question 159. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report on the improvement of the Kanigiri reservoir referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk in his speech on the Pennar river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems made at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd April 1913 has been since received?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the report on the table?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the investigation of the Velgodu project, Kurnool district, has been completed and whether the plans and estimates for the project have been sanctioned or sent up for sanction?

Answer 159—

(1) & (2) Detailed proposals for the improvements to Kanigiri reservoir have not yet been received by the Government. They are expected very shortly.

(3) The investigation of the Velgodu project has been completed. The estimate for the project has not yet been submitted for sanction.

* Printed as Appendix II at page 784 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Fishery rights in the Kanigiri reservoir, Nellore district.

Question 160. (1) Is it a fact that the Kanigiri reservoir is leased out every year for fishing purposes?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of fishery rents realized in respect of that reservoir during the last five years?

(3) Is it a fact that to enable the lessee to remove fish from the reservoir, water was let out therefrom earlier than necessary to the detriment and loss of the ryots who had already raised crops under that reservoir?

(4) Is it a fact that several ryots having cultivation under the reservoir have been making representations to the district officials about this matter?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and take steps to redress the grievances of ryots in this direction?

Answer 160—

(1) The right of fishing in the Kanigiri reservoir is leased out annually by auction.

(2) The amounts of rents realized during the last five years are—

Year	Amount
	Rs
1909	1,570
1910	1,550
1911	585
1912	1,235
1913	1,350

(3) The answer is in the negative.

(4) & (5) Some pseudonymous petitions were received by the Executive Engineer. These were enquired into by him and it was found that the complaints were groundless. The Government do not consider it necessary to take any further action in the matter.

Irrigation under the Vallur channel, Nellore district.

Question 161. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land irrigable under the Vallur channel, which branches off from the Sarvepalli channel?

(2) Is it a fact that though there was water flowing in the Sarvepalli channel before the heavy rains of October last, no water was flowing in the Vallur channel during that period?

(3) Is it a fact that the sluices leading to the Vallur channel was recently demolished by the Public Works department, and, if so, when?

(4) (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when the reconstruction or repair of the sluice was begun and when it was completed?

(*b*) If there was delay in the execution of that work, will the Government be pleased to state the cause of the delay?

Answer 161—

The Government have called for a report.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

Head-quarters of the Ramnad district.

Question 162. Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that though the district of Rāmnād was formed more than three years ago, for the better administration of the affairs of the people in that district, yet the district officials are allowed to live, and all important courts and offices connected with that district are located, at Madura;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the office of the District Superintendent of Police has also been recently removed from Rāmnad to Madura;

(*c*) whether the Government intend to locate the district officials and other important offices connected with the Ramnad district in some place in the district itself; and, if so, when and where?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

Answer 162—

(*a*) & (*b*) The facts are as stated, with the exception that the District Medical and Sanitary officer is located at Rāmnād.

(*c*) The Government hope to settle the matter as soon as certain important preliminary investigations, especially with regard to water-supply, have been completed.

Question 163. Will the Government be pleased to inform when the Government will be able to issue their final order on the recommendations of the Forest Committee? Forest Committee.

Answer 163—

The order on the Forest Committee's report has been issued.

Question 164. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the districts in which annual police sports are organised and celebrated, and to inform whether the funds needed for the purpose are collected from the officials and non-officials? Funds for police sports.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inform what amounts of subscriptions and donations have been annually collected in the Tinnevelly district within the last four years for the police sports of that district, and to state the amounts collected each year from official and non-official sources respectively?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to inform if any account is maintained and published as to how the money is spent?

Answer 164—

The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to make enquiries?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"No, Sir; the Government do not propose to make any enquiries."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.

Question 165. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to give the total assessed area under cultivation in the district of Malabar and the proportion thereof that is under the cocoa-nut palm? Cocoa-nut cultivation in Malabar district.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the taluks and *amsams* in Malabar wherein "bud-rot" has been found attacking cocoa-nut trees and whether the disease has been more prevalent along the coasts or in the interior?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what remedial measures, if any, have been taken to combat the disease where it has been found to exist?

(*d*) Having regard to the importance of cocoa-nut industry on the West Coast, will the Government be so good as to state what consideration, if any, has been bestowed on the suggestion I ventured to make in this Council during the last budget debate that an experimental and demonstration cocoa-nut farm should be opened at some suitable centre in the district?

Answer 165—

(*a*) The total assessed area under cultivation in Malabar is 1,266,211 acres, of which 349,162 acres are under cocoa-nut cultivation.

(*b*) & (*c*) The information required is contained in G.O. No. 2751, dated 13th September 1913, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*d*) The Government regret that owing to the lack of trained men fit to hold the post of manager they see no immediate prospect of opening an additional farm in Malabar.

Question 166. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement regarding the recruitment of sub-magistrates in the *mufassal* with special reference to the following points:— Recruitment of sub-magistrates.

(*a*) what is the total number of stationary sub-magistrates and deputy tahsildars exercising second and third class magisterial powers in this Presidency?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

(*b*) what are their educational and legal qualifications?

(*c*) how many of these officers have been promoted as magistrates after serving as ministerial officers in the collectorates?

Will the Government be pleased to devise a scheme for improving the efficiency of these officers by a better method of recruitment?

Answer 166—

(*a*) The total number is 309.

(*b*) The minimum qualifications required of officers exercising magisterial powers are given in the Abstract of the rules relating to Public Service Examinations in the Madras Presidency. Many of the present incumbents have qualifications above the minimum.

(*c*) The Government have no precise information, but the majority of magistrates have been so promoted.

The Government have no present intention of revising the method of recruiting for the subordinate magistracy.

Grievances of *wargdars*, South Canara district.

Question 167. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that great hardship is felt in South Canara among the *wargdars* (landholders) who own lands adjoining hill slopes that they are not given these slopes for their own purposes, such as for grazing and manure, in preference to those who do not own any lands near the slopes?

Answer 167—

The Government have received no complaints and are not aware that any grievance exists.

Darkhast rules in South Canara.

Question 168. Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of South Canara in order to ascertain whether there is not a general desire in that district in favour of second appeals being allowed in *darkhast* applications?

Answer 168—

Although no second appeal is allowed in *darkhast* cases, the Collector and the Board of Revenue can revise orders passed by subordinate officers if they were passed under mistake of fact or owing to fraud or misrepresentation or were *ultra vires*. The present rules provide adequately for appeals and the Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report from the Collector.

Constructing bunds to rivers in South Canara.

Question 169. Will the Government be pleased to take some steps to bund some of the many rivers in South Canara as funds become available for the benefit of the agricultural population who own lands on both sides of these rivers?

Answer 169—

With reference to Question No. 81 put at the meeting held on 14th February 1912, the Government called for reports from local officers regarding the introduction of minor irrigation works in Malabar and South Canara and the replies showed that generally speaking irrigation works are neither necessary nor practicable in South Canara. If any definite work is suggested by the Honourable Member, the Government will consider the feasibility of executing it.

Payment of grants to aided schools.

Question 170. Are the Government aware that the present system of allotment of annual grants to aided schools involves a hardship to the managers inasmuch as it keeps them in arrears for a long time often extending to two years?

Will the Government be pleased to act upon the suggestion made by the conference of the Teachers' Association at Mangalore that grants may be paid in two or more instalments?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

Answer 170—

The Government have recently decided to give a trial, in at least four districts distributed throughout the Presidency, to the system of paying these grants by quarterly (or, if possible, monthly) instalments.

Working of the secondary school final leaving certificate scheme and admission to college classes.

Question 171. Will the Government be pleased to give the information on the following points with regard to the working of the school-leaving certificate scheme?—

(i) What is the exact number of students who have been given the school-leaving certificate from the beginning of the working of the scheme up till now?

(ii) What proportion of these have been admitted into the junior intermediate classes of the various colleges in the Presidency?

(iii) Could the Government give any information as to the rest?

(iv) Whether it is a fact that for want of accommodation in the colleges a large number of school final boys have been refused admission and have been thus left without any immediate occupation in life?

(v) Are the Government aware that in July last, in Madura city alone, the principals of the most important colleges had to refuse admission to hundreds of students into the junior intermediate class, though duly qualified to obtain the same, for want of accommodation?

(vi) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they will take so as to allow the students who have the means and capacity to continue their educational career further than the school final stage?

Answer 171—

(i) The information is given in the Supplements to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th October 1911, 29th October 1912, and 28th October 1913.

(ii) The numbers admitted were 2,566 in 1911, 2,419 in 1912 and 3,166 in 1913.

(iii) *to* (vi) Formerly a pass in the matriculation examination qualified for admission to a college and many students failed to obtain this; but now practically all those who appear for the public examination for the school-leaving certificate obtain a completed certificate of some kind. These certificates however indicate very varying degrees of ability and many of them do not show that the holders are in any way qualified to continue their studies in the collegiate grades.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Cattle stands in ryotwari villages.

Question 172. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of ryotwari villages in this Presidency which have as common ground for cattle, according to the village accounts, an area of less than two per cent. of their cultivated area?

Answer 172—

Considering the very large amount of labour which the collection of the necessary statistics would involve, the Government see no sufficient reason to order the preparation of the statement desired.

Waiting room for passengers, Erode.

Question 173. Is the Government aware of the serious inconvenience the large number of passengers that have to wait for trains at the Erode junction are put to for want of proper accommodation? If so, will the Government be pleased to take early steps to see that adequate and satisfactory provision is made?

Answer 173—

The Government have not received any complaints regarding the want of accommodation at the Erode station.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

Minor ports in the Presidency.

Question 174. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of minor ports in the Presidency in 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 and the aggregate trade they had in each year? Has there been any deterioration in their number and their trade, and if so, why? Will the Government be pleased to adopt such measures as would improve at least the more important among them?

Answer 174—

The subjoined table gives the information required by the Honourable Member:—

Year.	Number of ports.	Total value of trade.
		Rs.
1879–80	71	11,91,02,465
1889–90	145	15,10,01,597
1899–1900	147	17,53,05,357
1909–10	102	27,59,12,320

The decrease in the number of ports since 1900 is due to the closure of several small ports at which there was little or no trade.

The Government are at present considering the question of improving several of the minor ports.

Causes of deaths reported in vital statistics.

Question 175. In view of the fact that in the returns of vital statistics issued by the Government for the Presidency about 50 per cent. of the deaths are usually reported under "other causes," will the Government be pleased to say if it is impossible to reduce this large percentage under "other causes" by giving further details, and if it is possible, to direct such details to be given in future?

Answer 175—

The returns are made by officials without medical training and to distinguish in them causes of death of which the symptoms are not well-marked and easily recognized would, in the opinion of Government, lead to unreliable results.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

Opening up of Agency tracts.

Question 176. With reference to Question No. 104 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th February 1913, will the Government be pleased to state if the information asked for in parts (i) and (ii) of the question has been obtained and what it is?

Answer 176—

The information in question is contained in G.O. No. 1477, dated the 22nd July 1913, a copy of which is laid on the table.

Revision of Agency rules.

Question 177. (*a*) Is it a fact that the High Court exercises revisional jurisdiction under rule XX in the case of all decrees passed by the Agent on appeals from the decrees of his subordinates, whether the Agent dismissed the appeals without issuing notice to the respondent or disposed of them after giving notice?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the decision in case No. 747 of 1911 which held that the High Court has no jurisdiction in cases disposed of by the Agent under rule 18 without issuing notice to the respondent?

(*c*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Agency rules are defective in that there is no clear provision with regard to execution proceedings or appeals therefrom?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to revise the existing rules under Act XXIV of 1839 to meet the altered conditions in Agency tracts since the rules were originally enacted?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

Answer 177—

(*a*) Under rule XX of the Agency rules the High Court has power on special grounds to require the Agent to review a judgment passed on appeal from a decree of a subordinate

(*b*) The attention of the Government has not been drawn to the decision quoted.

(*c*) & (*d*) The rules were last scrutinized and revised in 1910 and the Government do not consider that any further revision is necessary at present.

Magisterial fines.

Question 178. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the revenue from magisterial fines in 1912 was—

(*a*) Rs. 2,90,000 in United Provinces.
" 4,68,000 in Bengal.
" 2,62,300 in Punjab.
" 1,38,200 in Central Provinces.
" 3,60,000 in Bombay.
" 6,80,000 in Madras.

(*b*) Whether the increase in the said revenue between 1905 and 1908 to 1912 was Rs. 1,08,314 in Madras, the increases in the other provinces being Rs. 40,000 in the United Provinces, Rs. 17,507 in Bengal, Rs 49,181 in the Punjab, Rs. 25,821 in Central Provinces, Rs. 58,265 in Bombay ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any special causes prevailing in Madras which would account for the increase therein and the disparity between it and the other provinces ?

Answer 178—

(*a*) The figures quoted are those of the budget estimates of 1912-13 The realizations for 1912 for Madras and the Central Provinces were respectively Rs. 8,84,014 and Rs. 1,75,890. Corresponding figures for other provinces are not yet available

(*b*) The increase between 1905 and 1912 in the realizations of fines in Madras was Rs. 1,87,528 and in the Central Provinces Rs. 44,990. The figures of increase between 1905 and 1911 for the United Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab and Bombay were respectively Rs 69,938, Rs. 1,04,280, Rs. 82,883 and Rs. 53,895.

(*c*) The proportionate increase for Madras between 1905 and 1911 is lower than for any province quoted except Bombay but, with the varying conditions of the provinces, no useful deduction can be made from the bare statistics.

Armed reserve police force.

Question 179 Will the Government be pleased to state what the total sanctioned strength of (1) officers, (2) men is of the armed reserve police force, how many of these constitute the emergency force and what the strength was in 1905 ?

Answer 179—

The total sanctioned strength of the armed reserve is 92 officers and 4,026 men, of whom 1,599 men constitute the emergency force. The strength of the armed reserve in 1905 was 85 officers and 2,651 men. No portion of the reserve was then distinguished as an emergency force.

Co-operative societies.

Question 180. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of co-operative societies in this Presidency registered during January to June 1913 in the whole Presidency and in the Circars ;

(*b*) the number of applications for registration of co-operative societies pending with the department at the end of June 1913 ;

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

(*c*) the number of Inspectors of co-operative Societies at the end of June 1913 working—

(1) in the Presidency,

(2) in the Circars?

Answer 180—

(*a*) Eighty-one co-operative societies were registered in the Presidency from January to June 1913. No society was registered in the Circars during that period.

(*b*) 851. This includes applications on which no final action in the way of registration can be taken.

(*c*) In the Presidency, 44.
In the Circars, 5.

Expulsion of Appanna Patnaik from Parlakimedi Agency.

Question 181. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether N. Appanna Patnaik, a resident of Parlākimedi, owns the village of Rasikarayapuram and inam lands in Jagannadhapuram in the Agency tracts, and the Bissoye of Namanagaram attempted unsuccessfully to oust him from Rasikarayapuram;

(*b*) whether the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parlākimedi Agency, Chicacole sub-division, discharged Appanna Patnaik on 6th June 1913 in the security proceedings instituted against him under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, on the complaint of the Bissoye or his men;

(*c*) whether a large number of respectable people including members of the Chicacole Taluk Board, Parlākimedi municipality and merchants deposed to the good character of Appanna Patnaik;

(*d*) whether shortly after the order of discharge the Governor's Agent passed an order prohibiting the said Appanna Patnaik from entering the Agency on the ground that he fostered litigation; and Appanna appealed against the order to the Governor in Council;

(*e*) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for securing to Appanna the enjoyment of his property in the Agency;

(*f*) whether action was taken by the Governor's Agent under Act XXIV of 1839 and Regulation II of 1819 and if so, whether the regulations authorized the prohibition of people living in the plains from proceeding to the Agency, and there are any previous instances of similar prohibition;

(*g*) whether any enquiry was made regarding the allegation that Appanna fostered litigation, or any details were furnished to him which he was required to answer?

Answer 181—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 59 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Selection of non-officials to give evidence before the Public Service Commission.

Question 182. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and how many non-officials have been selected by it for giving evidence before the Public Service Commission in February 1914 and the number of the retired Government officials, if any, so selected?

(*b*) If no non-officials who are not retired Government officials have been so far selected, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of arranging for the expression of the non-official view on the subjects to be considered by the Commission?

Answer 182—

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, with whom the selection of witnesses to be examined by them rests, have invited seven non-official gentlemen to give evidence before them in Madras. No retired Government official has so far been selected by the Commission.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

Revenue subordinate services.

Question 183. Will the Government be pleased to state whether persons who have held acting appointments on 1st April 1911, but who have been confirmed in their appointments after that date, will be considered to be officers who have already entered the Government service so as to be entitled to the privileges provided for in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 682, Revenue, dated 11th March 1911?

Answer 183—

The restriction limiting promotion to the upper division of the revenue service to men already in service on April 1st, 1911, has recently been withdrawn.

Excavations by the Archæological department.

Question 184. Will the Government be pleased to state whether—

(*a*) the Archæological department has prepared any lists of sites which can be usefully excavated;

(*b*) what progress in excavation has been made during the last two years;

(*c*) what sites have been selected for operation during the current year;

(*d*) whether any agreements have been entered into under section 5 of Act VII of 1904?

Answer 184—

(*a*) The Government understand that the Archæological Department is in possession of a list of the kind referred to.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports of the department for the last two years.

(*c*) It is proposed to undertake excavations in parts of the Coimbatore and Anantapur districts during the current year.

(*d*) Agreements have been entered into in sixteen cases under section 5 of Act VII of 1904.

Survey of Government villages, areas involved.

Question 185. With reference to the answers given to Questions 2 and 3 put by me at the meeting held on 2nd April 1913, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when and the circumstances under which the loss of the original survey measurement records of the 363 whole villages and portions of 18 villages with an area of 658 square miles occurred;

(*b*) in what districts the said villages are situated and when they have to be re-settled;

(*c*) (i) what the defects in the last resurvey of the 296 villages with an area of 1,067 square miles are, which require a fresh resurvey,

(ii) when the said resurvey took place,

(iii) the approximate cost of fresh resurvey proposed,

(iv) what steps are proposed to be taken to avoid the recurrence of such defects in future?

Answer 185—

(*a*) No information is available as to when and the circumstances under which the original survey records were lost or destroyed.

(*b*) The particulars as regards the villages referred to are as follows:—

District.	Taluk.	Number of villages.	Portions of villages.	When to be re-settled
1. Tanjore ..	Mayavaram (whole)	177	..	1923-24
	Mannárgudi (whole)	131	..	
	Negapatam, Tanjore, Pattukkottai, Nannilam (scattered villages).	44	16	
2. Madura ..	Madura	5	..	1913-19
	Melur	..	2	
		363	18	

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

(c) (i) Field demarcation and measurement were entrusted to karnams whose work has proved to be unreliable. Theodolite stations were not marked, nor, where theodolite stones had disappeared, were they re-placed. G lines, sides of triangles and perpendiculars were often so long that it is now difficult or impossible to measure them accurately with a view to re-place missing stones and determine required points. The field-maps traced from the block maps do not show diagonals. Consequently the field measurement books cannot be made complete. These are some of the principal defects which make it necessary to do the survey over again in order to render its future maintenance possible.

(ii) The resurvey took place between 1891 and 1896.

(iii) The cost of resurvey may be estimated at about Rs. 90,000 for every 350 square miles.

(iv) The present system of survey is calculated to give accurate and maintainable records.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Constitution of district boards.

Question 186. (1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing district by district and year by year from 1910 to 1913 in this Province for each district board—

(*a*) the strength,
(*b*) the number of nominated officials,
(*c*) the number of *ex-officio* members,
(*d*) the number of nominated non-officials,
(*e*) the number of elected officials,
(*f*) the number of elected non-officials?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of amending the Local Boards Act so as to exclude the official members of taluk boards from competing for election to the district board?

Answer 186—

(1) The information in question is given in statement I of appendix B to the annual reports on the working of the local boards and union *panchayats* which are placed on the Editors' Table.

(2) The suggestion will be considered.

Elective seats on taluk boards.

Question 187. Will the Government be pleased to state how many seats in taluk boards were filled by election in 1912–13 and how many of them by village officials?

Answer 187—

The number of seats filled by election was 68. The Government have no information as to the number of village officers included in this figure.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes; we will obtain it."

Rice diet to prisoners.

Question 188. Will the Government be pleased to state whether rice diet is given to under-trial prisoners and if not will the Government be pleased to order rice diet to them as in the case of prisoners under G.O. No. 714, Judicial, dated 17th April 1913?

Answer 188—

Orders to that effect are about to issue.

Expenditure on elementary schools by local boards.

Question 189. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing district by district and year by year from 1910 to 1913 in the Presidency—

(1) The number of elementary schools maintained by local boards,

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Sir Alfred Bourne.)

(2) The net expenditure on elementary education incurred by local boards out of their own funds (that is the expenditure incurred after deducting the provincial grants and the income from school fees).

(3) The percentage of this expenditure to the income of each board?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many elementary schools were started by the boards in the year 1912–13 in each district and how many of them were hitherto working as aided schools?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the boards and the educational authorities as to the desirability of opening new elementary schools instead of converting existing aided schools into board schools?

Answer 189—

(*a*) The information required in sub-clause (1) is given in statement XXI of appendix B to the annual reports on the working of the local boards and union panchayats, which are placed on the Editors' Table, while that required in sub-clauses (2) and (3) may be compiled from the same statement and statement IV.

(*b*) The following statement shows the increase in the number of board elementary schools in each district in 1912–13; no information is available as to how many of them were previously working as aided schools :—

Name of district.	Increase in the number of board elementary schools in 1912-13.
1. Anantapur ..	80
2. Arcot, North	40
3. Arcot, South	89
4. Bellary ..	81
5. Canara, South	81
6. Chingleput	35
7. Chittoor ..	78
8. Coimbatore	82
9. Cuddapah ..	56
10. Ganjam ..	59
11. Godavari ..	73
12. Guntur ..	91
13 Kistna ..	91
14. Kurnool ..	7
15 Kurnool ..	152
16. Madura ..	46
17. Malabar ..	155
18. Nellore ..	107
19. Nilgiris, the	6
20. Ramnad ..	36
21. Salem ..	17
22. Tanjore ..	79
23. Tinnevelly ..	30
24. Trichinopoly	50
25. Vizagapatam	52
Total ..	1,753

(*c*) The Government have permitted district boards to take over aided schools where such a course is manifestly desirable, usually fresh expenditure is devoted to opening schools in villages where none previously existed. The Government see no necessity to issue any further instructions on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne :—"I think we shall be able to supply the information later."

Compensation for cessation of food in Vizagapatam district.

Question 190. Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why the grain compensation has been stopped in Vizagapatam district since 1st September though the price of foodstuffs in this district is very high?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir John Atkinson.)

Answer 190—

Grain compensation allowance has been stopped in the Vizagapatam district from the 1st September because the price of food-grains in that district has fallen below the level at which the allowance is permissible.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU:—"May I ask what are the food-grains referred to?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Second-sort rice is the staple food-grain for that district, if I remember right."

Kondakarla Ava irrigation project, Vizagapatam district.

Question 191. With reference to the statement at page 10o of the Gazetteer of the Vizagapatam district regarding the Kondakarla Ava that "proposals have been made to extend the cultivation under it by still further increasing its capacity, but the difficulty and cost of the scheme have led to its abandonment," will the Government be pleased to state the difficulty and the cost of the scheme and also the probable extent of the additional area that can be irrigated by the proposed scheme?

Answer 191—

The difficulties anticipated are—

(*a*) The uncertainty of the supply from the Sarada river which feeds the lake.

(*b*) The increase in water level in the lake would involve the submersion of a large area of cultivated land, part of which is *zamin*.

(*c*) The supply channel to the new ayacut would be long and costly.

The project was estimated to cost nearly Rs. 6 lakhs in 1875 and it is believed that this was exclusive of the cost of compensation for lands submerged by the increased water level in the reservoir. The cost at present would be very much greater.

The area proposed for irrigation was 8,000 acres but it is improbable that water would be available for that area except in years of abundant rainfall.

Improvement of agriculture in the Presidency.

Question 192. (*a*) Is the Government aware that a school of agriculture was opened in Poona in 1910 for boys who have passed the 4th Maharati standard and will the Government be pleased to enquire how the said school is working?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what are the steps taken by the agricultural department of this Presidency to popularize the new ideas about agriculture?

Answer 192—

(*a*) The Government are aware that there is such a school. The working of the institution is described in the annual report of the Bombay Agricultural Department.

(*b*) Leaflets on various subjects are issued from time to time and an agricultural calendar is published and distributed. There are nine farms and a college and in various districts members of the department who are not attached to farms are engaged on operations designed to improve the local agriculture.

Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries under local boards.

Question 193. Will the Government be pleased to state how many veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are established by district boards in the Presidency and how many of them are located in rural areas and how many are within municipal limits and in the case of such institutions located within municipal limits whether the municipalities are contributing towards their upkeep and if so how much?

Answer 193—

Eleven veterinary institutions are under the management of district boards. Of these, ten are in municipalities and one in Saidapet union. The Cocanada Municipal Council contributes Rs. 100 per annum to the local institution, and the Madura Council one-half of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 798.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 58 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Panthulu Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913, page 744 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of students who were actually admitted into the Intermediate class in the Presidency in the years 1912–13 *and* 1913–14.

Name of colleges.	1912–13 under University Regulations.		Total.	1913–14 under University Regulations.		Total.
	No. 166 (a).	No. 168 (b).		No. 166 (a).	No. 168 (b).	
1. Central College, Bangalore	5	6	11	78	6	84
2. Nizam's College, Hyderabad	39	28	67	87	10	97
3. Government College, Kumbakonam	71	..	71	90	..	90
4. Madras Christian College	112	1	113	133	..	133
5. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	170	..	170	235	..	235
6. Presidency College, Madras	81	10	91	97	..	97
7. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	54	..	54	78	..	78
8. Noble College, Masulipatam	137	..	137	135	2	134
9. Maharaja's College, Mysore	10	10	20	84	7	91
10. Government College, Rajahmundry	77	1	78	73	..	73
11. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	191	5	196	203	3	206
12. S P G. College, Trichinopoly	163	1	164	169	..	169
13. Maharaja's College, Trivandrum	70	..	70	65	..	65
14. Maharaja's College, Vizianagram	34	..	34	72	..	72
15. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	12	10	22	27	..	27
16. Sacred Heart College, Hangalore	2	..	2	4	..	4
17. Kalikota College, Bezhampur	21	..	21	66	..	66
18. B G.N. College, Calicut	73	..	73	78	..	78
19. Zamorin's College, Calicut	70	..	70	61	..	61
20. Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada	34	..	34	134	..	134
21. Coimbatore College	31	6	37	37	..	37
22. Ernakulam College	69	..	69	70	..	70
23. A E L M. College, Quilon	38	..	38	113	..	113
24. C M S. College, Kottayam	43	..	43	76	..	76
25. Wesley College, Bangalore	78	1	79	82	..	82
26. Madura College	54	..	54	113	1	114
27. Government College, Mangalore	20	..	20	25	..	25
28. Findlay College, Mannargudi	67	..	67	88	1	89
29. Maharaja's College, Mysore	..	..	..	3	..	3
30. Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	41	..	41	69	..	69
31. Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	2	..	2	10	..	10
32. Victoria College, Palghat	65	..	65	127	..	127
33. Raja's College, Pattukottai	25	..	25	33	..	33
34. Maharajas College, Pudukottai	20	..	20	26	..	26
35. Sale's College	24	..	24	31	..	31
36. Presidency College, Tellicherry	39	..	39	33	..	33
37. C M S. College, Tinnevelly	57	..	57	59	..	59
38. Hindu College, Tinnevelly	74	..	74	72	..	72
39. Maharaja's College Fort, Trivandrum	8	..	8	35	..	35
40. Voorhees College, Vellore	44	..	44	43	1	42
41. Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam	62	6	68	102	1	103
42. Doveton Protestant College, Vepery	6	1	7	..	..	..
43. American College, Madura	74	..	75	106	..	106

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 156 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913, page 771 *supra*.]

(1)

Statement of the number of additional and permanent translators working in the Appellate Side, High Court, during the years 1910, 1911 *and* 1912.

	Tamil.		Telugu.		Canarese.		Malayalam.	
	Court.	Additional.	Court.	Additional.	Court.	Additional.	Court.	Additional.
1910.								
January	5	5	5	6	..	..	6	1
February	6	7	6	7	..	..	6	1
March	6	7	6	7	..	..	2	1
April	6	9	6	7	..	..	2	2
May	6	10	6	7	..	..	2	2
June	8	10	6	7	..	..	2	2
July	8	11	6	7	..	..	2	2
August	6	12	6	6	..	..	2	2
September	8	11	6	6	..	..	2	2
October	8	17	6	7	..	..	2	6
November	8	14	6	8	..	1	2	6
December	6	13	6	6	..	1	2	6
1911.								
January	8	6	5	8	..	1	2	4
February	8	7	6	8	..	1	2	5
March	6	7	6	6	1	1	2	5
April	3	7	6	6	..	1	2	5
May	8	11	6	7	..	1	2	5
June	6	12	5	7	..	1	2	5
July	8	4	5	4	..	1	2	1
August	6	7	5	7	..	1	2	2
September	8	6	5	6	..	..	2	5
October	6	10	5	9	..	..	2	5
November	6	12	5	7	..	..	2	5
December	5	10	6	8	..	..	2	5
1912.								
January	6	14	6	7	1	..	2	5
February	10	12	6	8	1	..	2	5
March	10	18	6	10	1	..	2	5
April	16	6	6	8	1	..	2	5
May	10	10	6	8	1	6	2	5
June	16	6	6	8	1	6	2	5
July	16	7	6	8	1	..	2	5
August	13	9	6	7	1	..	2	4
September	10	18	6	9	1	..	2	5
October	10	18	6	10	1	..	2	4
November	10	21	6	11	1	..	2	4
December	10	16	6	13	1	..	6	6

(2)

Translation and Printing Fund.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1910	1,56,996 4 9	1,21,627 10 13	44,368 5 4
1911	1,38,146 3 10	84,870 15 6	53,275 4 3
1912	2,04,257 1 0	1,71,006 10 7	33,250 7 2

Assent to Acts; communications to the Council; the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.

(The President; the Secretary; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have the honour to announce to the Council that the following Acts had received the assent of the Governor-General on the dates specified against them:—

(i) The Madras Abkâri (Amendment) Act, 1913—23th May 1913.

(ii) The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913—17th June 1913.

(iii) The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1913—25th June 1913."

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported to the Council that the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913, and the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1913, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 26th May 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY next reported to the Council the receipt of the following telegrams protesting against the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill, and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bill:—

(1) From the Elaya Raja of Kottayam, dated 15th September 1913.

(2) From M.R.Ry. Ambromoli Ramunni Avargal of Quilandy, dated 24th September 1913.

(3) From M.R Ry. Ambromoli Ramunni Vaidyar Avargal of Quilandy, dated 30th September 1913.

(4) From M.R.Ry. Vazhoth Nayar Avargal, president, public meeting at Kavumtura, Kurumbranad, North Malabar, dated 14th October 1913.

(5) From M.R.Ry. Kudali Tazhattavittu Kunhiraman Nambiyar, president, public meeting, Kudali, dated 20th October 1913.

(6) From M R Ry. Parameswaran Nambudripad Avargal, president, public meeting, Kurumethur, Chirakkal taluk, dated 27th October 1913.

(7) From M.R.Ry. Puneri Panikker Avargal, president, public meeting, Payyoli, dated 6th November 1913;

and of the proceedings of the meeting referred to in item (6).

He also reported to the Council the receipt of the following papers protesting against the introduction of the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, 1913: (1) from the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, President of the Eastern Medical Association of South India, of the 8th November, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting held at the Victoria Hall, Madras, on 6th November, and (2) from Diwan Bahadur N. Pattabhirama Rao, president of a public meeting held at Pachaiyappa's Hall, Madras, on the 8th November.

THE HINDU TRANSFERS AND BEQUESTS BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR then introduced the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill, 1913, and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, I do not mean to detain the Council for more than a minute or two on this matter. On two previous occasions I explained very fully the reasons for asking for leave to introduce this Bill. On the first occasion, though it was not absolutely necessary that I should circulate copies of the Bill, I did circulate them among my colleagues with the object of getting some criticisms from them regarding the re-drafting of it. Although I think the principle of the Bill has been universally accepted, on the first occasion there were suggestions made, which induced me to recast the whole Bill. On the last occasion, when the Council met at Ootacamund,

The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill; the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; the Advocate-General; Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Dr. Nayar.)

I re-drafted my Bill and embodied the suggestions which I thought should be accepted and gave my reasons for not accepting the other suggestions. It is hardly necessary now for me to detain the Council by going over the same ground. The only member who was not present at that time was the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, and I had an opportunity of seeing him yesterday and explaining the principle of the Bill and he does not require that I should re-state the grounds which I have stated already. For these reasons, I do not think it necessary for me to explain to the Council at any great length the principle of the Bill. I therefore move under rule 34 **that this Bill be read in Council.**"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I desire to state at once the attitude of the Government with regard to this Bill. The Bill has met with practically unanimous acceptance; and the Government think that it is a Bill which should be carried through. They therefore propose to give it their support subject to possible modifications in detail in Select Committee."

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I next move, your Excellency, **that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report.**"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I beg to move **that the Committee do consist of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B Narasimheswara Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar and myself.**"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It does not seem necessary to define the time in which the Committee should report—at any rate at this stage."

THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR next introduced the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, 1913, and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so, he said: "My Lord, I beg to move **that this Bill be read in Council.** This is not a Bill which has been brought without any real demand for its introduction. The demand for a Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill in India commenced as early as 1881 in Bombay; and in the year 1887 the Bombay Medical Union and the Grant Medical College Society pressed on the attention of the Government the necessity for the introduction of a measure for the registration of medical practitioners. At that time it was considered that it would be better to have such a Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, so as to apply to the whole of India; but on the Government of India's suggestion that it would be better that the Local Governments should take up this question and legislate each for their own locality, a Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council and was passed into law. My Lord, in this Presidency also, the qualified medical practitioners, the overwhelming majority of them, I may say, with one or two exceptions, have been steadily and persistently, though quietly, demanding the introduction of such a measure. It is true that in this country the idea of medical registration is not well understood. Even after a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners has been introduced and carried into law in a sister Presidency, there is an enormous amount of misconception as to the scope and the method of working of such a measure.

The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Dr. Nayar.)

"I might explain that, as far as I am concerned, I aim at three things by this measure. One is to raise to a sufficiently high standard the general and professional education of all persons who enter the medical profession. We consider that it is absolutely necessary that the men who become members of the medical profession should not only have a sufficiently high standard of professional education, but should also be men who have received a sufficient standard of general education. In this Presidency, the standard of general education for any one who wishes to study for medicine has been fairly well maintained; but of late on account of the springing up of institutions in other parts of India, with the help of their fathers' money and the facilities afforded by the East Coast Railway we are having so-called qualified medical practitioners in this Presidency also, whose general education is of a very meagre description. It is the intention of this measure to create a General Medical Council which would exercise a sufficient amount of supervision not only over their professional education but also over their general education.

"Secondly, it is the object of this measure to have an authoritative register, accessible to ordinary persons, clearly defining those who have attained the ordinary qualifications." My Lord, there is an impression in some quarters that this is a perfectly superfluous measure, that any one can find out who the qualified practitioner is and who the unqualified practitioner is. So it might seem to a casual observer; but members of the medical profession every day come into contact with cases where patients have had difficulty in finding out who are qualified and who are not qualified; and there are a number of cases where they have been even misled. Without going back very far, I would only instance a case which I saw this morning before I came to this meeting. I saw the child of a very respectable and rich man who was brought up to me this morning absolutely blind, having lost both eyes. The father told me that the child had been under the treatment of a certain English-qualified medical man in his part of the country. On closer enquiry I found that the practitioner had been a compounder somewhere, and had started practising the English system of medicine. The father *bonâ fide* believed that he was a man qualified in the western system of medicine and placed his child under his treatment, and the child has arrived now in Madras blind for the rest of its life. My Lord, cases of that kind are many. If you investigate closely, you will come across hundreds and thousands of such cases. Therefore, I think there is clear necessity for compiling a medical register which will indicate to any one who wants to see who the qualified men are and who the unqualified.

"It has been pressed very strongly that a Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill ought to go further than that. After having provided a register showing who the qualified practitioners are and who the unqualified, the legislature should proceed further and lay down that the unqualified men ought not to practise medicine. My Lord, I think that is going a little too far. I should certainly think that every individual ought to have the liberty of consulting any one he likes. If a man wishes deliberately to consult, and place himself under the treatment of, an unqualified man, that is his business; but no individual ought to be placed in the predicament, that he placed himself under the treatment of an unqualified man, because he had no means of knowing whether he was a qualified man or not. Therefore, sympathizing as I do very much with the complaints which have come from different parts of the country for a legislative measure absolutely prohibiting any one who is not qualified from practising medicine, I should say that, for the present, at all events, such a measure as this would meet all the requirements of the case.

"Then there is another equally important object in this legislation and it is this: that it is to exercise a disciplinary control over the registered practitioners and prevent them from straying from the ordinary paths of professional practice into methods of quackery. As the number of qualified medical men increases, and the struggle for existence becomes keener and keener, there will be temptation to a good many men to stray from the path of professional honour and rectitude and to imitate the practices of quacks. I think it will be the duty of this medical council—and I think it is the duty of the Government—to try and help such people as far as possible and prevent them from straying into such paths and, if they deliberately do stray into such paths, to remove them from the ranks of qualified medical practitioners. As I have said, we do not want to interfere with the liberty of the individual to consult any one

The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Dr. Nayar.)

he likes, whether qualified or unqualified. I do not want also to interfere with the liberty of any individual to practise medicine. According to the law of England, every one is entitled to practise medicine, provided he is competent to do it. But there must be some body which is entitled to judge whether a man is competent to practise medicine or not. In England we have several bodies which have acquired a statutory right to decide this. In this country, as far as I know, there has not been any demand for the statutory recognition of any body which could examine and certify whether anybody is competent to practise medicine or not. We have only got the universities and certain examining bodies created by executive order. If the Government choose to give powers to any other bodies to examine and certify as to who are competent to practise medicine and surgery and the various branches of the healing art, that is for the Government to decide, when such a demand arises. But as long as there are no such bodies, I think the only criterion by which we can go is that no man is competent to practise medicine unless he has been declared to be so by a recognized authority.

"My Lord, it has been stated that the indigenous system of medicine, which many Honourable Members of this Council and a good many people outside consider to be a highly developed system, would suffer very much by the enactment of a measure like this. I cannot for a moment see how the enactment of a measure like this can affect any indigenous system at all. If the indigenous system of medicine is so highly developed, and if it confers such a great benefit on the people of this country, it is for the people to come to this Council and ask for the statutory recognition of a body to control practitioners of that system and grant diplomas. Till such a thing is done, to say that any one who has been practising the indigenous system ought to be taken into the medical register or ought to be accepted as a qualified practitioner is an exceedingly unreasonable proposal. According to the census returns I understand there are 31,000 and odd people in this Presidency who have given out that they follow the medical profession. Roughly speaking there will be only about a thousand medical practitioners who have been qualified by university degrees or examining bodies recognized by the Government. Therefore something like 30,000 people in this Presidency are practitioners who have not been examined and certified as to their competency to practise. If the Government are to start a scheme of recognizing these medical practitioners, on what basis are we to recognize them? Are we to take a man to be a competent medical practitioner, simply because he comes before us and asserts that he is a practitioner and that we should take him at his word and accept him as a qualified practitioner? Many of these practitioners of the local system may be very good men; but are we to accept all their bold assertions? Here is an assertion that the *hemádipanaka* is the only remedy for plague and that *makaradhwaja* is the universal remedy for all diseases. If you accept statements like these made by practitioners of the local system, you will also have to accept their system and also accept it that they are highly competent medical practitioners; but for the Government to accept them and to put them on the list of qualified medical practitioners will be highly injudicious. Therefore unless they produce a certificate from a competent body that they are qualified to practise some system of medicine—no matter what that system is—I think the Government will be justified in saying they are unqualified practitioners. It has been stated that the followers of the western medical system look down with contempt upon practitioners of the local system and call any medical man who accepts the indigenous drugs in his practice a quack. That statement is not true. The attitude of the Government and of the western medical practitioners with regard to the indigenous system is extremely reasonable. I do not think that any practitioner of western medical science would decline to use any indigenous drug; but the western medical practitioner has to adopt certain standards and unless these drugs fulfil those standards he will be, and he ought to be, justified in rejecting the drugs. I know followers of the western medical system have accepted many of the indigenous drugs. In fact, at the present time, some of the most valuable drugs we have in our pharmacopœia are Indian drugs; but they have insisted upon a scientific study of any drug before using it—first of all its physiological action and then how it will act on certain diseases. A scientific study will have to be made before it can be used; in other

The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Dr. Nagar.)

words they do not want to take risks. They do not say it is quackery; but they do say it is quackery to use any article of medicine without understanding its scientific action. I understand that your Excellency's Government have taken steps in this matter and are making arrangements to have most of these indigenous drugs analyzed and their pharmacological action studied. If that is done, it is all that can be done towards the indigenous system, because those who have studied the indigenous system closely have come to the conclusion that the best part, in fact the only part that they can reasonably accept, is the number and variety of the drugs which it uses. They cannot institute colleges for teaching these indigenous systems and qualifying men as practitioners in it. It is absolutely impossible to do this without grafting on to it a very large amount of the science of the western medical systems and finally putting on the top a very little of what is called the ancient system. In this city a college has been started within recent times for the teaching of the ayurvedic system of medicine. I know as a matter of fact that two graduates of the Medical College are teaching anatomy and other allied subjects in that college. Probably it will be possible to develop the indigenous medical man right up to the final year. He will have to be taught the western system and a little bit of the ayurvedic system, and when such products are brought up, whether they should be brought within the purview of this Act and recognized as qualified medical men, will be for your Excellency's Government to consider. But for the present, we have no reliable evidence of their having studied any system. (Our quarrel is not with the system; we have nothing to do with them). The question is whether the present day practitioners of the indigenous system are proper exponents of that system; whether they have understood the system, whether they have studied it and are true exponents of it. In the absence of evidence on that point, I think we shall be perfectly justified in holding that they are unqualified and considering their claims when they are in a position to produce evidence on that point.

"My Lord, I have introduced some changes in this Bill, from the Bill as it was passed in Bombay. They were chiefly intended to meet some of the criticisms that were levelled against this Bill when I asked for leave to introduce it in this Council. The only matter on which there was some opposition on that occasion was that, according to the provisions of the Bombay Act, any institution, hospital or dispensary which did not employ qualified registered practitioners would not be entitled to receive any grant of money from any public body. I thought at that time that it was rather a hardship on certain dispensaries. So I introduced a definition of hospitals in this Bill and said that 'hospitals,' 'asylums' 'infirmaries,' 'dispensaries' 'lying-in-hospitals' mean institutions, the methods of treatment carried on in which are those which are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland. I thought that took out of the prohibitive clause the ayurvedic, unani and other dispensaries. Now I am told this has been misunderstood and that my definition means that I am denying assistance to these ayurvedic and unani institutions. If it is the general desire that that definition should not be there and that the Bill should be exactly as it was in Bombay, I shall have no objection. But I thought it would conciliate the opposition to a very large extent and that is the reason why I have introduced this safeguarding clause. I have also added another alteration in this Bill and that is that any man can be registered, irrespective of whether he intends to practise allopathy or any other system of medicine. It will be quite competent for a qualified medical man according to this provision to give up the western system and to take up the practice of the ayurvedic or unani system and still remain a medical practitioner.

"These two considerations, I thought, would have met all the opposition that there was to be met; and I am disappointed to see that they have not. The fact of the matter is, my Lord, the opposition is rather a vague one. If it is opposition to any particular point in a particular measure that is introduced, one could understand it; but there is a vague fear that there is something intended and that the Bill does not contain all that is to come and there is something behind, and it is a part of a covert attack on the ayurvedic and unani systems. My Lord, there is no such intention. As I say, I am quite willing to insert in the Bill—it was only omitted by an oversight—a provision to give your Excellency's Government power to alter the schedule, either to take

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(Dr. Nayar; Sir John Atkinson.)

away any of the items that are in the schedule or to add to it any other items which will give your Excellency's Government power to bring under this Act any medical practitioner whom they consider to be competent and fit

"Then, my Lord, there is a good deal of patriotic sentiment introduced, and appeals have been made to me to support the indigenous systems of medicine. My Lord, I do not want to do anything which will destroy the indigenous system of medicine; but after some study—I have spent some time on the study—I find there is not very much in it that we can profitably introduce into the science of medicine. I have come to the conclusion to leave it alone except for the drugs. I think that would be the proper method and that these patriotic gentlemen should consider for a moment what similar patriots have done in other countries. For instance, in Japan, when they found that they could not improve their indigenous system, they went and borrowed wholesale from Europe and improved their country into one of the best countries in the world. If our patriots will adopt the example of Japan and try and improve their condition, whether by borrowing or in any other way, instead of steadfastly clinging to their system, whether good, bad or indifferent, they will contribute a great deal more to the prosperity of their country than by their present attitude.

"My Lord, I have explained the general outline of the Bill and I leave it to the consideration of the Council to discuss the details at a later stage. I beg to move that this Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Savege seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I think it would be convenient at this stage if I were to define the attitude of the Government with regard to this Bill. When the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar moved for leave to introduce the Bill, I stated that the Government would view it from a neutral standpoint and would allow the official members of this Council to vote as seemed to them best. Since that occasion, your Excellency's Government have had an opportunity of examining the provisions of the Bill, and we have arrived at the conclusion that its general principles and, generally, the provisions embodied in it deserve that they should receive the support of the Government and the official members of the Council. We have considered the various objections that have been raised to the Bill as they have appeared in the Press and we have come to the conclusion that in a great measure they are irrelevant or do not really touch on the principles embodied in the Bill. We consider that it is very desirable that there should be a Medical Council charged with the duty of registering the qualifications of medical practitioners and with the supervision of the professional conduct of such practitioners; and we consider that it is most desirable in the interests, not only of the medical profession, but of the public generally, that there should be a council of this sort to exercise those functions. There are certain provisions in the Bill regarding which the Government will reserve their opinion. Certain matters, no doubt, will come up for consideration before the Select Committee. We think, for instance, that the constitution of the Medical Council is not altogether satisfactory, that what I might call the elective franchise and the distribution of seats are capable of improvement.

"Then there is another matter. We think that it would be desirable to introduce into the Bill a means of recognizing medical degrees conferred by other countries than Great Britain, means of recognizing medical degrees and medical qualifications conferred in the colonies and in foreign countries; and, as has been indicated by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar just now, we agree with him in thinking that it would be desirable to introduce a clause into the Bill on the model of section 20 of the Bombay Act and also one modelled on section 21 of the same Act. These are the principal points upon which we think that the Bill may be amended. There are many minor items in which the drafting requires improvement, as is obvious, no doubt, to Honourable Members. But having regard to the general principles stated in the Bill and its objects, we consider that it should receive the support of the Government and the official members."

The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB:—"My Lord—At the meeting of this Council held in April last I opposed the motion for leave to introduce this Bill. At that meeting the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in his speech, and the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in his reply, gave us to understand that the Bill was not intended to affect in the slightest way the medical practitioners of the ayurvedic and unani systems. I looked forward therefore to the Bill being so framed by Dr. Nayar as to remove all apprehensions in the matter. I regret to say that I am unable to see anything in the Bill which will prevent the ayurvedic and unani practitioners from being affected by its operation.

"I do not forget that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has said in the last paragraph of his Statement of Objects and Reasons that the definition of hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, dispensaries and lying-in hospitals, together with the provisions of clause 13 (b), entirely remove the ayurvedic and unani systems outside the operations of this Act. But I do not see how the two clauses referred to by Dr. Nayar entirely remove the indigenous systems from the operation of this Bill. The definition taken in conjunction with clause (3) of section 4 may allow Government to extend its support to ayurvedic and unani dispensaries. Clause 13 (b) may allow a person possessing any of the qualifications mentioned in the schedule, all of them being qualifications based on a knowledge of the western system of medicine, to practise the unani and ayurvedic systems.

"But I do not understand how these provisions in the Bill remove the stigma of unqualified from practitioners of eastern systems who find that they can heal diseases with the knowledge they have inherited from the past and such experience as they have acquired in the course of a practice extending over a number of years. The very name of the Bill, the Madras Medical Practitioners Registration Act, intending to apply exclusively to practitioners of the western system suggests that there are no practitioners of other systems in the Presidency and that if such practitioners exist, they should be classed among the unqualified practitioners of the western system.

"Again from clause (1) of section 4, it is clear that an ayurvedic or unani medical practitioner can under no circumstances grant a certificate to anybody and that such certificate if granted will not be recognized by anybody

"And I do not see why a practitioner of the indigenous systems of medicine in whose hands there are sometimes cases which can brook no delay should not be exempted from serving on a jury or an inquest.

"I regret therefore that Dr. Nayar, instead of confining himself to a statement among the objects and reasons which will not find a place in the statute book and leaving it as a matter of doubtful inference, has not stated it explicitly and made it clear in the body of the Bill that the Bill applies to practitioners of western system of medicine only and that the ayurvedic and unani systems are entirely outside its scope and jurisdiction. I only desire that the Honourable mover will make his intention clear and unmistakable by making necessary changes in the designation, the preamble and the body of the Bill that his Bill does not apply in any manner to, and is not intended to affect in any manner, the practitioners of the indigenous systems. If the Honourable mover should adopt my suggestion it will give me pleasure to desist from opposing the introduction of his Bill.

"Without some such modifications as I have suggested, I am afraid the Bill is likely to create misgivings in the mind of the public. Why, your Lordship and my Honourable Colleagues here are not unaware of the numerous meetings held in the various parts of the Presidency both of Hindus and Mussalmans, wherein mostly English educated Indians took part, for the purpose of petitioning your Excellency's Government against the introduction of this Bill. If the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar would only make it perfectly clear that in his desire to set his house in order it is his desire not to place his neighbours' houses under any disadvantage he would give less cause and opportunity for this widespread agitation against the Bill. As things stand I am bound to raise my voice and to record my vote against the introduction of this

The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill.

(Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Bill, a Bill which will continue to go against a whole body of popular and enlightened opinion in this Presidency unless the Honourable mover adopts the suggestion I have now made and introduces modifications giving effect to that suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the Bill that is now before the Council I wish to mention a few points. I may premise by setting out that, at present, I do not see the necessity for the Bill; and therefore my attitude at present may be taken to be one of opposition. But I am open to conviction and I have always been open to conviction ever since the Medical Registration Bill was first proposed. I mentioned my attitude the very first time when leave was asked to introduce the Bill. Then I mentioned that there were certain defects in a proposal of this sort, and I have been anxious to discover what is exactly the justification for the introduction of the Bill. Of course, in connection with this Bill, as the Honourable mover has stated, there are a number of unreasonable fears, as I do not doubt there are also unreasonable hopes. A large number of persons seem to be under the apprehension or under the hope that a certain class of persons will be prevented from practising. Those who are against the Bill fancy that the unani and ayurvedic systems will be seriously interfered with, in that the practitioners of these systems will be debarred from practising them to some extent. That, the Honourable mover has pointed out, is an unreasonable fear. There are also others who hope for great benefit from the supposed prohibition contained in the Bill of a class from practising the profession, even if it be out of the class practising the western allopathic system. As pointed out by the Honourable mover, there is no such prohibition in the Bill and there cannot be. I am afraid that even the Honourable mover has laid himself open to the charge of expecting an unreasonable amount of benefit from the Bill by its preventing persons from taking their children for treatment for blindness to compounders. There is no prohibition in this Bill against the compounder quacks or any other quacks from practising medicine in future as there is none at present. I may mention that there is no proposal now according to the terms of the Bill really to prevent disqualified or unqualified men from practising. The preamble of the Bill states that those who require medical aid will be enabled by the provisions of the Bill to discover qualified men and to distinguish them from unqualified men. If the term is used in the ordinary sense of "qualified to prescribe," I am afraid that the preamble contains promises which it will be difficult to fulfil. It is not the mere possession of a mere title of L.M. & S. or M.B. that furnishes sufficient qualification for treatment of any case. Vast experience, real study of the subject, whatever may be the University or other degrees, these are the things considered, and properly considered, by any person who considers this question as to whose treatment should be taken in hand. Therefore the preamble is really responsible for a large portion of the unreasonable hopes now entertained by those who are in favour of the Bill.

"I wish also to point out there are certain other unreasonable opinions about the Bill. For instance it has been mentioned that patriotism true or false may affect one's opinion of the Bill. I do not think patriotism has anything to do in a matter of this kind. For instance, when a man's child is ill, he does not seriously consider on patriotic grounds which doctor should treat it. It is not at all a question of patriotism that determines what we ought to do with this Bill. Then there is a class of persons who consider that because Bombay has adopted a Bill, because England had a Bill, and because it is usually said it is a mark of civilization to have a Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill or law we should go in for it in our province. That I regard as an unreasonable standpoint. The circumstances even of various provinces differ and the circumstances of countries like England and India widely differ. Therefore this consideration, I think, need not seriously enter into the calculations as to whether this Bill should be accepted. I am afraid that amongst the unreasonable fears of the evils of the present Bill are to be mentioned some mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Zain-ul-abidin. He seems to think that there will be a very serious interference by the Bill with the number of cases in which unani and ayurvedic practitioners may have to give certificates. I tried to find out, though not exhaustively, what the cases are in which, under the law, a certificate is required to be given by a medical practitioner. I find these cases are comparatively few and

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at present only a very few practitioners of the ayurvedic and unani medical systems are now issuing such certificates if they issue any. Therefore I believe, so far as direct practice is concerned, the ayurvedic and unani practitioners will not be affected to the extent to which the Hon'ble Mr. Zain-ul-abidin thinks they will be.

"Yet we have to consider the main question which I started with,—what is the necessity for the introduction of this Bill? The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has stated that there were three reasons that prompted him to put forward such a Bill. In the first place, he said it was necessary to raise the standard of the medical and general education of practitioners. I understand that there are various institutions which attempt to impart medical education and it is not a function of this Bill to make such institutions more efficient. I believe that the Medical College of Madras and other institutions which are now imparting education are quite capable of taking care of the work entrusted to them; and if the general education of the medical practitioners is considered to be deficient, that will again be a matter which the present institutions which now impart medical education may well consider. I do not believe that it is necessary for the sake of general education to introduce a Bill of this nature.

"The next point mentioned by the Honourable mover is that there will be an authoritative register of qualified practitioners; and I thought he would really be able to put forward clear and convincing reasons and point out how this authoritative register is necessary. The only instance he gave was the case of a child that had been neglected by a person whose only professional title to medical treatment was that he was some time a compounder in a hospital. I wish to point out that it is just the very instance which would show that the Bill is of no use, because the person who resorted to the ex-compounder resorted to him very probably because some person recommended him as a fine person to entrust the child to. It would never have occurred to any parent to search for any list to find out whether he was a qualified man or whether he had a university degree. If the parent was really anxious to know it, there are some books which give a list of such persons who are qualified. If there is no such book, it will be an easy thing for the medical profession to publish a list of persons who are so qualified and it is certainly unnecessary to introduce a Bill of this nature, with a clause which imposes a disability on the vast masses of people in this country, for enabling people to find out who are qualified practitioners and who are not. Therefore, the instance given by the Honourable mover failed to convince me that there is any necessity for an authoritative register of the persons qualified.

"Then the mover has pointed out that some persons were under the impression that such an authoritative list is superfluous. If it is not superfluous, at any rate it is not so very important as to necessitate the introduction of a Bill of this sort. I do not believe that the instance given of the compounder shows that an authoritative list is going to shut out such persons in the future. When persons wish to resort to a doctor, they do not usually resort to books first to examine the medical degrees which the doctor has obtained. As a rule they proceed upon the experience of themselves and their friends. It is well understood that it is not the degree but the actual medical abilities of the person that decides the selection of a doctor. Therefore, in a large number of cases we may take it that this authoritative list will be the last thing to be sought for by any person anxious to obtain medical aid.

"The third reason put forward by the Honourable mover was that there should be some body to punish lapses from a high medical standard. With reference to that I wish to point out that is too much to expect that, by merely passing a Bill like this, we are going to achieve that grand object. Whenever any medical practitioner is swerving from the high standard of morals of the profession, if it is shown that the proposed law would exclude him from practising, we should one and all vote for it. But it is impossible to exclude such persons by a single line of a legislative provision. In countries where medical registration prevails, the degree of immorality, if I may say so, or the degree of lapse from a high standard of rectitude, is still very serious. I do not believe that by the mere passing of this Bill we are going to achieve this grand object—to prevent lapses.

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"One other matter I would mention, and that is, if really it is possible for bodies to enquire into the professional conduct of medical practitioners, that can be done in their case just as it is done now in the case of legal practitioners. A voluntary body like the vakils' association or the bar association can easily enquire into a doctor's professional conduct. As for the consequences, you may take it that where there is a legal provision for striking off a man's name from the list of practitioners, the consequence, so far as the public is concerned, is the same as where the vakils' association considered that the professional conduct of a vakil was objectionable. Naturally the clients will look askance at the particular practitioner. If similarly in the medical profession there is a voluntary association sitting in judgment over the conduct of fellow-practitioners and they come to the conclusion that any medical man has acted against the highest standard of rectitude expected of medical practitioners, then the public will be discouraged to a certain extent from resorting to him. But unfortunately it has been said that this very striking off the rolls in European countries has been the means of advertising the practitioners who have lapsed from the high standard. If a man's name is struck off, it is only an advertisement to the public and he gets on so much the better. In that way the Bill fails in its object.

"I think it has been shown that, so far, there has been no necessity for the introduction of this measure. The observations of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson also unfortunately failed to give any reason for the introduction of the measure. Evidently the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was convinced by the reasons given by the Honourable mover as to its necessity. One observation of the Honourable mover I wish to contest before resuming my seat. He said that he could not see how this Bill could affect the unani or ayurvedic system. Yet at the same time he has got chapter II and, as the Hon'ble Dr. Zain-ul-abadin has pointed out, the last clause of the Objects and Reasons, which according to most judges is not to be looked at in construing an Act, does not find any place in the Act itself. If, instead of putting this sentence—'The definition of hospitals, etc., entirely removes the ayurvedic and unani systems outside the operation of the Act'—in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he had put it in chapter I, I could understand his remark. Even if that were in the bottom of chapter I, the result would be that the whole of section 4 would have no application to ayurvedic or unani practitioners; and it would remove, I think, 99 per cent of the objections to the Bill which now emanates from them. The fact is, I understand, that this Medical Registration Bill offers a sort of bait for persons to submit to the restriction which the General Medical Council may impose. The bait is in the shape of section 4, 'privileges of registered practitioners.' This is, I would point out, a misnomer. It is not a privilege of the registered practitioner: it is a disability imposed upon those who are not qualified. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar says he does not wish to, and it does not, affect other systems. I may point out that section 4 affects the unani and ayurvedic systems. Every one of the clauses in that section affects them. The practitioners of those systems are under certain disabilities. They are thereby legally declared incompetent to hold some positions and they are not given the same privileges. They are not exempted from serving on juries, though they may be as useful in a case of life and death as other practitioners. With reference to clause (3) of section 4, in spite of the definition of the words hospitals, asylums, lying-in hospitals and dispensaries, there are other words used in clause (3) 'in any public establishment, body or institution or as a medical officer of health or sanitary medical officer.' It contains general words. Suppose for instance some of us being charitably disposed start an institution for the safety of the numerous pilgrims who go to Rāmēswaram saving them from cholera and want to give a prescription according to the ayurvedi or unani system. Then section 4, clause (3), as at present worded, seems to stand in the way of ayurvedic and unani practitioners being entertained in such institutions, because they are public institutions. I wish to point out that the Honourable mover is not right in saying that the Bill does not affect the ayurvedic or unani systems. When he asked for leave to introduce this Bill he said 'I do not see how it affects them, because it affects only those who pretend to be qualified, but who are not.' That phrase, I think, does not include unani or ayurvedic doctors. In their case you will find they are thrown under disabilities. I only wish to point out

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in this connection that the inducement for medical practitioners to register themselves according to the present Bill is the subjecting of others to certain disabilities. I will draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that it is not a correct principle. If it is said that there are going to be certain annuities or certain privileges for attending certain medical classes or holding certain posts in any institutions which are now conducted for that purpose, if it is anything enabling medical practitioners to do something, there will be some justification for it. But section 4 is really enacting a series of disabilities, except perhaps clause 2, on other practitioners. To call them privileges of registered practitioners is really a misnomer. Therefore I want to point out that the principle of inducing some persons to subject themselves to this discipline—inducing them by subjecting other practitioners to disabilities—is incorrect. Therefore I think if section 4 is considered of the utmost importance for the passing of the Bill and if without it no one would register himself, I have no option but to point out that the Bill as drafted is faulty and is based on wrong principles."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN:—"Your Excellency, I think it might perhaps avoid a good deal of opposition to this Bill if it were made quite clear in the preamble that the Bill applies only to those who practise the methods of medicine which are approved by the General Medical Council in England. I have consulted the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, and he and the Government have approved of an alteration being made in the preamble to make this quite clear, so that the terms qualified and unqualified may be made to apply to those persons qualified in western methods, *i.e.*, the methods approved by the General Medical Council in England, and to those who are unqualified in such methods. I think this will remove a good many of the objections raised by the Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib and our ayurvedic friends opposite."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will you say what words you propose?"

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN:—"Some such words as these:—

'Whereas it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid or treatment 'according to methods recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain 'and Ireland should be enabled to distinguish qualified from non-qualified practi-'tioners of these methods; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration 'of such medical practitioners in the Presidency of Madras.'"

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"The Bill having been read I move that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Savage seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to move that the Select Committee consist of the following members:—

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Brodie, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Rao Bahador M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Kumhiramao Nayanar, the Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Savage seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

The following resolutions on the notice paper were then taken up for consideration :—

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—

Inspection of factories.

I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the necessity for making better arrangements for factory inspection in this Presidency, as under existing conditions some of the important provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, are not enforced in the manner in which they were intended to be enforced so as to afford the necessary protection for the factory operatives.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—

Petty encroachments on poramboke.

II. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to instruct revenue officers to exclude from the B memorandum—*i.e.*, list of annual encroachments by ryots on *porambokes*—small strips of land not more than five links in width between *poramboke* on one side and the straight line from one survey stone to another on the other.

Maintenance of trunk roads.

III. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to relieve local funds from the duty of maintaining trunk roads—, *i.e.*, roads from one district to another—and main roads within the districts—, *i.e.*, those connecting taluk head-quarters and other important places with one another—thereby to enable the utilization of land-cess on purely local objects.

Elective seats in the Tanjore District Board.

IV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of members elected by the taluk boards to the Tanjore District Board be raised to three-fourths of the maximum strength of the board.

District board elections—Votes of official members.

V. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that in the election of a member of a taluk board to the district board official members including village-munsifs should be debarred from voting.

District board elections—Exclusion of officials.

VI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that tahsildars and village munsifs shall not stand for election to the district board.

Fixed grants to municipalities.

VII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to supplement by fixed annual grants the inadequate resources of municipal councils to enable them to carry on their ordinary administration.

Status of pandits in Government colleges.

VIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the pay and prospects of pandits in Government colleges be further improved by grading them with assistant lecturers.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—

Grant-in-aid for secondary schools managed by local bodies.

IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools managed by district and municipal boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—

Amendment of Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, for enhancement of land-cess.

X. That this Council recommends to the Government, with reference to the G.O. No. 1275 L., dated 4th August 1913, that neither for Coimbatore district nor for any other district it is necessary or desirable to amend section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, so as to provide a power in the district board to raise the land-cess above the present rate of one anna on the annual value of the lands.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Maraikayar :—

Muhammadan holidays under Negotiable Instruments Act.

XI. That this Council recommends the Governor in Council may be pleased to declare at least four holidays for Bakrid, Ramzan-id, Bariwaft and Muharram as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to one day, i.e., Ramzan, as at present.

Prayer leave to Muhammadans on Fridays.

XII. That this Council recommends the Governor in Council be pleased to order that at least one hour's leave be granted to all Muhammadan servants of Government to say their Juma prayers on Fridays.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—

Remission of assessment for one-third crop and less.

XIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions for the granting of remission of assessment when the estimated gross outturn of a crop does not exceed one-third of the normal crop, whether it is due to excess or deficiency of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryots.

Provision for medical aid in rural areas.

XIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to make better provision for medical aid in villages (a) by establishing additional hospitals or dispensaries, (b) by making grants to local bodies for the establishment of such hospitals or dispensaries on a larger scale than at present, (c) by appointing itinerating medical practitioners for groups of villages, (d) by affording additional facilities for the study and practice of indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurvedic or Unani and (e) by such other means as are calculated to improve medical aid in villages.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—

Committee to report on the working of the Godávari and Kistna delta systems.

XV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report on the working and administration of the Godávari and Kistna delta systems with special reference to the following points :—

(1) Whether the existing system of distribution of water is satisfactory and, if not, in what respect it is possible to improve it.

(2) Whether the complaints in regard to the corruption among the lower subordinates of the Public Works Department are well founded and how the opportunities for oppression now existing can be minimized.

(3) Whether any changes are necessary in the present method of administration and whether a greater association of the superior officers of the Revenue Department with those of the Public Works Department is desirable and, if so, to what extent and in what ways.

(4) Whether in the distribution of water and generally in all matters pertaining to the delta administration, the co-operation of the people should be secured and how this can be done.

Classification of lands for irrigation purposes.

XVI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that a public enquiry be made as regards the desirability of abolishing or modifying the A and B classification of lands for purposes of irrigation now in force in the Kistna delta system.

Land revenue settlement—Enhancement limited to assessments of Rs. 20 and upwards.

XVII. This Council recommends that in the re-settlements now in progress His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that the assessment of lands of the ryots now paying below Rs. 20 under a single or a joint patta should not be enhanced.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar :—

Extension of Easter and Christmas holidays.

XVIII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Easter holidays be extended to six days and the Christmas holidays to fifteen days.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—

Curriculum of studies in the College of Engineering.

XIX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council—

(*a*) That, in order to promote the specialized study of engineering in its various branches, provision be made in the College of Engineering for imparting instruction in (1) electrical engineering, (2) architecture, (3) hydraulic engineering, (4) highway engineering and (5) sanitary engineering on lines similar to those on which instruction is now imparted in the college in mechanical engineering.

(*b*) That specialization be allowed in the upper subordinate course in one or more of the above branches of engineering including mechanical engineering and that the standard of knowledge required in the several branches be made to correspond to that in civil engineering.

Technical schools.

XX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that at least five more technical schools be started at suitable centres on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—

Elective strength on the Gōdāvari District Board.

XXI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of members elected by the taluk boards to the Gōdāvari District Board be raised from 14 to 20 in the existing strength of the Board.

Collection of quit-rent on service *inams* to estates.

XXII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to relieve the proprietors and *zamindars* of permanently-settled estates in this Presidency from the duty of collecting the quit-rent on enfranchised service *inams* imposed upon them under section 18 of Madras Act II of 1894.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR :—

District conferences by Collectors.

XXIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to issue instructions that every District Collector do hold a conference of the leading ryots of his district in the principal town of the district in the beginning of each official year, at which he may place before them a brief account of the district administration in the previous official year, so far as it concerned matters relating to, irrigation, sanitation, village communications, education, etc., and also a rough programme of the administration during the current year relating to the same matters, and at the same time give them an opportunity of expressing their views on matters referred to by him at the conference and on such other matters on which they may be permitted to offer their views.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—

Periyar irrigation system.

XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an enquiry into the Periyar irrigation system is essential and that the supply in the branches and distributaries should be fixed by the engineer and the revenue divisional officer with reference to the *ayakat* under each distributary and the same should be published for the information of the ryots and that a daily report be called for from the subordinate officers of the Public Works Department by the Engineer and the Collector with the countersignature of some big pattadars.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S NARASIMHA RAJU :—

Maintenance of rest-houses by local boards.

XXV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to relieve local boards from the duty of constructing and maintaining travellers' rest-houses.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—

Committee on police administration.

XXVI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee to enquire into the administration of the police with a view to reduce the cost thereof and to render it a more effective instrument than it is at present for reducing the amount of cognizable crime in the Presidency and for the better detection thereof.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest; Inspection of factories.

(Dr. Nayar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—

Remission of assessment for one third crop and less.

XXVII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to authorize the grant of remission of assessment to pattadars paying a land revenue of Rs. 50 and below, when the lands are cultivated by the pattadars personally, and when the estimated gross outturn does not exceed one-third of the normal crops, whether the failure is due to excess or deficiency of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryots.

Examination in Telugu in the School Final scheme.

XXVIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct the withdrawal of the circular of the Secretary School-leaving Certificate Board No. 3479, dated 29th October 1912, drawing a distinction between modern Telugu and classical Telugu and giving to schools the choice of presenting all their pupils for examination in modern Telugu or classical Telugu and of the circular No. 20, dated 10th January 1913, giving the pupils from the same schools the option of using different styles and enabling the same pupil to answer papers in different styles at the public examinations held by the Board.

Exemption of certain districts from the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules

XXIX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to exempt the Ceded Districts, Nellore and the backward parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Salem from the operation of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules and may enact rules suitable therefor and provide additional educational institutions, collegiate, secondary and primary, therein, with a view to bring them into a line with the more advanced parts of the Presidency.

Vernacular languages in School Final scheme.

XXX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the compulsory study by every Indian student of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency during the school final course.

Vernacular languages in Intermediate and B.A. (pass course).

XXXI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the compulsory study by every Indian student of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency during the course of study for the Intermediate and B.A. (pass) examinations of the Madras University.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The first resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar and was as follows :—

I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the necessity for making better arrangements for factory inspection in this Presidency, as under existing conditions some of the important provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, are not enforced in the manner in which they were intended to be enforced so as to afford the necessary protection for the factory operatives.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR said :—"My Lord, I want to move this resolution to point out that factory inspection, as carried on even after the passing of the Factory Act, is not satisfactory. A good deal of public attention had been drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of factories in India and as a result of that the Factory Committee and subsequently the Factory Commission were appointed. They found serious defects in the working of Indian factories and the Commission recommended a number of changes. In so doing, they relied much on the efficiency of factory inspection. The chief charge brought against the Indian factories was that the operatives were worked for inordinately long hours. So far as the textile factories were concerned, the Commission recommended a compulsory twelve hours' day while for other factories they suggested two methods by which the inordinately long hours' could be reduced. One was that there should be a compulsory stoppage for half an hour

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(Dr. Nayar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

after six hours' continuous work; the other was that there should be one day's holiday in seven. These were the two very important provisions which they thought would, if properly insisted upon, to a very large extent prevent the serious deterioration of the health of the operatives due to long hours of work. From the very first report after the new Act came into operation, I find that they have been lightly dealt with. The report says: 'Out of 268 factories, 217 allowed an interval of half an 'hour, at least for every 6 hours' work; 42 worked by a system of shifts; and 'the remaining 9 were otherwise worked. Advantage of a holiday on Sunday was 'taken in the case of 231 factories; 17 substituted another day in lieu of Sunday; '2 were exempted under section 22 (4) (*c*) of the Act; and the 18 unaccounted for 'were otherwise worked.' 'Otherwise worked' simply means that they defied the Act and did not give the holidays prescribed by it. This is exactly what the Factory Commission found: that whenever a Factory Act was passed, however stringent its measures were, in a very short time the factory owners were able easily to defy it. That was found to prevail all over India; and here you are, within twelve months after the new Act became operative, a number of people are disregarding it and the inspector does not tell us what steps he took to prevent them. The Inspector could not take any steps because he says 23 factories were not inspected at all in the year, although under the rules framed by the Government under this Act every factory should be visited at least twice a year and the seasonal factories once during the season. The number of factories, I find, is 268, and the seasonal factories are 63 rice mills, 60 cotton-ginning and presses and 3 jute presses, that is, 131. There are 137 factories which are not seasonal. The Inspector says he visited 94 factories once, 58 twice, 75 three times and 18 more than three times. Till he had completed the visits which he is compelled to make under the Act, I do not know why he should go on visiting some factories three times and four times. I find some factories have not been visited at all when he ought to have visited them twice. That does not say much for factory inspection.

"As regards the important provision regarding ventilation, he says 'most of the 'factories were not sufficiently ventilated.' In fact from beginning to end the Factory Inspector's report shows that almost all the provisions of the Act were neglected. He reports that there were three prosecutions, and the Government in their review remark that the factories must be working very well and that was the reason why there were so few prosecutions.' 'All I can say is that, judged by this report, factory inspection is not conducted satisfactorily, the operatives do not receive the benefit of some of the most important clauses in the Act of 1911 and that Act will become a dead letter as the Act of 1881 did, till it was investigated and found out and revived. If that is the fate of this new Act twelve months after it came into force, what will be its fate in the years to come? It is to draw attention to this matter that I move this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has made, I think, a rather gratuitous attack upon the Inspector of Factories. He omitted to give the Council a very important piece of information. His line of argument is that if within twelve months after the passing of this Act its provisions are being neglected, what are we to expect within two, three or four years? The Act, he thinks, will become completely neglected. My Lord, the actual facts are these: The Act came into force on the 1st July 1912, and the report from which the Honourable gentleman has read certain quotations is a report for only half a year. I would ask the Council whether it is not better that in applying new legislation of this kind the authorities should go rather slowly at the beginning instead of applying a tight hand straight away. It is true that 23 factories were not inspected in the part of the year to which the report relates, but the Government have drawn attention to the fact in reviewing the report; they have stated that they presume they have since been inspected.

"As to the general health and sanitation of the factories, the Government have stated in their review that they 'attach great importance to the strict observance of

Inspection of factories; grant-in-aid for secondary schools managed by local bodies.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

'all rules regulating the conditions of work in factories, especially in so far as they 'apply to children, and desire that no complaint or suspicion of irregularity shall be 'allowed to pass without thorough enquiry.' That does not look, I contend, as though the Government were neglecting their duty in this respect.

"As regards prosecutions, the Government, it is true, said that they were willing to believe that the absence of prosecutions might indicate compliance with the provisions of the Act on the part of the factory owners, but they also said that they 'desired that where the health or safety of operatives was concerned, no 'indulgence should be shown to occupiers guilty of irregularities.' I do not think I need take up the time of the Council further in defence of the Inspector of Factories. I think the Inspector has shown a wise discretion in not enforcing the provisions of the Act too rapidly and too fully. I am quite confident that an experienced Inspector of the kind we have will see that the provisions of the Act are fully enforced and that the benefits which are expected to arise from it are secured. I must oppose the resolution on behalf of the Government."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I only wish to say one word. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has put forward a defence exactly like the defences of other Governments in the past. In Calcutta, where the Factory Commission investigated, it was clearly found that the Factory Act was defied easily; and the Factory Inspector was asked to explain why he did not apply the provisions of the Act. He said that the Government did not want him to be very rigorous. The result was that the Factory Act was not administered. That is precisely the defence which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has now set up. I am afraid that under that policy the factories will not be properly looked after. I simply wish to bring this to the notice of the Government and I am not going to press the resolution. I am only sorry that if you persist in this policy the Act will not be put into force and the factories will be badly worked."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar withdrew the resolution.

GRANT-IN-AID FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I beg leave to withdraw the resolution which stands in my name, as regards the grant-in-aid for secondary schools managed by local bodies; and in doing so, shall make a very short statement. It was my object that the secondary schools managed by local boards and municipalities should get from Government a regular assignment year after year for their maintenance and especially for the improvement of the salaries of the teachers employed under them. For some years they have received no grant for this purpose, because in 1907, when the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised, municipal and board schools were removed from its operation. I am, however, gratified to learn from the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction that during the current year a sum of Rs. 94,000 has been sanctioned for the benefit of the staffs of those schools. As I only desire that money should be put into these schools for the improvement of their staffs, I do not propose to make any distinction between aid through the Code and otherwise. So long as they are assisted, I think it does not matter whether the Code includes them or excludes them. For various reasons it is considered by Government that they should be outside the Code. I do not want to press the resolution and I withdraw it. I beg to express my great satisfaction that the schools have got close upon one lakh of rupees and I am given to understand that this sum may be increased in the future."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Honourable Member then withdrew the resolution which was as follows:—

IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that secondary schools managed by district and municipal boards, except those of which the net cost is met wholly from Provincial revenues, be re-admitted to the benefits of the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department.

Amendment of Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, to permit enhancement of the land-cess; remission of assessment for one-third crop and less.

(Mr. Sivasvami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao).

AMENDMENT OF MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1884, TO PERMIT ENHANCEMENT OF THE LAND-CESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I may interpose at once to say a few words which may induce my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to withdraw his resolution. The position in which the matter stands at present is this. The Government have invited the opinions of district boards with regard to this proposal to enhance the land-cess and have received replies from a few of them. We shall consider all the replies when they come in, and we shall then come to a decision as to whether this legislation should be undertaken or not, and, if it is to be, to what extent the land-cess might be enhanced. If it is decided that legislation should be undertaken, full opportunity will be given, after the Government has come to a decision, for the Honourable Members of this Council to express their opinions upon the measure proposed to be introduced. At the present stage, the resolution seems to me rather premature and I would suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that he might withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish, before withdrawing this resolution, to make a few observations. I do not wish to raise any discussion now regarding the propriety of an enhancement of the land-cess, as the Government have not received all the replies and are therefore not in a position to make their final statement on the matter. But I wish to mention one unfortunate circumstance about the terms of G.O. No. 1275, dated 4th August 1913, which has led to misapprehensions in certain quarters. The Government Order states that the Coimbatore district will be placed on the same level as three other districts named therein, although other district boards' reports are still expected from their presidents. This has led some people to believe that, so far as Coimbatore is concerned, the Government have not kept an open mind, and have finally resolved that in that district there should be an enhancement. I really believe this apprehension is not correct, and I wish to request the Government to disillusion the people of that impression and to state that they are going to consider the enhancement of the land-cess in Coimbatore also as in other districts."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"We have no intention of undertaking any special legislation before coming to a decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and on that assurance I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Honourable Member withdrew his resolution which was as follows:—

X. That this Council recommends to the Government, with reference to the G.O. No. 1275 L., dated 4th August 1913, that neither for Coimbatore district nor for any other district it is necessary or desirable to amend section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, so as to provide a power in the district board to raise the land-cess above the present rate of one anna on the annual value of the lands.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next resolution stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar. Both he and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramauuja Acharyar have informed the Secretary that they are unavoidably prevented from attending today and have asked that their resolutions may stand on the paper in their places. That I propose to allow. They will stand in their places on the paper for discussion tomorrow."

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT FOR ONE-THIRD CROP AND LESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May it please your Excellency,—I have the honour to move resolution No. XIII which is as follows:—

XIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions for the granting of remission of

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assessment when the estimated gross outturn of a crop does not exceed one-third of the normal crop, whether it is due to excess or deficiency of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryots.

"It is hardly necessary for me to remind Honourable Members of this Council that at the meeting held on the 24th May last year Mr. Raghava Rao proposed a similar resolution in these terms:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, 'that a rule be passed to the effect that in the case of Government *jeroyati* lands 'remission of assessment shall be granted when the crop on any holding or revenue 'field is less than 5½ annas in the rupee in the case of wet lands.'

"Though in this resolution I propose to confine myself to the question of the granting of season remissions in the case of wet lands, under Board's Standing Order No. 13, it is necessary for me to point out to what extent and in what respects it differs from the resolution moved last year. In my present resolution it is suggested that when the estimated gross outturn does not exceed one-third of the normal crop, remission of assessment may be granted. The normal crop is estimated at a 12-anna crop, as the Honourable Members are aware; and therefore this resolution suggests that, where the gross outturn of the crop is about a 4-anna crop, instructions should be issued for remission of assessment being granted. It is not necessary for me to go into the history of this question in any great detail. It was, I know, contended on the last occasion that the ryots were entitled to remission of assessment more as a matter of right than as a matter of grace and arguments were advanced in support of that position and arguments were also advanced against it. Whether it is regarded as a matter of right or as a matter of grace, I have no doubt whatever that, if the Government is satisfied that it is just, fair and equitable that remission of assessment should be granted in all cases where the gross outturn does not exceed one-third of the normal crop, the Government will be pleased to introduce such a modification. Whether the question that it is a matter of right is pursued any further or not, there can be no doubt whatever that, during the whole history of the various orders of Government from the year 1855 upwards, the people have been under the impression that, in the case of wet irrigated lands where there has been a failure of crop owing to causes beyond their control, they are entitled to such remission. That position is very clear, for I find that a distinction has been drawn between seasonal remissions and exceptional remissions. I am aware that in the early days before 1855, when the *dittam* system was in force, persons were required to take up, occupy and cultivate larger extents of land than they really wanted. It was not possible for them to relinquish easily any extensions of their holdings even though it was unnecessary to retain them. So long as that system was in force it was necessary for the Government to grant them remissions on a very liberal and generous scale to prevent their being reduced to a condition of misery. Later on, in 1855, changes were introduced which affected that position to a considerable extent. The rules regarding settlement which were also introduced at that time made it clear that the ryots were not to be entitled to remission of assessment to the same extent as before, though in the case of wet irrigated lands remission might be granted under the same circumstances as before. When the remission rules were drafted again in 1865, we find the following changes were introduced. It was then stated that 'full remission will be granted on irrigated land when the land is left waste, or when the crop is totally lost owing either to deficiency or excess provided that such deficiency or excess has not been occasioned by any act or neglect of the persons to whom the land belongs. Such remission will be granted on each field left waste or the crop on which has been totally destroyed.' Later on, it was stated 'No remissions will be granted on unirrigated land except in very exceptional circumstances; and then only with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue'."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"May I know where the Honourable Member is quoting from?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"From the remission rules of 1865. This difference in the language used regarding the granting of remission in the case of irrigated and unirrigated lands will make it clear to Honourable Members of this

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Council that, in the case of irrigated lands at least, it was supposed that ryots were to be granted remission when owing to causes beyond their control their crops had failed. Later on, some changes were introduced to the prejudice of the ryots to some extent. We find that it was in accordance with a Government Order of 11th June 1902 that a note was added to Board's Standing Order No. 13 to the following effect :—

'It should be distinctly understood that these rules and those in Standing 'Order No. 14 provide for concessions which will be granted as a matter of grace and 'are liable to be modified from time to time at the pleasure of Government.'

"During the long history of the various orders which were issued in the years before, there is not to be found any provision corresponding to this provision suggesting that, in the case of wet irrigated land, ryots were not entitled to obtain remission. I may also point out that in the resolution of 1902 on Land Revenue Policy this question about the necessity for fluctuation of assessments was considered and the following observations were made in paragraph 36 : 'Where the produce 'of the land is liable to great and frequent fluctuations owing to failure of irrigation 'or vicissitudes of season, there is reason to apprehend that a fixed assessment may ruin 'people before it teaches them. The revenue system of several provinces—notably 'those of Madras and the Punjab—have recognized the necessity of special arrangements 'for the remission of revenue for failure of crops on lands capable of being supplied by 'State Irrigation works. In Madras no revenue is charged upon irrigable land the 'produce of which has not matured owing to the failure of the water-supply ; and in the 'Punjab, this principle has received a further development, a deficiency of produce, not 'amounting to total failure, entitling the ryot to a proportionate abatement of the assess-'ment rate. This system entails an elaborate procedure of crop inspection, and throws 'much responsibility upon native subordinates. But it has worked well, and is being 'extended. Unirrigated lands in the ryotwari provinces of Burma and Assam are 'ordinarily exempt from payment of assessment if left unsown ; but these provinces 'afford almost the only exceptions to the rule that lands which are dependent upon 'the rainfall pay a fixed assessment irrespective of their produce.' It is therefore clear that in the case of the irrigated wet land in the Madras Province, it was for a long time considered that in case of failure of crops the ryots were to get remission of assess-ment. Though this position was practically understood to be the guiding principle for several years, still it was found necessary to introduce that change in Standing Order No. 13 to make it clear that ryots cannot get remission as a matter of right. I understand that this was introduced as the result of various representations made by agriculturists in several parts of the country during His Excellency's tours. It is certainly unfortunate that representations which were made to get the rigidity of the rules relaxed led to this change in policy, which, I venture to suggest, has to some extent affected the position of the ryot. As I pointed out in the beginning, whether it is considered to be a legal obligation on the part of the Government to grant remission of assessment or not, still there cannot be much dispute that that was the understanding which existed between the parties on the one hand and the Government on the other for several years. That was the only principle on which ryots were called upon to pay wet assessment in consideration of the fact that they were supplied with water from irrigation works maintained, repaired and constructed by the State.

"The next point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council is the way in which the rules are being worked, whether it is considered that the ryots are entitled to remissions as a matter of right or as a matter of grace. The two rules in Board's Standing Order No. 13 to which the attention of the Council has to be drawn are rules 2 and 5.

"Rule 2 is this : 'In settled tracts remission of the full assessment on single-crop 'patta wet land will be granted where, owing either to deficiency or excess of water, 'the land is left waste, or the crop is totally lost, provided that such excess or defici-'ency has not been occasioned by any act or neglect of the persons to whom the wet 'land belongs or is not due to the neglect on the part of the ryots concerned to carry 'out the customary repairs to the irrigation work which forms the source of supply.'

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"and rule 5 says: 'Remission, as has been stated, is only granted when the 'field is left waste, or the crop is totally lost. It will be left to the discretion of 'Collectors to determine with due regard to the principles underlying the rules 'whether in any particular case the loss over the field as a whole may reasonably be 'rated as total.'

"I understand that about 14 or 15 years ago there was a rule recognised by the Government which provided that in some cases remission might be granted even if the crop was a two-anna crop. That was in force for some time. Later on it was found that to introduce uniformity of procedure throughout the Presidency some limitations had to be made; and according to G.O. No. 761, dated 8th December 1898, a change was introduced to the effect, that wherever the crop was one-sixteenth of the normal crop, remission might be granted. It is not understood why the old rule which allowed remission when the crop was a two-anna crop was changed into remission being granted when the crop was only one-sixteenth of the normal crop. That new rule remained in force for some years till it was also abrogated in pursuance of a Government order of 11th June 1902. When that Government order was passed, it was observed that the rule was likely to lead to abuse and was also misleading, and that it was therefore necessary to modify it. I really think it difficult to understand how a rule which Government had tried to make as definite as possible with the object of introducing uniformity of procedure in the Presidency was found to be misleading, why it was understood that it was likely to be abused and how it was thought that the removal of that rule would improve matters. As things stand at present, we find that the question is really left to the discretion of the Collector as directed by rule 5. If it was the object of the Government to make the policy somewhat more liberal than it was, if it was thought that the Collector should have discretion in regard to remission of assessment not merely when the crop was one-sixteenth of the normal crop but in cases where it was more than that, I venture to suggest that it would have been more satisfactory if that position had been made clear in the orders issued by the Board of Revenue, as in the absence of such provision ryots have to depend merely upon the will and pleasure of the *jamabandi* officers regarding the way in which that provision is to be construed. Some liberal-minded officers grant remissions on a liberal scale; but in other cases persons find it difficult to get remission even in proper and reasonable cases.

"Among the main objections which may be urged against my resolution, the first will be that the original principles in pursuance of which the assessment was fixed made ample provision for various deductions in favour of the ryot, that he obtains remission of assessment owing to the way in which the gross value of the crop is calculated and that he is not, therefore, entitled to ask for further remission from the Government. I know that this was one of the strongest arguments advanced against a similar resolution last year. But if due consideration is paid to some of the defects in the matter of the calculations adopted by the settlement department, it will be found that the ryots do not really obtain any remission on account of the process of calculation adopted in the settlement of assessment. The most important question to be decided by settlement officers is the calculation of cultivation expenses. It is stated in Mr. Lakshmikanta Rao's Manual of the Madras revenue settlement department that 'The actual 'cost of cultivation is a matter very difficult to determine, and it is impossible to 'attempt any accurate calculation in respect of any particular sort of soil, other than 'the first of the series, the gradations to be allowed to each of the numerous 'divisions being merely empirical. The points to be considered in the matter of 'cultivation expenses, therefore, are to ascertain—

'(1) the extent of land that can be cultivated by a ryot with a plough and 'a pair of oxen,

'(2) the number of years for which the cattle and plough and other agri-'cultural implements will last,

'(3) the other items of expense, such as cost of ploughing, weeding, trans-'planting in wet lands, manuring, reaping, threshing, etc., on the whole holding.

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'(4) the amount of labour requisite for the several soils,' since some are more 'easily worked than others.

'This done, the next step is to reduce the total expenses of the holding to 'terms of an acre, commuting grain payments, if any, into money at the commuta- 'tion price to be determined. The straw is usually taken as a set-off against the 'item "feed of bullocks" in the cultivating expenses, and no separate provision is, 'therefore, made for it, nor does it find place in the matter of ryots' assets. Where, 'however, the cattle are fed on grain and the allowance of straw is not considered 'sufficient to meet the charge, the item may be specially provided for.'

"Later on, in giving the actual expenses incurred regarding various sorts of soil, this is what he lays down at page 30: 'The commuted value of the gross produce 'per acre stands as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
'Best	27	9	0
'Good	23	10	0
'Ordinary	19	11	0
'Inferior	17	6	3
'Worst	15	1	6'

"This is the gross produce given by him for wet lands of various qualities."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"At commutation rates, is it not?".

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes. Later on he states that 'from 'these are deducted the cultivation expenses amounting in the case of best lands 'to Rs. 11–0–0; good lands Rs. 9–12–0; ordinary Rs. 8–8–0; inferior Rs. 7–8–0; 'worst Rs 6–8–0' What I wish to point out with reference to these quotations from this manual is that proper allowance is not made for the maintenance of cattle, for their feeding charges or for the housing of cattle. This is one point to which I wish to draw the attention of this Council. It is true that, as remarked above, the straw is set off against the feeding of the cattle; but it will be within the experience of several that the straw which is realized from a particular field will generally be insufficient for the maintenance of those cattle I also wish to point out that the expenses of cultivation are made proportionate to the quality of the soil. That, I venture to suggest, is one of the weak points in the calculations made by the Settlement Department, and in this connection I may quote from Mr. R. C. Dutt's remarks regarding settlements in the Madras Province.

'The calculations made by settlement officers are not always in favour of 'cultivators, and mistakes which are inevitable in such calculations are fatal to 'successful agriculture.'

"He states also, quoting from Sir William Meyer, that 'the tendency to make the cultivation expenses roughly proportionate to the value of the land is one of the weak points of the settlement department.'

"He winds up by saying: 'The settlement department endeavours "to make the cultivation expenses roughly proportionate to the value of the land," and this renders the estimate of the "net produce" of the soil wholly unfair and untrustworthy'.

"It is therefore clear that the process of calculation whereby the cultivation expenses are made proportionate to the quality of the soil must sometimes lead to unsatisfactory results. It often happens that, for the cultivation of land of very poor quality, expenditure will have to be incurred which will be sometimes more than the expenditure to be incurred for land of the best quality. It will require a large amount of repairs and extra labour which will not be necessary for lands of the best quality from which the best produce is year after year realized.

"Another point which deserves consideration is that though a normal crop is stated to be a 12-anna crop, though it is pointed out that in fixing the normal crop at a 12-anna crop the ryot is granted remission to the extent of four annas, a perusal of the crop and season reports issued by the Board of Revenue during the last seven or eight years will show that in most cases the crop is far below the normal. I shall begin from 1907–08. In the season and crop report for 1907–08 the following are found to be the results regarding the outturn of the crop: 'The outturn of the

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'crops was in no case above the normal. The outturn of paddy in Vizagapatam and 'Guntūr was 41 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively of the normal, while in the 'other districts it ranged from 66 to 91 per cent.'

"That is so far as paddy is concerned. In 1908–09, the next year, we find a similar state of things:—'The outturn of crops was in no case at or above the 'normal. The outturn of paddy was 58 per cent. of the normal in Vizagapatam, 'Madura and Tinnevelly, 84 per cent. in Guntūr, 67 per cent. in Anantapur and '70 per cent. in Cuddapah; while in the remaining districts it ranged from 78 to '92 per cent.'

"In the next year also, 1909–10, we find a similar state of things: 'The 'outturn of paddy and sugarcane in Coimbatore and that of indigo in Bellary was 'normal. The outturn of paddy was 58 per cent. of the normal in Vizagapatam, 'Nellore and Chingleput, 66 per cent. in Tanjore and 87 per cent. in Rāmnād, while 'in the remaining districts it ranged from 75 per cent. to normal.'

"In the report for 1910–11, it is stated: 'The outturn of cholam in Ganjām 'and of paddy and sugarcane in Coimbatore was normal. The outturn of paddy 'was from 67 to 75 per cent. of the normal in Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madura, Rāmnād 'and Tinnevelly; 92 per cent. of the normal in Bellary; and ranged between 83 'and 86 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts.'

"In the report for 1912–13—I have not got the report for 1911–12—we find a similar statement: 'The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal. Paddy, 'indigo and sugarcane yielded a normal outturn in Coimbatore and the yield of 'paddy ranged from 67 to 92 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts.'

"Therefore, Honourable Members of the Council will be pleased to notice that, according to the state of things during the last six or seven years, the crop, even as estimated by the department, has been in most cases below normal. Therefore to suggest that in the process of calculation, the ryots enjoy the benefit of remission to the extent to which the normal was fixed at As. 12 is not a correct position to take.

"The next point I wish to draw your attention to is that the principle enunciated, that the ryots must save from the harvest of good years to make provision against loss in future years, may be correct in theory, but from a practical standpoint it cannot be of any help to the ryots. We must take into consideration the existing state of things and consider whether it is possible for the ryots to save anything in good years as a sort of insurance against failure in the years to come. A perusal of the reports regarding the number of pattas and the value of the holdings issued by the department will show that about 67 per cent. of the pattas are for Rs. 10 and under, and about 95 per cent. are for Rs. 40 and under. It is clear from this statement that most of the ryots are those who own small holdings and who pay an assessment of Rs. 30 or less. The point for consideration is whether it is possible for such ryots to meet all the ordinary expenditure which is necessary, to meet all public charges like land-cess, and in some cases also the railway-cess, and save something in addition, as a sort of provision for the years to come. It may be recognized that their expenses whether for cultivating lands or for their household purposes must have tremendously increased. It has to be admitted that the cost of labour has increased, the cost of manure has increased, while as it is clear from the season and crop reports themselves the outturn of crops has not been as good as before. In these circumstances, to say that it is possible for the ryot to save a sufficient sum of money as a sort of provision against losses in future years is from a practical standpoint not a thing which can really help them. In this statement, I think it right to suggest that I am supported by the observations in the Government of India's resolution on land revenue policy. I quote from paragraph 85:

'In theory the Government revenue represents the sum that may fairly be 'demanded on an average of seasons, and it is assessed in the belief that cultivators 'will save from the surplus of good years to meet the deficit in bad. It is manifest, 'however, that in tracts where the chances of a bad harvest are high, it must be 'exceedingly difficult to make allowances for crop failure in framing the assessment

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'rates. And it is also clear that the agricultural classes have not, as a rule, yet 'learnt to regard a good harvest, not as an occasion for larger expenditure, but as a 'means of insurance against failure of crops. In truth, to a poor family, a short 'harvest must be a severe calamity. The assessment may absorb but a small share 'of the gross produce of its land. But its circumstances depend on the net produce 'on which the assessment is in higher proportion, and it is obvious that on inferior 'land a substantial deficiency in the outturn may leave no net produce whatever, so 'that (in the absence of savings) the assessment can only be paid by borrowing or 'by stinting the necessaries of life. When such a deficiency is frequent, the rigid 'demand of the land revenue must add very materially to the hardships endured by 'a poor and uneducated people.'

"These were the remarks contained in the resolution on land revenue policy. I need not therefore dwell at any considerable length on this aspect of the proposition to satisfy Honourable Members that the ryots, most of whom own small holdings, will be prejudicially affected if remission of assessment is based on the principle that they are in a position to save in good years to make provision against losses in future years."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must draw the attention of the Honourable gentleman to the fact that he has already spoken for his full time, and ask him to be good enough to bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If I am allowed five or ten minutes more, I shall be able to close. The next point to which I wish to draw the attention of this Council is that a perusal of the statistics issued by the registration department from time to time will also show that the ryots are not in the happy predicament of saving a considerable sum of money to make provision for future years. It will be seen that in this Presidency the number of registrations of immovable property are higher than in any other province in India. Confining my attention to the number of instruments of sale or mortgage registered, in this Presidency, it will be clear that it has been on the increase.

"There is also another point which deserves to be considered; and that is the incidence of land revenue in this Presidency on the assessed value. We in Madras are in a peculiarly disadvantageous position. The incidence of land revenue here is higher than in most other provinces. I refer to this point to show that it is not possible for the Government to expect the ryots to be in a position to save in years of good harvest and lay by something for the purpose of paying the assessment in years when there is failure of crops.

"The only other main objection which was urged on the last occasion was that private landholders are exacting rents at a far higher rate than the Government, and that private landholders are not ordinarily granting remissions. And it is asked why should this concession be shown by the Government? I venture to suggest that that analogy should not be taken into consideration at all, because it might mean that the Government are not looking after the prosperity of the masses. I admit that there are some rapacious and greedy landholders who take rent on a scale which is certainly quite disproportionate to the means of their tenants, but that cannot be an adequate criterion for the Government to adopt in finding out what is the best thing to be done to secure the prosperity of the ryots.

"It was also remarked that, if this rule is laid down, it would be impossible to calculate with any degree of accuracy whether the crop in a particular place is one-third of the normal or one-fourth of it. I really do not find any difficulty if only the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to that effect. We find even in the reports issued by the Board of Revenue, the season and crop reports, some estimates are being formed. We are satisfied that the revenue inspectors and the tahsildars in the various districts are generally honest, intelligent, and painstaking; and if only specific instructions are given to them requiring them to make crop inspections on a more satisfactory basis and at shorter intervals, I believe it will be possible for improvement being effected in this direction. We have also got the example of the Punjab. In that province they have tried the experiment and the

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system is working satisfactorily. They have issued detailed instructions as to what should be done for the purpose of estimating the yield of the crops and as to how it is to be calculated. I do not, therefore, see why a similar experiment cannot be tried in this Presidency also so as to help the agricultural population, who, I think, really stand in need of some relief. With these remarks, I commend this proposition to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In seconding this resolution I will not detain the Council with any lengthy remarks, inasmuch as the Honourable mover has fully dealt with the question. I would only observe that there is indefiniteness about the grant of remission, particularly when such remission is deserved in the opinion of the Government; and this leads very often to a state of things which works real hardship to cultivators and agriculturists. The earlier definiteness in the calculation of crops and the ryot's liability for remission is arrived at, the better it will be in the interests both of the Government and of the people who are committed to their charge. Remissions are usually granted only in exceptional seasons and in certain special areas. It will not do to entrust the whole thing either to individual officers or to merely annual instructions given by superior officers to subordinates. Very often, with the best of intentions on the part of the Government, we see that the present state of things causes real hardship to landlords. As observed by the Honourable mover, cultivation expenses have gone up, the cost of manure has gone up and labour both in quantity and quality is more expensive than what it was before. All these circumstances tend to show that there exists a clear necessity for giving some definiteness which should be understood both by landlords and the Government as to when they will really be able to get remissions. As an argument in favour of the present state of things, it has been said that the landlords take too much rent from the tenants. I do not think that state of things really exists today. The landlord's rent, so far as the ryotwari tracts are concerned, is a share of the produce. They do not generally take money rents. Whenever there are these exceptional seasons of failure, they invariably have to forego what they can get from the land. There can be no difference of opinion so far as that is concerned. With these few words, I commend to the Council this most important resolution for their earnest consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency: The consideration of this subject of remission has got to be almost a case of *crambe repetita*. It is very little more than twelve months since this subject was discussed at great length, and now almost within the minimum period allowed by the rules we have it brought up again. I do not propose on the present occasion to go into the subject at very great length, but prefer to confine my remarks, as far as possible, to the arguments and statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the old question whether remission is claimable as a matter of right or as a matter of grace. He was not prepared to argue that the ryot has a legal claim to remission. That point, I imagine, is now given up. But he seemed to argue that though there was no such legal claim there was a strong equitable claim—may we call it a moral claim?—that the ryot should be entitled always to expect to get from the Government remission under certain circumstances; and he concentrated his attack on a clause which has been inserted in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue which really gave rise in great measure to the debate last year. That clause says that remission is claimable only as a matter of grace and not as a matter of right. In regard to that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao alleged or seemed to argue that there has been a change of policy with the insertion of that clause in the Board's Standing Orders, that it indicated a change in the policy of the Government. On that point, I can give him the most confident assurance that there has been no change in the attitude of the Government. The clause was inserted because, as he stated, there had been certain claims as a matter of right and it had been urged that the ryot had a legal title to claim remission of assessment. In order to combat that, and to make the Government's position perfectly clear, that there can be no legal title to remission, that sentence was entered in the Board's Standing

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Orders. There has been no change in the attitude of the Government or in the application of the rules. So far as we know, remission is given now with as liberal a hand as it was given in the past, in the days before the existing rules were introduced.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao objects to the way in which the rules are worked. He draws attention to the fact that, at different times, different standards have been set up as constituting what may be called total loss of crop. At one time he says that if the crop was reduced to a two-anna crop the ryot would be entitled to remission. He then points out that the two-anna standard was reduced to one-sixteenth of the normal crop and then subsequently in the Board's Standing Orders a provision was entered that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Collector. That, I think, is the existing provision. But he objects to the taking away of that standard. He says that it is perfectly easy to distinguish a two-anna crop or one-anna crop or any crop of the kind with which the resolution is concerned—a one-third crop.

"There is no revenue officer, nor settlement officer, nor I think any one who has had practical experience of cultivation, who will agree with him in saying that it is possible to decide, on a mere inspection, whether a crop is a one-anna crop or a two-anna crop or a four-anna crop or any other standard of crop. You may take any two people and they will vary in their estimate. In the end, it is obviously a matter of estimate. It is essentially a matter of opinion whether a crop is one anna or two annas or four annas; and that is one of the reasons why the rules must in so many words lay down that the remission must be given for total loss of crop, because that is a fact which can be easily seen by any one, whereas, when a crop left on the ground is anything less than total loss, what percentage of the crop is left is a question which it is impossible to decide with exact accuracy. But in leaving it to the Collector's discretion to decide what shall be called total loss of crop, we are perfectly safe. It is left to the Collectors to say, as has been stated in the Government Orders, that a few handfuls of grain would not constitute a crop, and that there is a total loss. When it is alleged that the crop is a total loss, it means that there is absolutely nothing left. If the crop is valueless for the purpose of the ryot then, I take it, it is a total loss; and it is a very much better thing that the *jamabandi* officer or the Collector should have the discretion to say what is total loss than to lay down an artificial and arbitrary standard, and to ask him to say whether it is a one-anna, a two-anna or a four-anna crop.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao then found fault with the allowances that we have permitted under the head of cultivation expenses. He indicated what he thought to be the various defects in these allowances. He said that it was very difficult to calculate them correctly and he pointed out specifically that no allowance was made for the maintenance of cattle. That item of the maintenance of cattle is set off against the value of straw; and, as the Honourable gentleman ought to know, the value of the straw is very often a great deal more than the whole of the assessment on the land. Moreover, the maintenance of cattle very often costs practically nothing. They are fed on the banks of the fields. They get the grass that grows between the paddy fields and round the wells and that costs nothing whatever; and for the rest, for stall-feeding the cattle, the value of the straw is amply sufficient to cover it.

"The Honourable Member did not refer to certain calculations made in this book to which more than once he has alluded—the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government. Had he looked into that he would have seen how Sir Frederick Nicholson proves that the amount allowed for cultivation expenses by the Government is more than enough. Sir Frederick Nicholson points out that the amount approximately comes up to the value of half the gross produce, approximately, a little more or a little less at times; and he then points out that throughout the whole of this Presidency the letting of land by ryotwari landlords at half *varam* is a normal incident. In the days when he wrote this Resolution of the Board of Revenue, possibly it was not so largely the case as now that the rate of *varam* exceeded 50 per cent. But at the time when he wrote this Resolution and still, the normal rate taken by the ryotwari landholder, and I think by the *zamindari* landholder, is half the gross outturn. If the landholder takes half the gross outturn and if the cultivation expenses amount approximately to the value of half the gross produce, at the commutation rates, it follows that there can be nothing left for the cultivator himself, on which he

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could live. Were that the case, land would be going out of cultivation throughout the whole Presidency. With these data before you that the rate of rent taken by the landlord pattadar is half *varam* and the cultivation expenses allowed for at commutation rates amount to half the gross outturn, how can you account for the fact that millions of acres are being rented at half *varam*? As Sir Frederick Nicholson puts it, it can be explained in a variety of ways. He says that the Government's commutation rate must be too low, or the gross outturn put too low, or the cultivation expenses put too high, or the straw is of such value as to make up for the loss, or the cultivation expenses are not really money expenses at all in most items, but only mean the labour which is supplied by the cultivator, or (there is one other alternative) that the actual cultivator is ground down to the barest subsistence by the ryot-landlord. Every one of the first five hypotheses tells in favour of the moderation of the Government demand. The last is an item which the ryotwari landholders may cogitate over for themselves. In order to indicate how liberal we have been in the matter of cultivation expenses, I have had a table prepared; and I say that in every single district the value of a one-third crop exceeds what we allow as cultivation expenses for the highest class of soil and irrigation by twice or three times the amount. That is the amount we allow as cultivation expenses every year. The implication in this resolution, I take it, is that if only a one-third crop is reaped, then that only covers the cultivation expenses. As a matter of fact, these figures which I have had prepared show that the value of the one-third crop taken, as I say, for the highest class of soil and irrigation is equal to two or three times the cost of cultivation. That being so, it cannot be said that when there is only a one-third crop left, only the cultivation expenses are repaid to the ryot and nothing is left for him to live upon.

"The Honourable mover referred to the inability of the ryots to save; he quoted certain figures from a statement prepared by the Board of Revenue in regard to the smallness of pattas and he inferred from that, that the number of holders of small pattas is very large. He did not draw any actual inference, but I take it that what he means is that when you have a pattadar with a patta the assessment of which is only one rupee or Re. 1, 3 or even Rs. 10 he has nothing upon which he can live, unless he reaps a one-third crop. The Honourable Member ignored the fact that the man may hold more than one patta. He has assumed or has seemed to assume that if a man holds a patta the assessment on which is only one rupee, that is all the property he has got in the world. It is an assumption that seems to run through a great deal of what is said on this subject of land revenue assessment and remission. I see constantly in the newspapers and in the reports of conferences that are held, references made to the impossibility of the ryots, who pay assessment from one rupee to Rs. 10, being able to maintain life. I find a statement in the pamphlet issued recently by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar, who is not present to-day, which he calls a Plea for Permanent Settlement. He says: "Out of 3,859,000 landholders, 530,000 persons paid a revenue of one rupee and under, etc., 2,078,000 persons paid Rs. 10 and under, but above one rupee." The figures, he says, are taken from the latest report of the Board of Revenue. The statement involves a false assumption that a man who owns a patta of one rupee has no other patta and a further false assumption that a man who owns a patta of one rupee has no other means of livelihood. In regard to that, I may mention that, taking the West Coast, there are pattadars with us many as 300 and 400 pattas each. There is the Zamorin, who has over 500 pattas, and the larger *jenmis*—many of them—have 200 to 300 pattas each. Though the number may be excessive on the West Coast, a similar state of affairs is found throughout the Presidency. It is a mere truism that a man may have as many pattas as he likes, and many do have an enormous number; and the assumption that, because a man has a patta of one rupee, he cannot live on the produce of the land, is one that will not bear examination. I have got some information from the district of Tanjore. In one village there, it is stated that there are 104 pattas of which 28 or 29 per cent. are below one rupee; but when we analyze further, we find that this 28 per cent. breaks itself up thus:—In 16 cases or 15 per cent., the pattadars possess other joint or single pattas in this village; in 12 per cent., the pattadars have no other interest in land and are non-agriculturists living primarily by other means; in one per cent., the pattadar is an agriculturist, but holds other land on rent. Taking that case, you will see it is merely illustrative of what is true

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throughout the Presidency. It is impossible to draw any deduction from the fact that a man is the owner of a small patta. Such a man may be a merchant, a pensioner, or an official. It may be that the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar owns a patta paying one rupee and yet I would not like to say to him that he has not enough to live upon. You cannot possibly draw any inference from that. Once more, the Honourable Member said, with reference to the remarks that I made on a previous occasion, that it was quite impossible for the smaller ryots to save. In support of what he has stated, he quoted from the resolution of the Government of India; but the remarks which he quoted from that resolution apply to 'tracts where the chances of a bad harvest are high' and 'deficiency is frequent.' We are not dealing with tracts of that sort. Where the chance of a bad harvest or deficiency is frequent, there are means of obtaining relief. It is open to the ryot to apply for a reduction of assessment; it is open to him to apply, in the case of wet land, for a transfer to dry; and it is open to him to relinquish his land. We are dealing with cases where the shortage of crop is casual and not where it is frequent or due to causes inherent in the soil. What we say is that, for such casual shortage, we have made ample allowances. We have given allowances which are called allowances for vicissitudes of season. I find that, taking the highest class of irrigation—that class which bears the highest assessment—in every district of the Presidency, the allowance that we make for vicissitudes of season comes to very nearly the assessment on the land and in some cases exceeds it. These allowances are given for vicissitudes of season on every inch of land, every year, whether there is any failure of the crop or not. It is in the nature of a permanent fixed remission on the land, on every acre of land, on every inch of land. Every year we are giving these remissions for vicissitudes of season and the amount of these allowances is almost equal to the gross assessment on the land and in many cases exceeds it. That is the reason why there is no occasion to make the concession which is asked for in this resolution. Finally, there is one sufficient reason, viz., that the only kind of failure which one can reasonably establish as a fact, and the value of which you can estimate, is total failure. The moment you begin to argue about partial failure, you are faced with facts which cannot be proved and values which cannot be estimated. I oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson complained that this matter was discussed 12 months ago in this Council. That is a fact. I was, no doubt, to some extent, surprised that this resolution should have been brought up so early as it has been. But, Sir, since seeing the resolution appeared on the agenda paper, I have tried to explore some material, which, I thought, would be placed at our disposal and which was referred to in the discussion held last time. I think if resolutions are brought up in this Council as they have been, though once discussed, it is really because no convincing case has been made out on behalf of the Government. In the present case, we are somewhat at a disadvantage in that we are not placed in possession of all the materials which the Government have in answering any case which may be brought up in this Council. On the last occasion, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch was referring to a resolution of the Government of India, in regard to remissions and the resolution, it was stated, laid down certain principles to the observance of which this Government was bound and this resolution was issued in consequence, presumably of the recommendations of the Famine Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Wynch also quoted portions of that resolution. I thought that, as soon as I saw this resolution on the agenda, I might look up that resolution, to see what further has to be said on this occasion, now that there was another opportunity of examining that question. But that paper was refused to me. The question raised last time was that the remission was claimable as a matter of right and not as a matter of grace and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson states that that has been completely given up on the present occasion. It is quite likely that there is no case for asking for remission as a matter of right, but we are not in a position to see the general principles upon which the amendments to remission rules were issued in the year 1906. I mention this matter, because we are not in a position to know really the principles upon which this matter has been settled; and I think we have a right to complain in this Council that, when Honourable Members who are officials have opportunities of examining papers and referring to them in this Council, we are not placed in a similar position with regard to official publications which so far as I see should also be made available to us.

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"I have a few remarks to offer on the general position taken up by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. The first of these is the statement that the vicissitudes of the seasons have been sufficiently provided for under the rules at the settlement and re-settlement of districts. I have been at some pains to see on what grounds or on what material allowances for vicissitudes of season are being made. In some districts I know that it has been 10 per cent. of the gross produce and in some others 15 per cent. and the maximum which the Settlement Manual says that can be allowed under this head is 25 per cent. But I should like to know categorically whether that is based on the actuals taken for a series of years as regards the yield from any particular land or is merely an approximation. So far, I have not been able to come across any literature to show how at settlement this allowance for vicissitudes of season has been made. It should be remembered that it is made not only for the vicissitudes of the season but also for patches of land which have been left uncultivated; and how much of this should go for these uncultivated lands and how much for vicissitudes of season is a matter which is impossible to say. I might, in this connection, refer, to one of the settlement reports, the report relating to the settlement of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Rāyachōti and Kadiri taluks. I have here a statement made by the settlement officer that out of 27 years which came under review in connection with the re-settlement, 15 were declared to be failures and 12 were redeemed from failure. He says that the chronicle unfolded by the review of these figures was one which was altogether most depressing. I should like to know whether, in the circumstances which are revealed in the settlement report for the Anantapur district, it will be contended that sufficient provision has been made for the vicissitudes of the season at the time of settlement. It was in regard to the re-settlement of the Anantapur district that the allowance adopted on the original settlement, viz., 25 per cent. was again allowed. But when we look at the actual facts we find that 15 years were declared to be failures and 12 years were redeemed from failure. The contention that sufficient provision was made at the time of re-settlement is one which cannot stand examination if we go into actual facts.

"The next statement that has been made is that there are cases where individual pattas do not signify that the ryot is a person who has nothing to live upon. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson had a statement which goes to show that the ryot's position in life is taken into consideration in arriving at the settlement rates. He seemed to suggest that a person who owns a patta on which he pays one rupee is not really poor. That is not a fact. I am not aware that settlement officers consider the economic position of individual ryots and take that into consideration in arriving at the rates imposed at re-settlements. Otherwise, I should think that the fact that a ryot paying one rupee has other means of livelihood has no kind of bearing on the question as to what should be the charge on his land. Further, I believe that all that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson stated or seemed to suggest was that the small landholder or cultivator does not exist in this country and that the statistics in the returns of the Board of Revenue are not conclusive. It is true, certainly, that they are not a conclusive test. But taking all the facts together, I feel absolutely no doubt that the majority of persons classified as paying from one rupee to Rs. 10 must be persons who are living from hand to mouth. I wish to refer to the statement which was made only two months ago by one of the experienced officers of this Presidency and who was a member of the Indian Civil Service and who himself was a person intimately connected with settlements. He says: 'The benefits derived from the higher prices should, I think, be considered 'the ryot's reward for his peaceful and loyal conduct and persistent industry, and 'the Government might be content with the normal increase of revenue brought 'about by the extension of cultivation in lands hitherto waste, by the conversion of 'dry lands into double-crop, as irrigated lands are better supplied with water. This 'normal increase would be very considerable and would extend year by year, and, 'if satisfied with this, the Government would save the entire cost of the periodical 'revision by the settlement department and would give the ryots a greater feeling of 'permanency. When I joined the settlement department in 1859, I understood 'that the assessment then to be made was to be permanent; and I was much sur-'prised to learn some years later that it was liable to periodical revision. This I 'did my best to oppose, but was over-ruled. I agree that a revision based on the

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'higher selling prices of grain in recent years, and the consequent increase of assess-
'ment in the districts recently resettled, presses hardly on the many ryots who have
'nothing to sell but who merely live on the limited produce of their small holdings
'and I have always held that the more that is left to the ryot the better for Govern-
'ment, as it enables him to improve cultivation, extend his holding, and have some
'surplus for the improvement of his social condition by the purchase of comforts and
'perhaps dutiable articles.' That is a statement made by Mr. Puckle before the East India Association in a paper read before that Association two months ago. I think he ought to know something of the subject and this matter is certainly not at all concluded as has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—" My Lord, it is profitless at this stage to discuss the question whether Honourable Members on this side take their stand on the question of right or ask the Government to grant remissions as a matter of grace. For the present, without giving up the position that the land revenue is in the nature of a tax and that remission should be treated as a matter of right, the resolution takes it that the Government should, as a matter of grace, grant remission in particular cases, and the cases specified are where the crop is one-third of the normal. Where the value of the crop does not exceed the cultivation expenses it is the bounden duty of Government, as things stand, to give remission to cultivators. It comes technically within the rule about total failure. The Government are bound to acknowledge that if the outturn of the crop in a particular year, apart from the allowance for vicissitudes of season, does not exceed the cultivation expenses, there is no profit and that they are not entitled to any assessment. Apart from that, if the cultivation expenses do swallow up the whole of the outturn, in the vast majority of cases it will be impossible to ask the cultivator to draw upon his poor savings for the purpose of paying his assessment. In the vast majority of cases the man has to borrow and it has been pointed out that the great majority of pattadars have small holdings. It may be that, in several cases, the same man may possess a large number of pattas. It may be that, in other cases, he may have private means. Surely, in dealing with this resolution, the Government do not ask us to take into consideration the private means of these pattadars or ask them to pay out of their private means the assessment which they have to pay in a year of drought or scarcity. My position therefore, My Lord, is that from the settlement reports themselves it is clear that the Government in various districts have assumed that the cultivation expenses would be approximately one-third of the normal outturn. I turn to pages 190, 192 and 193 of the book on land revenue policy, where two districts have been quoted Salem and Coimbatore. The figures given there show clearly that the cultivation expenses according to settlement do come up to more than one-third of the gross outturn of the soil in those two districts. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that that was the value taken at commutation rates. I take it that the cultivation expenses were valued at commutation rates and not at a higher rate. If the price of grain exceeds the value in the commutation rate, I suppose the cultivator has also to spend a larger amount in feeding his family and in various other ways; and these expenses would also have to be computed at a higher value than the value at which they were computed at the settlement. If these figures are correct they do establish the position that the cultivation expenses do come up to one-third of the normal crop. If the cultivation expenses come up to one-third of the normal crop, where is the saving? The Government of India have themselves acknowledged the need for the revenue system being elastic; and they say that it is impossible for small pattadars to save anything in years of plenty for paying the assessment in years of scarcity. And in refusing the idea for permanent settlement one of the grounds on which they take their stand is that the land revenue system should be elastic. I ask Honourable Members to look at the matter from another stand-point. We have got in this Presidency, specially in ryotwari tracts, about seven million pattadars with their families which consist of four or five members each. Suppose they have to be maintained by Government in a normal year and suppose the Government takes the surplus, what would be the position? Seven million pattadars, if fed at the rate of Rs. 35 per head—that is the jail subsistence allowance—would swallow up the whole produce as computed by the Revenue Board themselves. The Revenue Board computed the whole produce in the ryotwari tracts excluding Malabar and South Canara at 45 crores and odd. If these

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six or seven million families are to be fed by the Government at jail rates, I am sure there will be hardly any surplus left for the Government to take their share from. The cultivation expenses are really the cost of the subsistence of these people. Viewed from that stand-point we are justified in asking for a liberal policy from the Government in the matter of these assessments. I do not think the Government of India would interfere with the Local Government's discretion in this case. It is peculiarly within the discretion of the Local Government and the Local Government should see whether this rigid rule does press hardly upon the poorer people. It has already been mentioned that the incidence of revenue assessments in this Presidency is much higher than in any other province. That is a perfectly justifiable remark. The figures for the various provinces, excluding Burma, are—

	Incidence of land revenue on fully assessed area per acre.	Incidence of land revenue on cultivated area per acre.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1 15 8	2 7 0
Eastern Bengal	1 0 6	1 11 9
Bengal	0 13 8	1 1 7
United Provinces	1 2 9	1 12 4
Oudh	1 3 5	1 14 0
Punjab	0 10 9	1 2 5
North-West Provinces	0 5 4	0 15 3
Bombay	1 1 11	1 7 0
Central Provinces	0 2 11	0 9 0
Berar	1 0 7	1 3 10

"Therefore, the rate of assessment per acre in Madras exceeds the rate of assessment in several other provinces, Burma and Sind excluded. Can it be said that the average yield per acre is higher in Madras than elsewhere? I am afraid the figures do not bear out this view:—

Average yield of rice (1906-07) *per acre.*

	Irrigated. Lb.	Unirrigated. Lb.	Both. Lb.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,064	1,120	...
Bengal	1,234	860	...
United Provinces	1,050	800	850
Punjab	1,183	771	1,000
Bombay		1,230	...
Madras	1,115	928	...

Let us take cotton, a commercial crop. It is 66 and 44 in Madras, whereas it is much higher, *i.e.*, 160 and above, in almost every other province. In the case of ragi also, the yield in Bombay is 1,400 and 1,060; but here it is 1,405 and 955. Therefore, the normal yield in this Presidency is not much higher than in other provinces, and sometimes less. But if you take the total incidence of taxes, you will find that is on the whole higher here. It is 4*s.* 2*d.* here as against 3*s.* 7*d.* for the whole of India. My Lord, I think the cultivator in this Presidency has got a right to expect the Government to be liberal; you ought not to take from him in times of scarcity the little that he might have saved, assuming that he has saved, in years of plenty. With regard to the question that is impossible for administrative officers to calculate properly the standard of crop in a particular year, no doubt there is that difficulty. In temporary settled tracts, I believe, rules still exist that in case of partial failure of crops there should be remissions. It is only in tracts which are settled that the Government have been strict with regard to these remissions. Assuming for argument's sake that there is that difficulty, the question is, whether, when we consider the other circumstances of the provinces, that administrative difficulty should outweigh the vast advantages the ryot population would reap by a more liberal provision. After all this is discretionary; it is open to the Board to regulate it, and the Collector can regulate it. It has been done in the past. Each individual holding is measured; the *ayakat* of a village under each particular tank is measured. If the *ayakat* according to proper estimates yields nothing more than the bare *vithanam*, that is, the cultivation expenses, I believe a good case is made out for the grant of remission. With regard to the question whether provision has been made for

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vicissitudes of season, no doubt the Government have made some provision. But we are perfectly entitled to contend that the provision is not adequate. At any rate, the effect of it is that the ryots are running into debt when their holdings are small, and it is impossible to expect them to save out of their small holdings anything in years of plenty to pay the assessments in years of drought. Having regard to these facts and having also regard to the fact that the Government of India must recognize that it is impossible for the average ryot to save in years of plenty for the purpose of paying the assessment in bad years, is there anything wrong in this Government being more liberal in the matter of remissions than they have chosen to be in the past decade or so?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman will, I am sure, excuse me if I interrupt him and point out that he has exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"With these remarks, I commend this resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 P.M., when the discussion on the resolution regarding remission of assessment was resumed.

'The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I propose to make only a few remarks in reply to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's observations. One thing I do not understand. I cannot comprehend the significance of the Honourable Member's comparison of the Government with the landlord to point out that the landlord is exorbitant and the Government are not exorbitant, and the Government are not to blame if they collect money without consideration of the difficulties of the men in bad seasons. I should think, your Excellency, that argument does not come well from the Government, when they are responsible for the moral and material advancement of the ryots committed to their charge. One other observation he made and that is, that no ryot has any expense to incur in feeding his cattle. Considering that this remark comes from a Member of the Government in charge of the forest department, I thought to myself whether the Government had abolished all restrictions on grazing in the forests, but that is not so. Not only has the ryot to buy fodder in bad seasons, but he has many other expenses to incur in feeding his cattle. What I want to point out is this: I asked a question in 1910, 'Will the Government be pleased to state if the Government take into 'consideration in levying assessment whether any surplus is left on a small holding 'after meeting the charges of cultivation and the maintenance of the small pattadar 'and his family who actually work in the fields and depend on their holding for a 'living?' The reply of the Government was:—'The answer is in the affirmative. 'Rates of assessment are so calculated as, in the belief of Government, to leave a 'surplus after meeting the charges mentioned in the question.' The question is whether in a bad season there will be anything left. The Government are anxious that the men should live decently; otherwise by putting too much burden on the backs of the poor ryots, the result will be to drive some of them even to crime. We find from the criminal statistics that crimes are increasing year after year. I believe that one reason why there is more crime regarding property is the poverty of the people, especially of the agriculturists—I mean the poorer classes of the ryot population. Now here is a statement from the British administrator,—Sir Thomas Munro. He states:—'It is on the right administration of the 'revenue that the prosperity of the country chiefly depends. If it be too heavy 'or very unequally distributed, the effects are felt in every department. Trade is 'depressed as well as agriculture; numbers of the lower orders of the people are 'driven by their necessity to seek a subsistence in theft and robbery; the better 'sort become dissatisfied, and give no help in checking the disorder. The roads 'become unsafe, and the prisons crowded, and we impute to the depravity of the 'people the mischief which has probably been occasioned by injudicious taxation.' I am not sure that this resolution will be carried, especially in view of the fact that many of the Honourable non-official Members are absent today. But, one thing is certain that the Government, in giving remission in due seasons and under proper considerations, should not take their stand on legal rights. If they would only grant such remissions, I think there will be less poverty among the poorer classes of

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ryots. I do not think that they can take comfort from the fact that the Government are less exacting than the landlords in the country. With these remarks, I beg to support this proposition".

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"My Lord, I wish to make at the outset one remark with a desire to get at a real perception of the argument that remission is a matter of grace and not of right. It appears to me that we have been discussing these matters for over a century, as though they were matters which could be settled by a reference to previous practice, established precedent and custom and things of that sort. If a right means only that which is enforceable at law, the argument that the ryot has no right to remission would only amount to this: that there is no land legislation in this province and that, therefore, the ryot, even if he had the right, could not enforce it. I remember that in our Grant-in-Aid Code we start with the doctrine that no manager has a right which he can enforce at law for purposes of extracting from Government the aid that the rules promise him. It only means that usually the Government will observe the rules, it does not render the Government liable to a suit in law. I accept this argument as going no further than that. I expect that if we had had land legislation fifteen years ago in this province, remission rules would probably have found a place in it. What I mean is that in those days the Government were under the influence of ideas which were totally different from the ideas which seem to influence them in this matter now. I am quite sure that if we are legislating now on land matters, remission would find no place. I am not sure that if this had been done a decade ago some remission rules would not have found a place in the enactment. I think that this only shows, more than anything else, the necessity for placing these matters on a perfectly safe basis and that could only be done by legislation. It occurs to me also that we are making a kind of confusion between the different meanings which the word "landlord" bears. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson told us that when ryots claimed remission under these rules and obtained them, not being considerate landlords, they did not pass them on to the tenants who really deserved the remission; and he put that forward as one of the objections to granting the remissions now applied for. It appears to me that that is an argument that will have perfect force in a zamindari province. In a ryotwari province the Government deal with us solely as ryots. We are ryots to them and we pay assessment directly, and when the remission rules—whether they proceed from grace or from law, it does not matter—when the remission rules provide for the giving of certain remissions to us, the Government are not entitled to go behind them and 'say we will not grant remissions unless you pass these remissions on to those who hold under you.' I am quite aware that there is a misapprehension that there are a great number of people who never get the remission but who ought to, and that there are a great number of people who profit by the remission but ought not to. If that were the case, I submit that it is a matter for separate enquiry and the Government should go into the question as to the extent to which that evil prevails and then say in their rules 'if we grant so much remission to a landholder, he must give so much of it to those who hold under him'. It appears to me that to deny to ryots the so-called claims of remission, which they seem to think that they have, upon the ground that they may not pass them on to the tenants, is to anticipate what ought to take place hereafter if at all. When the Government have made separate enquiries, and found that such evils exist, I shall be one of the foremost to support any legislation of that kind; but till that is undertaken, these landholders or the ryots of Government have every right to ask that the remission rules should be interpreted just as they exist on paper.

"Then the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said that it was not quite correct to come to this Council and state that people who do not get remissions are really sufferers thereby, and as they must have other sources of income, it would not do for them to come and tell us 'we are sufferers and are starving, please give us something'. I do not know that anybody made any such representation or is likely to make it—that everybody who has land paying an assessment of Rs. 10 and under is in fact indigent. But the Government ought not to make any enquiries into this matter. I remember another Government, which I need not name, once tried this

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in remission matters and tried to examine the economic position of each ryot from other standpoints and they were told that that was a wrong procedure. I do not think that now a days or at any time the claim has been advanced that the Government could enquire into the real worldly possessions of a man before granting his remission; but if that were so, that would be a dangerous doctrine to enunciate. I hope that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will see that it is the same as though when an assessee to income-tax claimed a remission on the ground that he had been over-assessed, he should be told that he had other sources of income, that he had lands, for instance, from which he prospered greatly.

"There is one other matter—that is about cultivation expenses. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson made out, I think, a fairly convincing case for the cultivation expenses being sufficiently allowed for in settlement operations, so far as the highest classes of lands were concerned; but I think Government have a theory which is not quite correct—that the cultivation expenses are in proportion to the gross produce of the land. It may be so to some extent; but there is also some truth in the counter-argument that a man spends more on inferior land than on superior land. The way in which the scale is worked out is not quite in accord with facts and there is something to be said in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's proposal at least in regard to lands of lower quality if not in regard to lands of higher quality.

"There is one other matter that I should wish to touch upon before I sit down. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in moving this proposition did not ask for anything perfectly new. There is provision now for remission being granted to ryots in cases where there is a total failure of crop. The Honourable Member stated that, some time ago, a two-anna crop was regarded constructively as a total failure of crop, and that sometime later the two-anna crop was lowered. The Government then stated that a one-anna crop might be regarded as a total failure of crop. What the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has specially asked for is an extension of this principle or the revival of it on a more liberal scale. There is nothing new in what he asks. He says that a four-anna crop should be constructively considered a total failure of crop; a principle like that is already in existence and it should now be liberally extended to cases which come under that description."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"My Lord, if I understand correctly, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson stated that the reason why the rule of a two-anna crop or a one-anna crop was replaced by the rule of total failure of crop is the inability on the part of the officers to appraise the crop correctly. No doubt with regard to inexperienced Civilians who work as Sub-Collectors, with two or three years' experience in the country, that may be true. With respect to revenue inspectors who after two or three years' service in the Collector's office are sent out into the taluks, that may be true. But that cannot be said with respect to experienced karnams and tahsildars who have something to do with the preparation of these accounts. As a matter of fact, many lands of landholders are leased out for *varam* rents or on the system of shariog half and half and no difficulty was ever experienced in coming to a correct estimation of the yield in such cases. Some experienced cultivators can appraise the crop and do it very correctly; and I do not think there has ever been a case of disagreement between the landholder and his sub-tenant as to the correct appraising of the yield of the crop. Now even after the change of this rule to total failure of crop, I think the *jamabandi* officers are mostly guided by the figures in the cultivation accounts, though in some cases the *jamabandi* officers also appraise the crop; but anyhow they do not do it in all the cases. They will simply be guided by the figures in the accounts. Even now in the accounts the total yield is stated as a one-anna or a two-anna crop; and there have been instances in which the recommendations of the lower officials were ignored and remission was refused. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has stated that if the total cultivation expenses came to half the actual yield, then many lands would be thrown out of cultivation. But I only want to draw his attention to the fact that in this country agriculture is considered to be a very dignified profession and that there are certain castes and races that do not take to any other profession, however small the savings be in this agricultural industry. In this connection I may state that nowadays

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the agricultural labourer is much better off than the real agriculturist himself; and yet he wants to work in his own field and would rather prefer to cut off his own real necessities and be satisfied with whatever savings he can make out of it. With these remarks I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH said:—"With your Excellency's permission I wish to make one or two remarks. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has quoted some statistics to show that the assessment in this Presidency is considerably in excess of that in vogue anywhere else except in Assam and Burma. In doing so he omitted to quote what is stated in the information which I have here on the subject.

"The incidence of land revenue on the fully assessed cultivated area is under 1s. 1*d*. per acre in the permanently-settled area of Bengal,—which is one of the provinces referred to as having a very low assessment as compared with Madras—but this represents on an average less than 25 per cent of the rental which the cultivators pay in addition. The reason why the assessment appears so high in Madras when compared with the other Provinces referred to by the Honourable Member is, because, 'The land revenue rates for Sindh and Madras include charges for State 'irrigation; elsewhere the land revenue rates exclude these charges. In Madras and 'Bombay the revenue demand is not enhanced on account of increased productiveness 'due to private improvements, while in Northern India such improvements are not 'taken into account in assessing the revenue until a period varying from 20 to 45 'years has elapsed.'

"That is a constant result of using statistics without thoroughly understanding or thoroughly explaining them—that they leave a wrong impression on the mind of the auditors. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar has stated that remission is only granted in exceptional seasons. I do not understand what he means by that, for every year remissions are granted all over the Presidency. They are given under exceptional local circumstances—that is, want of water and so on. He refers further to the rise in cultivation expenses and says that it shows the need for more remissions on the part of the Government. The reply to that is that the rise in cultivation expenses is very carefully considered in connection with all present re-settlements. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will be able to refer the Honourable Member to the figures on the subject for North Arcot, which are rather striking.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asks in what way the allowances for vicissitudes of season are calculated. The general rule on the subject is that in every district the allowances for vicissitudes are calculated with reference to the general run of the seasons—whether they are good or bad—and the extent of land that has been left fallow. Consequently it follows that the rates must vary with reference to local characteristics.

"I have one further remark to make and that is to point out that in regard to exceptional circumstances, such as famine or distress of various sorts on a large scale, there is provision now whereby the remission is regulated according to a certain scale. The general rule in ordinary famine cases is that no relief is granted in respect of tracts in which the average yield is one-half of the ordinary yield or more. When it is less, remission will ordinarily be granted on the following scale:—

When the yield is between one-half and one-third of an average yield	...	From 25 to 50 per cent.
When it is between one-third and one-sixth	...	„ 50 to 75 „
When it is one-sixth or less	...	„ 75 to 100 „

"The circumstances which we are discussing today relate only to casual remissions and not to remissions due to widely-extended calamities."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, if I have thought it necessary to bring forward this resolution shortly after a year had elapsed since a resolution was moved in regard to this subject in this Council, it is only with the object of impressing upon the Government the feeling that exists—that the ryots whose crops are lost owing to causes beyond their control feel it exceedingly difficult and oppressive that they should pay the full assessment under those circumstances. If I have now brought this resolution which was so vehemently opposed last year, it

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is because during the several conferences held in the Presidency to which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson referred, both provincial and district conferences, ryots found it necessary to press for some modification of the rules for remission of assessment.

"I must thank my colleagues, the non-official members of the Council, for having lightened my task in the way of replying to the various objections put forward by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson; and I have therefore very few observations to make in addition to what I have already stated. I wish to make my position clear that it has not been my object to give up the contention that the ryots are entitled to remission of assessment as a matter of right. It is not my object to give up the point, which was pressed on several occasions, that the assessment levied is more in the nature of a tax than rent. If at this session of the Council I have not considered it necessary to present that aspect of the question, it is because I know that on the last occasion when this point was pressed, the reply which the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao got was 'if the Honourable Member has a legal claim to remission, let him take his claim to court, and we shall have the matter settled. Until he does that, Government must emphatically decline to withdraw the note which is contained in the Board's Standing Orders.' Having noticed it, I thought I need not press that aspect of it at this meeting. I also felt and feel that, whether it is a matter of grace or right, the Government would be always pleased to re-consider its decision, if they find that the ryot is entitled to a modification of the orders. Whether right or no right, if a claim based on justice is pressed forward, I think the Government will be willing to show some concession.

"My Lord, of the objections urged, the most important is that sufficient provision has already been made for vicissitudes of season and that no further consideration need be shown. But as was pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr Ramachandra Rao, it is not quite clear what provision has been made for vicissitudes of season in the various districts and for what kinds of crops. I find that, in making deductions for vicissitudes of season, it is necessary to take into account not only the general run of seasons, good and bad, but the extent of land left fallow, and the unproductive portions of fields such as ridges, channels, small rocks, etc. In differentiating these three different items, it is difficult to understand how much has been specifically excluded on account of vicissitudes of season. It is also necessary to ascertain whether provision has been made for those areas where there has not been a general calamity extending all over the country, but there have been very short harvests leaving the ryot nothing else except what was spent by him for cultivation expenses. Whether any provision has been made in those calculations for such circumstances has not yet been made clear and I hope this will be made clear.

"So far as cultivation expenses are concerned, it is not clear how the ryots are not entitled to have one-third deducted on that account. The figures referred to by me in the beginning, as also the allowance which I find the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson made last year, show that the cultivation expenses incurred by a ryot must at least come to one-third of the gross produce realized by him. On the last occasion, I find that a reference was made by him to the district of Ganjām and it was stated that the average normal crop for one acre was fixed at 720 measures and that an allowance of 270 measures was made for cultivation expenses, which is certainly more than one-third of the normal crop. My point therefore is, that if in a particular year all the yield realized by the ryot leaves him nothing more than what is spent by him on cultivation, can it be urged that there is any net produce wherefrom he can pay his assessment? It was also remarked that it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy whether a crop is a two-anna or a one-anna crop. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Raju, who represents the landholders in the northern group of districts, has made it clear that so far as landholders are concerned, they always find it possible to estimate fairly accurately the crop realized on their lands. Again specific instructions have been issued in this respect by the Punjab Government, for calculating portions of an average crop. I have before me the rules issued by the Punjab Government in respect of the suspension of rules in ordinary calamities and a tabular statement is given in which one of the columns to be filled in is headed 'proportion to the average crop.' I think it possible, if the Government

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chooses to instruct revenue officers to take more trouble in the matter, to have a fairly accurate idea of the crop obtained in a particular year.

"There is only one other point which I wish to refer to before I sit down and that is that so far as private landholders are concerned, in order to prevent them from exacting higher rents and to make them show the ryots any concessions they receive, it will be always possible to make sure that the ryot is really benefited, by stipulating that if any concession is shown to the landholder, or the ryotwari proprietor, that concession should be similarly extended to the ryot concerned. If the Government are pleased to grant remission, in the cases I have mentioned, they can always make it a condition that a similar concession shall be shown to the ryots. I understand that this is also the spirit of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 25th March 1905, and I understand also that the main object which was enunciated in that resolution was to give relief to the cultivating classes whenever they are unable to pay the assessment on account of the failure of crops. I therefore venture to submit to your Lordship's Government that it has been clearly shown that ryots are not in a position to pay the present rates of assessment when there is a total failure of crops and that total failure should be considered to have occurred in all cases where the outturn only covers the cultivation expenses. There is an ample case made out for a re-consideration of the whole position and for introducing the necessary modification of the rules regarding the levy of assessment. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri pointed out that there is nothing new in what is asked for. The Government are aware that total loss cannot be literally and strictly construed, but should be given a liberal interpretation in cases where the ryot gets nothing after working in his fields with the members of his family all the year round, and is not able to make enough even for his cultivation expenses. Can it be contended that there is a net produce in such cases, out of which he can pay the assessment? He can only depend upon the savings made in previous years. I venture to submit that a careful survey of the conditions prevailing in rural tracts would show that the ryots cannot save anything in such years after paying cultivation expenses, or put by anything to meet future losses. I hope the Government will be pleased to reconsider the position taken up last year, give due consideration to the various hardships and inconveniences which the ryots have been experiencing in this respect and see that as early as possible the rules regarding remission are made more liberal and more generous."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I should like to make a few remarks in reply to the observations that have fallen from Honourable Members. In the first place, I was twitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and various other speakers with a neglect of settlement principles in that, as was alleged, I proposed to take into consideration in this matter of remissions the wealth or the poverty of the ryot. I think the boot is on the other leg, for I made no suggestion of that sort. The way in which that point came up was this. It was suggested that the Government ought to give remissions to a very large number of pattadars who were pattadars of very small extents of land, because they were very poor people. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai endeavoured to rub that argument in by saying that poor people were driven to crime and therefore it was necessary to give remissions to people who were poor. The *causa causans* for the request for this remission was the poverty of the people. It was not I that suggested that argument; it came from non-official members. It was in reply to this that I stated that the proposed test was an impossible criterion, because a man might be the owner of a patta paying one rupee or under and all the same might be a wealthy man; it was impossible to infer from the fact that a man held a patta paying one rupee assessment, that he was a poor man.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was good enough to say that, had the Government legislated ten years ago and framed a land revenue code, some provision for remission would have been embodied in it. That is a matter of opinion. I venture to say from my knowledge of the past and the present Governments that there was no more likelihood—perhaps less likelihood—of any such provision being embodied in any code then than now.

"The same Honourable Member referred to the fact that the cultivation expenses which I had quoted were calculated for the highest class of lands under the highest class of irrigation. He said that it was not clear that the amount allowed for

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cultivation expenses in the case of all other classes of soils was fairly calculated. Now it is perfectly true that the cultivation expenses are, in a more or less arbitrary manner, applied in the case of the inferior sorts of lands without exact calculation; but they are applied in a manner which errs entirely on the side of liberality. I might quote from this book, which has been very much referred to during the course of the present debate, the remarks of one of the first authorities on our land revenue policy—Sir Frederick Nicholson. He says 'that the poorer soils are comparatively neglected is a matter of the most ordinary observation and experience' (and here I may interpose a remark that he thus contradicts the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri that it is the poorer soils that receive the greater attention) and he then goes on to say that this fact 'is recorded in many papers, 'whether in the settlement reports, the district manuals, or the reports of the 'agricultural experts. Wet lands, when assessed at low rates, are usually at the 'tail of the irrigated area, or are on a high level, or are of poor soil; these lands 'are usually tilled last, and get such labour, manure and water as are available; 'hence a very great reduction in expenses, and the six rupees an acre mentioned as 'insufficient by Mr. Dutt would certainly cover them in a vast number of cases. 'In the case of dry lands, it is notorious that immense areas of poor land get no 'manure, but are fallowed every third year or oftener, and that the manure 'available is kept for the better soils and especially for the "garden" (dry land 'watered by wells).'

'So also it is the better lands, the black cotton soils, the red loams and so forth, 'which get the thorough cultivation, and the crops the thorough weeding, necessary 'for good outturns, while on millions of acres of dry soils, assessed at from two to 'eight annas, in districts of scanty rainfall, with a rocky or unwholesome sub-soil 'and only a few inches of stony surface soil, the land is barely scratched and sown 'with castor, horse-gram or millet. In most of such cases Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per acre 'would be an outside figure. No one regrets this more than the Board; it is a 'miserable fact that millions of poor acres get miserable cultivation, but it is a fact, 'and the supposition that Rs. 6 per acre "does not cover the cultivation of any kind 'of cultivable soil in India" is a grave mistake.'

"That is the opinion of Sir Frederick Nicholson, and any person experienced in the agriculture of this country must endorse it. As to the allowances for cultivation expenses, I may mention what the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth referred to, namely, that in the recent orders passed on the re-settlement of North Arcot, we are allowing for enhanced expenditure on the best class of land. For cultivation expenses on the best class of land, we assume that the cost may have risen from Rs. 12 to Rs. 24, an enhancement of 100 per cent.

"I should like very briefly to summarise the position as regards this question of remission for partial failure. I have already mentioned that where land is subject to permanent deterioration of crop there are appropriate remedies. There is the remedy of reduction of assessment for which the standing orders provide; there is the remedy by transfer of wet lands to dry; and as a last resort there is the remedy of relinquishment. If lands were really over-assessed, the ryots would relinquish them; but, as a matter of fact, we find very few cases, hardly any case in the Presidency, of land relinquished on account of over-assessment. Then we come to the causes of what may be called partial failure. It is necessary to distinguish the causes; and in connection with this resolution I should like to know what the Honourable Member had in his mind. How would he distinguish the indifferent outturn due to conditions inherent in the land from failure or shortage of crop due to fortuitous circumstances? Certain causes are inherent and constant, such as the relative infertility of the soil or its chemical composition, as in the case of land called *usara*; or its situation, as in the case of land at the tail end of the irrigation channels; or its relative lowness of situation or elevation in regard to irrigation. Any of such causes may entail a recurring inferiority of crops; but each one of them has been taken into consideration in the land revenue settlement and has been allowed for in fixing the rate of assessment imposed on the land. Those are the inherent causes. There remain what I have described as fortuitous causes. Excess or deficiency of water is one; damage by insects is another; damage by sudden storms or wild animals is another. For the last cause we do make

Remission of assessment for one-third crop and less.

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allowance in our settlements. When crops are subject to frequent damage by the ravages of wild animals, a reduction is always made in the rate of assessment on the land. The true fortuitous causes that I have mentioned are, deficiency of water, damage by insects and so forth. They do not occur year after year in the same field or in the same holding. They are, as I said, fortuitous. They might occur one year and might not occur again in the whole course of the period of settlement. It is these fortuitous causes for which we have made allowances in the settlements under what we call 'vicissitudes of season.' I mentioned, referring to the table which I have drawn up, the extent of these allowances and I showed that they were very liberal. I showed how those allowances were given on every inch of land in every year of a man's tenure. Therefore it should be obvious that for an occasional failure, a failure which may occur once in five years, more likely once in ten years, or which may not occur in the whole course of the settlement,—for such a failure surely the allowance that we have made—we give a fixed remission every year—is an ample allowance. Now I hope I have made myself understood as to the distinction between chronic and fortuitous causes for shortage of crop. I think that will show and provide one reason why the Government have been unable to allow remission for partial failure. In the first place it would be necessary to see what was the cause of the partial failure. Was it due to inherent causes or fortuitous causes? Who is going to say what is the cause of the partial failure? The ryot calls the revenue inspector or the karnam or whoever it may be who goes to inspect and says 'Owing to the ravages of insects I got a very poor crop—a three-anna or a four-anna crop.' How is the karnam or the revenue officer to know if that is true? The insects have gone, and the shortage of outturn may have been due to infertility of soil, badness of position or (in many cases) to wrong methods of cultivation. How are the inspecting officers to solve that doubt? How are they to say that the shortage of crop is due to causes for which the ryot himself is not responsible? They could not even say whether there has been a shortage, because they cannot say, for the exact field or portion of a field which is shown to them, whether the outturn, as declared, is less than that which is estimated in the settlement calculations. When there is a total failure, it is comparatively easy—I do not say it is always easy—to say that the crop has failed and to say furthermore that the cause has been excess or deficiency of water. In other cases it is next to impossible for any one to say whether the crop does amount to one-third more or less, and it is also impossible to say what was the real cause why the crop failed. That is one of the principal reasons why the Government have never acceded to the request that remission should be granted for partial loss or failure of crop."

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result 14 voting for and 21 against the resolution:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao	The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.
Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.	Sir Harold Stuart.
" V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	Mr. W. O. Horne.
" C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" A. Butterworth
Rao Bahadur S. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" R. B. Clegg.
Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	" L. M. Wynch.
Shifa-ul-mulk T. Zain-ul-Abidin.	" H. F. W. Gillman.
Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.	Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swaminauna Pillai.
Dr. T. M. Nayar.	Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.	" N. S. Brodie.
" T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.	Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" R. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	Mr. R. M. Savage.
" A. S. Krishna Rao	" E. F. Barber.
" K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	Sir Francis Spring.
	Sir Alfred Bourne.
	Mr. R. C. C. Carr
	" S. D. Pearse.
	" H. E. Clerk.
	the Advocate-General.
	Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar
	" W. Francis.

Increased provision for medical aid in rural areas.

(Mr. A. S Krishna Rao.)

INCREASED PROVISION FOR MEDICAL AID IN RURAL AREAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, my next resolution runs as follows:—

XIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to make better provision for medical aid in villages (a) by establishing additional hospitals or dispensaries, (b) by making grants to local bodies for the establishment of such hospitals or dispensaries on a larger scale than at present, (c) by appointing itinerating medical practitioners for groups of villages, (d) by affording additional facilities for the study and practice of indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurvedic or Unani and (e) by such other means as are calculated to improve medical aid in villages.

"My chief object in bringing it forward is to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the fact that though the Government have been doing so much to improve medical-aid in the Presidency, there is further scope for improvement and the condition of affairs requires further attention. Your Lordship's Government are aware that so far as this Presidency is concerned, most of the people live in villages rather than in towns. This will be clear from a perusal of the figures of the last census which show that out of the 54,623 towns and villages in the Madras Presidency, three contain a population exceeding 1,00,000; eight between 50,000 and 1,00,000; 39 between 20,000 and 50,000; 120 between 10,000 and 20,000; 411 between 5,000 and 10,000; 3,756 between 2,000 and 5,000; 8,066 between 1,000 and 2,000; 10,275 between 500 and 1,000; and 31,945 less than 500. Assuming that places containing more than 5,000 people can be classified as towns and the remainder as villages, it will be seen that there are 581 towns and 54,042 villages in this Presidency. I have only taken into consideration those places containing a population of 5,000 as towns without adopting the classification adopted in the census report, where the numerical test was departed from. Out of the total population of 41,870,160 of the Madras Presidency, 6,834,860 live in towns and 34,993,036 live in villages, the remaining 42,264 not being classified, being floating population. It is thus clear that about 16 per cent. of the total population live in towns and 84 per cent. in villages. Even leaving out of consideration the smaller villages scattered here and there and containing less than 500 people, there are 22,097 villages containing between 500 and 5,000 people each, with a population of 29,412,645, amounting to about 70 per cent. of the total population. This being the state of things regarding the number of towns and villages in this Presidency and the population in those villages and towns, it remains to be considered what medical aid is available in these villages. It will appear, from the latest information in the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries, that we have for the whole of this Presidency 518 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 14 are in the metropolis of Madras and 504 in other districts. Out of the 504, 8 are State public hospitals, 472 local fund or municipal hospitals or dispensaries and 24 private aided dispensaries. There cannot be any doubt that considering the large area in this Presidency, considering also its population and the manner in which the population is distributed among the various villages, there is ample scope for improving the existing state of things. In this connection I have no doubt that the people in the villages feel grateful to the Government for having come forward with contributions in aid of local boards for the purpose of starting hospitals and dispensaries, but still the object of this resolution is to point out that what has been done is not quite enough and that much more has to be done before adequate medical relief is afforded in the various villages in the Presidency. Before I point out the way in which these hospitals and dispensaries are maintained and the expenditure is incurred, I might say that the state of the municipalities may, for the present, be left out of consideration because, so far as the municipal towns are concerned, there are hospitals and dispensaries. Leaving these out of consideration, the number of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the local boards comes to only 380 according to the report for 1911–12, which amounts to one for every 360 square miles. I am drawing pointed attention to the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by these local boards, because it is these that exist in the rural areas and are of real benefit to the people in the villages. And now, taking into consideration

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(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

the expenditure incurred last year for State, public, local fund and private aided dispensaries, I find that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 27,48,947 incurred on the whole Presidency, Rs. 10,56,348 was for hospitals in Madras and Rs. 16,91,699 for those in other districts. Going into the details, it will appear that the total amount of Government contributions for the whole Presidency amounted to Rupees 9,84,840, of which Rs. 8,38,320 were spent on hospitals and dispensaries in Madras and Rs. 1,46,520 on hospitals and dispensaries in the other districts. I am aware that Madras requires special treatment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Where are the figures taken from?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I take them from the annual returns of hospitals and dispensaries. I am aware that so far as the metropolis is concerned, where first-rate institutions should be maintained, a very large amount of expenditure has to be incurred. If I point out these figures, it is to show that so far as the *mufassal* districts are concerned, wherein most of the people live and which contain almost all the villages in the Presidency, the total amount of Government contributions comes to about one-seventh of the total amount incurred for the whole Presidency. It may be suggested—and it has been suggested—that the local boards in the Presidency should take up this responsibility themselves and that the Government are not, or cannot be, expected to take that burden upon their shoulders. So far as the local boards are concerned, it is clear that they have been doing their very best in the way of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries. About Rs. 14,42,153 are spent by local bodies, including municipalities and local boards, for the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries. Taking into consideration the fact that various other items of expenditure call for the immediate attention of the local boards, especially communications, it is not possible for them to spend a larger amount of money on the upkeep of these hospitals and dispensaries than they are doing at present. It is therefore necessary that the Government should be pleased to take steps to improve medical aid in villages and to afford additional facilities for relief thereto. In this resolution I have suggested that additional hospitals or dispensaries might be established or that larger grants might be made to local bodies for the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries or that touring medical practitioners might be appointed for groups of villages to afford medical aid, or that additional facilities might be afforded for the study and practice of indigenous systems of medicine like the ayurvedic or unani.

"When I make these suggestions, it is with the object of suggesting that the Government, when once they are satisfied that it is necessary to take immediate steps to improve medical aid, may adopt such methods as they find most convenient and suitable. It is observed in the report published last year, 'In the city the daily cost of relief was 12 annas and 5 pies per patient, exclusive of 5 annas 4½ pies per patient for diet charges; in the districts the corresponding charges were 1 anna 9 pies and 2 annas 5 pies.' If it is found difficult to establish a larger number of state public hospitals and dispensaries, the alternatives suggested in clause (*a*) of the resolution might be tried to some extent. I have suggested here that additional facilities for the study and practice of indigenous systems of medicine like the ayurvedic or unani might be afforded. I have done so for two reasons. One is that much has not been done hitherto to improve the study and practice of the indigenous systems of medicine, against which nothing can be said. Secondly, I feel that it will be cheaper to make an attempt to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine because it will be more costly to open a hospital on a grand scale and make it a State public institution. On this subject a question was put by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and a reply was given by Government. It was asked: 'What steps have been 'taken by the Government to encourage and advance the progress of ayurvedic and 'unani medical science, which alone are understood and resorted to by the vast 'masses of this country?' The reply to this question was 'the Government have 'taken no such steps.' Therefore your Lordship's Government will be pleased to see that, so far as the past is concerned, no definite steps have yet been taken to improve the indigenous systems of medicine, though there can be no doubt whatever that it

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will be cheaper to start and maintain indigenous institutions of medicine than to start and maintain new hospitals and dispensaries conducted according to the western system.

"Before I close, I may point out that regarding this subject I find that the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, while presiding at the distribution of diplomas and prizes of the Kaviyaka Parameswari *Devasthanam* Charities' Dispensary, said:—

'The modern system of medicine was patronized by Government and had spread into all parts of the country. He said not a word against it, but the fact had to be remembered that there were hundreds of thousands of villages where the old system had died out and the new system could not be introduced for want of adequate funds; and people had to travel long distances to resort to dispensaries in the municipal towns and other centres. So long as the financial resources of the Government remained insufficient to afford medical relief in villages, they were bound to recognize the ayurvedic system to afford relief to people in villages, and in that way not merely to preserve the system but afford relief. Again they might well say that the ayurvedic system was perhaps in a sense more suited to the people of this country than the foreign system. The Indian constitution, diet, habits, inherited tastes, likes and dislikes—all those had been taken account of in the system of medicine which was indigenous.'

"It is clear from these remarks which I have quoted that, so far as these systems of medicine are concerned, they have not had a fair trial, though they deserve to be tried and encouraged as much as possible. It is true that the Government were pleased to state that any proposals made with that object in view would receive consideration, and I think that if sufficient encouragement is afforded to the study and improvement of these systems, real and substantial improvement can be effected. As to private institutions practising these systems of medicine, they have not been started in as large numbers as they ought to have been. One chief reason is that it has not till now been felt that the Government will be in a position to encourage such institutions in the same way that they encourage other institutions. If the Government come to their support, I have no doubt whatever that persons will be willing to study these systems of medicine and to see that necessary help is afforded in the various villages in the Presidency. It will also be found from the statistics furnished by the census department that in the whole of the Presidency, there are 25,108 people who are said to be actually working as medical practitioners of all kinds, apart from about 6,496 working as midwives, compounders, vaccinators and so forth. But so long as nothing has been done to systematize their work, to reduce it to a proper form and to see that their work is properly encouraged, I venture to submit that we cannot hope for substantial improvement in the way of administering additional medical aid in these villages. With these words I commend this resolution for the kind acceptance of the Council. I venture to hope that so far as this resolution is concerned, the Government will be pleased to see that the condition of the villages, where most of the people live, requires immediate and special treatment and that the Government will be pleased to select some at least of the medical proposals suggested for affording relief."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk ZAIN-UL-ABILIN SAHIB said:—"My Lord, I rise to second this resolution and in doing so feel confident that very few words are necessary from me to commend it to your Excellency and your Excellency's Government. The total number of medical institutions giving relief to the sick and the suffering among a population of nearly 42 millions in the Presidency is 655, of which 305 are hospitals and 350 are dispensaries. The total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door, is six millions. I need hardly say that these figures proclaim the inadequacy of the existing provision for medical aid throughout the Presidency. In this matter, my Lord, the villages are in a worse plight than large towns. These villages are so much scattered and many of them so far away from towns in which medical institutions are situated that the people have to get on without proper medical aid. I know, for instance, a large village, ten miles from Chingleput, to which Hindu pilgrims go from all parts of the Presidency and even the whole country, I mean the

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village of Tirukkuzhikkunram, which has no dispensary and no medical man, and the visitors and the permanent residents are put to no end of inconvenience in cases of illness among them. This village is ten miles from Chingleput, where there is a dispensary and a hospital, but there are villages farther away and inhabited by poorer people whose plight is much worse.

"The resolution mentions several ways of meeting the silent demand for medical aid in villages. I wish to call particular attention to one method suggested, namely the affording of facilities for the study and practice of the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine. These systems have grown up among the people and the people have grown up among them, and I am sure that, with encouragement from Government, they can be made to yield beneficial results on a larger scale than they do at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"The resolution which has just been moved is worded in a somewhat indefinite matter, I may almost say in an elusive manner, and it is rather difficult to grapple with it. The Honourable mover has stated that his object in moving the resolution was to draw the attention of the Government to the great need there is for extending the scope of medical relief. That there is such a need we are quite aware, and it hardly requires this resolution to bring that home to the mind of the Government. If the resolution implies that the Government have not done all that they could have done in the matter of medical relief, then we must object to the resolution. If, on the other hand, it is merely the expression of a pious wish that there should be medical relief on a much larger scale, then we are quite prepared to concur with that wish, subject of course to the limitations that may be imposed by the limited character of the financial resources of the Government.

"The Honourable mover has gone into statistics for the purpose of showing the necessity for providing medical relief and for extending such relief. We fully recognize that necessity and I do not think I need go over that ground or do more than express my concurrence with the Honourable Member as to this necessity. I am sure, however, that after hearing what I have got to say with regard to what has been done by this Government, he will consider it unnecessary to press this resolution upon the Council.

"He has urged various methods of making better provision, but he has not calculated what the cost will be of making provision for medical relief in all the villages of the Presidency or in as many of them as he would desire to see so provided. If our resources were unlimited, I am sure the Government would be only too glad to see that every village in this Presidency was provided with a hospital or a dispensary.

"I will just point out what has been done under each of the heads to which the Honourable Member has made specific reference. With regard to the establishment of additional hospitals and dispensaries, we have in the current year sanctioned the opening of eight new dispensaries. Of course, this may be considered a very small number compared with the size of the Presidency and the number of its population, but we are not standing still. The question to be considered in these cases is whether there are funds for this purpose and whether there will be sufficient attendance at the particular place to justify the opening of a hospital or dispensary. If any place which is proposed for the establishment of a hospital or dispensary is sufficiently important, and if it is possible to find the money for opening the hospital or dispensary, we always endeavour to comply with any request to that effect.

"The second method referred to is making grants to local bodies for the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries. I will refer to the figures which show how the grants made to local boards and municipal bodies have been increased during the last few years under this head of medical relief. In 1908–09 the grant to local boards was Rs. 55,000; in the year 1913–14, the current year, the grant to those bodies for medical buildings amounted to Rs. 6,19,611. That, surely, in a period of six years, is a considerable increase in the amount allotted for the purpose of aiding local boards in providing medical relief. Then with regard to municipal councils, the amount which was allotted in 1909–10 (I have not got the figures

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for 1908–09) was Rs. 19,000 and the amount allotted in the current year is Rs. 2,98,432. If you take the totals for local boards and municipalities, you will find that in 1909–10 it was Rs. 50,000 whereas in 1913–14 the total amount distributed to local bodies comes to Rs. 9,21,000. Those figures will be enough to convince the Council that the Government have not been oblivious of the importance of making allotments for providing medical relief. The grant has been multiplied nearly 18 or 20 times.

"The next method of relief that the Honourable Member has referred to is the appointment of itinerating medical practitioners. The question of itinerating dispensaries was started in the year 1910. The experiment was first made in Northern India and we tried it here in 1910. Two itinerating dispensaries were started in the Chodavaram division of the Gōdāvari Agency in 1910; but the result was disappointing and was attributed to the fact that the persons who were put in charge of the itinerating dispensaries had not been sufficiently specially trained for the purpose. Then the Sanitary Commissioner was requested to draw up, in consultation with the Surgeon-General, more detailed instructions for the better training of sub-assistant surgeons to be put in charge of these dispensaries and those instructions have been drawn up and the Government have accepted their proposals and sanctioned the establishment of itinerating dispensaries in five districts, in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Cuddapah and Kurnool, a single dispensary being opened in each. The matter is of an experimental character and therefore we cannot possibly embark on the scheme on a larger scale than that which has been sanctioned. These dispensaries are intended mainly to combat malaria. Of course they will be used for other purposes also. In Northern India they were mainly used for combating malaria and plague. If these itinerating dispensaries are successful—they will be started next year from the first of January—then it will be for us to consider how far the experiment requires further extension.

"The next method of providing medical relief that has been referred to is the provision of additional facilities for the study and practice of the indigenous systems of medicine like the ayurvedic and the unani. There is an idea very prevalent now that the ayurvedic or unani system of treatment is cheap and must be very much cheaper than the system of treatment according to Western methods and that it would therefore be easier to provide medical relief on a large scale according to either of these systems than according to western methods. But I doubt very much whether any cheap knowledge acquired, in the way that some Honourable Members suppose it to be possible to be acquired, of the ayurvedic and unani systems of treatment would be really worth encouraging. As the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out, the best way to encourage the ayurvedic and unani systems would be to combine them with a really scientific and thorough grounding of those sciences which are regarded as fundamentally underlying the practice of medicine; but if any such course of training is attempted, I am sure that an institution which seeks to impart ayurvedic or unani knowledge on the top of a system of scientific education in all those subjects which are necessary to a good knowledge of the practice and theory of medicine, will be found far more costly than is generally supposed. If the systems are really to be properly taught, it will be nearly as costly as the Medical College. But it may be said there are institutions where we do not seek to teach anatomy, or physiology, and we do not seek to teach anything else; we simply seek to teach the traditional texts and a knowledge of the traditional herbs and drugs, and they are cheap enough. The answer to that is that a knowledge of that kind founded merely upon a study of certain books relating to pharmacology or to one or two subjects is obviously inadequate; instruction merely in those things will not lead to any valuable or useful knowledge of medicine. If it is suggested that the Government ought to start an institution of this kind, then the question of the limited character of the financial resources of the Government has to be considered. If it is possible to find funds for running, not merely the Medical College as it now exists, but also another medical college conducted as scientifically as that is and imparting with it a knowledge of the ayurvedic and unani systems, then this might be undertaken; but considering the number of claims upon the purse of the Government and the difficulty of meeting all the existing demands, I am sure the Council will agree with me in thinking that it is

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necessary to economise the resources of the Government as much as possible and that it is not feasible to provide a really useful institution of the kind that the Honourable Member would like to see introduced and established.

"Then again another method is suggested, rather a miscellaneous method and that is by such other means as are calculated to improve medical aid in villages. I do not think that I need take up the time of the Council in dealing with this miscellaneous method.

"Now the facts that I have brought to notice will show the Council that the Government have always been alive to the importance of extending the scope of medical relief and that they have been contributing freely to local bodies for the purpose of extending it and improving the character of the medical institutions under their charge. Another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of is that it is more necessary that such institutions as do exist now should be first improved and thoroughly equipped before we undertake to establish new institutions. Those of the Honourable Members of this Council who are members of local bodies will know what complaints there have been about the defects now to be found in the existing medical institutions. They know very well that there is a constant demand on the part of local bodies for the better equipment of their hospitals, for better buildings and better staff, for better organization and equipment in every respect. I am sure the Honourable Member must agree with us in thinking that it is necessary, it is urgent, that the demands of the existing institutions should be first met, that they should all be put in a thoroughly sound position and that they should be able to afford medical relief of the very best kind that it is possible to provide. Considering then the claims of existing institutions and considering the amount that has been spent upon trying to equip these institutions, I am afraid that it is not possible to make much faster progress than we have been making. If it were possible to find funds not merely for providing for these existing institutions and improving them, but also for starting new institutions, we should be delighted to accept the Honourable Member's proposal. As it stands if it is a criticism of our administration, we cannot accept it. If it is the expression of a mere wish, I am quite willing to accept it. But anyhow it seems to me that the resolution is unnecessary and that the Honourable Member will see that it is perhaps better for him to withdraw the resolution, especially as he knows and has been assured that the object is one which commands the entire sympathy of the Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press this resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I like to hear what the other Honourable Members who wish to address the Council have to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words in regard to the resolution just now moved. The reply which we have had from the Honourable Member will be regarded by the public as being unsympathetic, especially having regard to the way in which he has dealt with the indigenous systems of medicine. So it seems necessary that we on this side should say a few words in regard to that matter. Following on what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar said this morning, the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has dealt with the position of indigenous systems of medicine in this country would lead the people to suspect that the Government are very unsympathetic and will never extend a willing hand to help the growth of scientific ideas in regard to those systems. I hope that impression will not be created in the people, and I hope that somebody will stand up on behalf of the Government, after I have finished, to say that this impression, which has been gathered by me in this Council, is not a correct one and that the people also should not be under this impression.

"My Lord, the Honourable Member has been speaking a good deal about cost, but in a matter affecting life and death the Honourable Member must know that any question of cost ought not to be put forward in the way he has done, and some other matter should give way to that of providing medical relief. That ought to be the first charge and I believe everybody in this Council, including the Surgeon-General, will agree with me that the first use which ought to be made of the Government balances

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should be, as far as possible, to afford medical relief whenever possible. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao made a point that there was no medical relief in villages. That point, if I may say so with respect, has not been dealt with adequately by the Honourable Member in charge. He spoke of eight new dispensaries. Where? Have any new dispensaries been opened in villages? The point is, you may have any number of dispensaries in towns, you may have dispensaries in municipalities, but the villagers are left uncared for; and that is the charge which my Hoooourable friend made and that is the charge which the Honourable Member in charge has not attempted to meet. I ask the Hoooourable Member how many out of the eight dispensaries were started in villages? Then the Honourable Member said, as regards the peripatetic dispensaries, that the experiment was made first of all in Chodavaram—the last place for making the experiment. I am only astonished that there was no riot. Chodavaram is a very backward place and if you bring a dispensary the people will rise in arms and you must thank yourselves that there has been no riot because a dispensary was sent there."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR (*interrupting*):—"There is malaria there."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR (*continuing*):—"What you ought to do is to bring relief to the educated people of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, etc., relief which they will be willing to avail themselves of, and not to Chodavaram where the people would think it a great nuisance and that the Government was attempting to blackmail them by sending dispensaries. If the experiment there has been a failure, it is because you have tried it in a place where you ought not to have done it; and still you say that the experiment has been a failure. The Honourable Member interposed to say that this was done to cure malaria. If the experiment has been only with regard to malaria, then there has been no attempt to send a peripatetic dispensary to rural parts at all. That is what my Honourable friend wants Government to do and that is an experiment that should be tried, not in out-of-the-way corners, but in places where it will be appreciated.

"And then the point which I am most anxious about is this. This morning the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar said, and that has been followed up by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, that, so far as the indigenous systems are concerned, excepting the efficacy of their drugs, there is nothing really valuable in those systems."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I did not say that."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar quoted this morning the case of an advertisement wherein a certain medicine had been advertised as a panacea for all evils. He knows that under the Western system still more grotesque advertisements have been put forward. He knows how Mother Seigel's syrup is advertised."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I may remind the Honourable Member that this is not an appropriate opportunity for discussing the comparative merits of the two systems. I must therefore rule any discussion of this kind out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR (*continuing*) said:—"I do not want to go into the matter if your Excellency thinks that it is out of order. I am not now comparing the two systems, but I am only pointing out that the indigenous system has its merits and you ought not to cry it down because you see an advertisement which says that it is a panacea for all evils. There are similar advertisements in other systems also.

"The point is, that in these villages people go in largely for these indigenous systems of medicine. As pointed out by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib, they have grown into and grown out of them and therefore all that has to be done is to give them the relief to which they are accustomed and for that purpose some endeavour should be made on the part of the Government to endow colleges where the indigenous systems can be scientifically studied instead of leaving it in the hands of quacks. That is one of the grounds put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao who asked the Government to come forward with funds for opening institutions where it can be taught.

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(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; Dr. Nayar; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar says that this would be as costly as the Medical College. I do not know where he gets the statistics from for showing this. I do not think it would be costly at all. I think the Government would really help the people if they would endow some institutions where the indigenous systems of medicine can be well taught instead of leaving them in the hands of quacks in the *mofussil*. That point has not been properly met by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and I hope he will say that before this proposition is withdrawn or is voted upon, he does not mean that these systems are not capable of affording relief to persons who are struck with illness."

The Hon'ble Dr T. M. NAYAR:—"I cannot let pass this opportunity of referring to some of the practical points underlying this resolution. Medical relief in villages is connected with rural sanitation. I do not think it possible to have two separate agencies in all small villages, one for giving medical relief and the other for looking after rural sanitation. We can efficiently combine the two and see that the same man administers medical relief and also is responsible for rural sanitation. I do not know if the indigenous systems have developed hygienic principles, to any high standard, and whether any of those who practise them could be trained into efficient sanitary officers and whether when there is an outbreak of a highly infectious disease, the training in these systems will afford the necessary capacity to combat it. That is a matter upon which I am not competent to speak. All that I want to say is that whoever is sent as the medical man for a village ought to be able to do both these duties and unless the Government are satisfied that he can, he ought not to be sent.

"I am quite sure that if the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao had taken a little trouble to calculate the cost of supplying a medical officer for every village or group of villages, he would not have spoken in the way he did. I have every sympathy with the resolution which he has brought up. Last year when a similar subject was discussed at the Sanitary Conference, I suggested that a qualified medical man should be appointed for each group of villages or village as registrar of births and deaths. A gentleman from Bombay said that they had a similar idea in their Presidency and it was calculated that the cost for the Bombay Presidency to provide a medical man for each village or group of villages, would be a recurring expenditure of 19 lakhs a year. I think our Presidency is larger than Bombay and I do not know the exact figures, but I think our expenses will be more than that.

"My Lord, even if you have the 19 lakhs by to-morrow, I doubt very much whether you have the men. That is the point which I think ought to be pressed on the attention of the Government, even more than the question of making grants. You have not sufficient trained medical men to distribute all over the Presidency in any scheme of medical relief. Therefore I think that the attention of the Government should be drawn to the necessity of training a larger number of medical men as sub-assistant surgeons. That will do more to solve the difficulty of medical relief in rural parts than any other suggestion that I have heard put forward."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to say a few words in regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar as well as from the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar. It looks as if, judging from the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has brought a charge against the Government of neglect in regard to the provision of hospitals. I do not think that was his intention, but I know that anything that is proposed and discussed in this Council will ultimately shape itself into a financial question. I think it would be rather interesting to hear the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart with reference to the financial aspect of this question. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar thinks that more men are required and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao thinks that more hospitals are required. Of course the one involves the other and ultimately we come to the question of finding the money. Therefore, it seems to me that in the end we are always confronted with the question of finding the funds and, from what the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar said the resolution has his entire sympathy and that is really a case of want of money. I would therefore press on the attention of your Excellency's Government the desirability of going up to the Government of India with the request for an additional grant in aid of medical institutions.

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"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar referred to itinerating dispensaries and he thought that there might have been a rest in Chodavaram if one was sent there. I have had the advantage of perusing all the papers about itinerating dispensaries that were read at the last Sanitary Conference including the one by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. I see that the whole object is to popularise medicine and to start the dispensaries first in places where malaria is largely prevalent. It was with that intention that one dispensary was sent to Chodavaram and I also remember the grounds on which it was stated that this experiment was not successful. I think if medical relief is absolutely required anywhere it is certainly in the malarial parts of the Agency tracts and that if the experiment is to be revived and carried out on an extensive scale, the Agency tracts should have the first claim. If itinerating dispensaries are to be started they should be started in the most backward parts from the point of view of health, and not in places like Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura, where medical relief is already available. The net result of the discussion of this resolution is, as I have already pointed out, that it is a question of money and I would therefore appeal to your Excellency's Government to take every opportunity of pressing the claims of this Province for more money for expenditure on purposes like those indicated in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think from what the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar said, that the resolution commands the sympathy of the Government. When he dealt with the portion relating to the ayurvedic and unani systems, it appeared that it did command the sympathy, or at any rate the approval, of the Government. He considered that the proposal was not feasible only because of its cost. I would submit then that as we find that the objects are laudable and command the sympathy of the Government and as ways and means are the chief difficulty, a committee should be appointed to consider the matter. The resolution is acceptable to the Government, as it is not intended as a criticism against the present state of things, does not imply that the Government have been inactive and only asks that further steps should be taken in the same direction in which the Government are moving. In reply to Question 42 the Government have stated that if proposals are made for the further development of the ayurvedic and unani systems, they will be pleased to consider them. This resolution furnishes an opportunity to the Government to do so. I would request the Government to accept the resolution and give us the chance of appointing a committee to frame practicable proposals."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"From the tenor of the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar we are led to infer that there are two alternatives for the people of this Presidency to hope for. Either they should move at the pace at which they are moving or they should be entirely without medical aid which, I believe, it is the right of the people to expect at the hands of a responsible Government, it being one of the first duties of a responsible Government to provide for the sick until a windfall comes in. Let action be taken either way—either in the way pointed out by the Honourable mover or, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinha Ayyar, by appointing a committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has been telling us that the Government looks upon this matter with practical sympathy, and as evidence of that sympathy they should make some move in the matter, a definite move which would make the people understand that the Government are really doing their best to provide the real medical relief which they stand so much in need of. The Government ought not to allow matters to go on at the present rate of progress or wait for some substantial funds to come before providing medical relief."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the Government no doubt recognize that a large number of practitioners skilled in medicine is necessary to meet the requirements of the province. But unfortunately the policy of the Government in the past has not produced the necessary number of medical men competent to give medical aid to people in this Presidency. In their desire to give the very best education to the people that are turned out of the colleges, the Government have concentrated their attention upon furnishing medical education only in Madras and have starved the districts. The very best men

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available as professors are no doubt available here. But the Indian Medical Service and other qualified officers are available in the *mufassal*, though they may not be so clever as the medical men here. But in the desire to give the very best education, the few schools which were started in the *mufassal* have not received encouragement and the recent policy of the Government is to kill these schools. People cannot travel long distances to Madras to study medicine."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"This is hardly relevant to the question before the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Therefore the suggestion I would make is to multiply the number of medical schools and though it may be difficult to found a large number of dispensaries and hospitals, it would not be so costly to start schools, and the men manufactured in the medical schools will soon spread medical education and will find means to dispense aid to villagers.

"The second point is that we are in a stage of transition. The new system has to a certain extent killed the old system but has not been able to replace it. The result is that the practice has gone from competent ayurvedic and unani doctors into the hands of quacks. A large number of duly qualified men has to be created to fill the place of the quacks and therefore we must rest content for the time being with men of average qualifications with a fairly good knowledge of medicine to fill their place. I hope the Government will see their way to encourage the ayurvedic and unani systems to a certain extent so that although men trained in those schools may not be the very best still they would be very much better than those who are now in possession of the medical field."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I have not understood much of the discussion. The Honourable mover has suggested a large number of medical reliefs to be provided for the villagers and the Honourable Member for Government has expressed pious hopes of meeting them. We have not been able to gather more than this from the discussion. I for one think that the Honourable mover might withdraw the resolution and be satisfied with the assurance of the Government that they will endeavour to do more in the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If I have not withdrawn the resolution notwithstanding the amount of sympathy shown by your Excellency's Government, it is because I feel that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar practically accepts the major portion of it. He said that if it merely expresses a pious wish he would accept it, but if it is a criticism, he would not. That is meeting it half way. It will be clear from the resolution itself that it is not framed in any spirit of criticism, but with the object of requesting the Government to make better provision for medical aid in villages. The use of the word 'better' makes it clear that we recognize that some provision has been made for medical relief and that it is necessary to improve the aid already afforded. The Honourable Member has assured us that the Government are satisfied about the necessity for increasing medicial aid, subject to the necessary funds being found, and that the resolution is unnecessary. I venture to request that the Government will be pleased to accept it. By accepting it, they will show clearly that they are very anxious, as anxious as anyone else, to do all that is possible to improve medical aid. No one expects, that as soon as the resolution is passed today, even if it be passed, hospitals will be started at once in all the villages in the Presidency. No one expects, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, that if tomorrow the whole of the 19 lakhs can be found, you will have hospitals in every village; but so long as the principle is recognized and accepted, additional aid may be afforded. The only point that remains to be considered is how it can be done.

"There is one point to which I wish to reply before I close and that is as regards clause (*d*). When I asked that better provision might be made for the study and practice of the ayurvedic and unani systems, it was suggested in reply that it is not possible to improve those indigenous systems cheaply and that a college like the Medical College must be established for the purpose. If we go from the metropolis to the *mufassal* districts, we do not expect to find there persons of the same qualifications as we find in Madras. So if I request that a larger number of institutions be opened in

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the villages, it means that persons who possess the requisite amount of knowledge to meet the ordinary wants of villages, may be trained and supplied in larger numbers. At present, at head-quarters of taluks, the sub-assistant surgeons find it difficult to deal with a difficult case and such cases are dealt with by an Indian Medical Service officer at head-quarters. Even if it is not possible to found an institution like the Medical College to train experts, it is possible that in the case of villages where there are illiterate and uneducated people a simpler form may be adopted and a college or school started where instruction may be imparted to meet the needs and wants of the villagers. I think an attempt might be made in this direction.

"If the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar cannot accept the resolution in the form in which it is put before the Council, he will at least tell us in what form it would meet with the acceptance of the Government. It is true that when non-official members move resolutions, the Government sometimes object to the particular form in which they are put, though they accept the principle. If the principle is accepted, I would request that it may be stated in what form the resolution would be accepted; and then I can consider whether it will be possible for me to accept that form. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has accepted the need for giving aid more liberally and the Government have recognized the necessity for making larger grants to local bodies. I do not see any difference between the view put forward by me and that put forward by him."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words in reply to the remarks which have fallen from Honourable Members. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar urged upon us that we should go on providing hospitals and dispensaries regardless of cost, that because hospitals and dispensaries were required for the purpose of saving life or relieving suffering, we should have no regard whatever to the cost of these. I wish that were possible in this world of ours. I should like to know whether he has realized exactly what his position would lead to. Suppose the cost were to come to 500 lakhs, is he prepared to push his heroic principle to its logical limits? I am sure that even the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar, with all his enthusiasm for the relief of suffering, will hesitate before he ventures to recommend such a course as that. If he will not recommend the appropriation of 500 lakhs to this most laudable cause (as to the laudability of which I do not differ from him), where will he draw the line? Will he draw it at 200 lakhs, 100 lakhs or 50 lakhs? After all it is a question of practical politics. We must decide this question with reference to other claims, which are of an equally insistent character; and I do not think it is possible for this Council to accept the position that in providing or extending medical relief, we ought to push our expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries absolutely regardless of cost.

"Then my Honourable friend strongly criticized our action in providing itinerant dispensaries in the division of Chodavaram. We resolved to give that experiment a trial in those districts which suffered most from malaria, and I do not think, after the observations which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Rāmachandra Rao, that it is necessary for me to labour that point. Surely one would imagine that the relief ought to be brought to those tracts which are most inaccessible which are most liable to diseases or epidemics or malaria and which stand most in need of relief, and not to tracts which are easily accessible, where people have the intelligence to resort to proper methods of treatment and can easily procure such treatment. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar complained that my reply indicated want of sympathy with the mover of the resolution. Let me disabuse his mind of such an impression and say that this is not at all the case. My remarks were based solely upon an appreciation of the practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to the wishes conveyed in the resolution at a rate faster than that which funds will permit us to do. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out the necessity for combining village sanitation with medical relief in villages. I may in passing mention to the Council that some 20 lakhs have been allotted in the current year for various minor sanitary works.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar pointed out that in reply to one of the questions this morning we stated that we would be prepared to consider proposals

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with regard to the encouragement of indigenous medical systems. Surely the Honourable Member does not imagine that clause (*d*) of this resolution amounts to such a proposal. It simply means 'You must encourage indigenous treatment.' When we gave that answer what we meant to say was that we shall be prepared to consider any proposals properly worked out, any detailed proposals, to attain that end. If the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar or any other gentleman will put forward any well-conceived and calculated proposals for the encouragement of these systems of medicine, they will be examined by the Government on their merits. I do not think it can be said that this reference in one clause of this resolution to the provision of additional facilities for encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine can be taken as amounting to any proposal of the kind that we contemplated.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar asked—is it a position for a responsible Government to take, to look with complacency on the fact that so many thousands of our villagers are unprovided with hospitals and dispensaries? I wonder where he got this impression from—that we look upon it with complacency. We look upon it as a deplorable necessity, a necessity due to want of funds and also in a large measure to want of an adequate staff of medical men. I should like to point out to the Council that it is hardly fair to say that the Government look with complacency upon the fact that so many thousands of villagers are unprovided with hospitals and dispensaries. We regret it just as much as any Honourable Member regrets it. But there are so many things which we are unfortunately obliged to regret. The Honourable Member further stated that the only alternative to this resolution was that we should proceed no faster than at the present pace. I submit that that is not a fair criticism. We are quite willing to proceed at as fast a pace as funds will permit. More than that cannot be expected. To what extent funds will permit is a matter upon which opinions must differ and therefore it must be left to us to consider it with due regard to the needs of the number of other claims upon the public purse.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma went into the question (connected, I believe, nearly with the place which he represents) about medical schools and about the necessity for multiplying such schools. To what extent it is possible to multiply them and get properly trained medical men is a question which will certainly receive the attention of the Government. It is not possible for me to go now into the further details of the question. Those, my Lord, are the remarks which have been offered in criticism of what I said; and I submit that the resolution is one which is altogether superfluous and that it is not possible for the Government to accept it. My Honourable friend asked me whether, inasmuch as we accepted the spirit of the proposals contained in the resolution, we could not see our way to accept it in some modified form. I regret that we cannot.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar said that we ought to give some practical proof of our sympathy. Surely the increase in the amount of subsidies to local bodies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 9 lakhs is as tangible a proof of this sympathy as anybody can ask for. The object of a resolution is generally to draw the attention of the Government to some matter to which it may reasonably be supposed that they have not paid sufficient attention; but in the present instance the subject is one which has always received the attention of Government and which will continue to receive their attention. In these circumstances I cannot help thinking that the resolution is altogether superfluous and I would therefore ask my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao to withdraw it. If, however, he does not do so, I can only say that the Government cannot accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should be glad to know if it would be convenient to the Council to sit till 6 o'clock. I am in the hands of the Council."

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"If your Excellency sees no objection, we can sit till a later hour to-morrow."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must point out to the Honourable gentleman that we have a large number of resolutions on the agenda."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Some of them will be withdrawn. We discussed the matter yesterday and decided to strike out some of them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Can you give us the number of such resolutions?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"About 10 will be withdrawn and 21 will be debated upon and I do not think that all these latter will be pressed to a division. The Council would not sit after Thursday."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is necessary that we should have the option of sitting till a later hour to-morrow. We will now adjourn to 11 o'clock to-morrow."

The Council then adjourned till 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 12th November 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 12th day of November 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E CLERK.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. F H M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SIVAGIRI AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHESWARA SARMA Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU

The Hon'ble Mr. P KESAVA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. C V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE *

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRENG, K.C.I.E

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

* Came at about 1-45 P.M.

Petty encroachments on porambokes.

(The President, Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; Sir John Atkinson.)

The consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar, who was unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting yesterday, will now move his resolutions."

PETTY ENCROACHMENTS ON PORAMBOKES

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to be permitted to move the following resolution standing in my name:—

II. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to instruct revenue officers to exclude from the B memorandum—i.e., list of annual encroachments by ryots on porambokes—small strips of land not more than five links in width between poramboke on one side and the straight line from one survey stone to another on the other.

"It must be within the experience of all landholders and revenue officers that the ridges forming the boundaries of fields are rarely straight lines. They contain numerous bends and curves, but the survey department has demarcated only those bends which are five links and more in width on wet lands, and ten links and more on dry lands, and it has ignored smaller bends and curves. It often happens that there is a small portion of a field bounded by its natural boundary and a straight line from one survey stone to another survey stone planted thereon. The karnam or the accountant has been treating this as part of the *poramboke*, if a *poramboke* adjoins that side of the field, and the landholders have been made to pay penal assessment on these so-called encroachments. My recommendation is that unless it can be proved that within recent years a landholder encroached upon the *porambokes*, we ought to leave these pieces out in the preparation of the B memorandum and treat them as parts of the field. It may be said that the landholder should prove his title. But the difficulty is how to prove it. What is the kind of evidence which should be adduced and what is the tribunal which should take the evidance? From the very nature of the case, there is no written evidence at all. There is no plan; the survey plan leaves out the small bends and curves; and the ryot has never prepared a plan of the field with these small bends and curves. As to oral evidence it may be discredited, because it is the evidence of the people who are interested in the ryot, his neighbours. And as to the tribunal, it cannot be the karnam, who is low-paid and who is notoriously open to influence. It cannot be the revenue inspector, because he is not much better; the tahsildar has no time, and cannot hold all these numerous enquiries. I therefore suggest that the benefit of the doubt should be given to the landholder. He is the weaker party and ought to have the benefit of the doubt. These encroachments are all small strips of land, mostly under one cent. The income which these encroachments bring to the Government is infinitesimal—I mean in each case. It is nothing to the Government, who have seven crores of land revenue; but it is a great deal to the poor people who have been in the enjoyment of these *porambokes* for generations. They go on paying their revenue for years and years, because they are not willing to give them up. It is only when the assessment or penalty becomes so heavy that they cannot pay it that they abandon it. I therefore commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I am grateful to the Honourable mover and the seconder for being brief. The object of the resolution is to enable the ryot who has encroached upon *porambokes* to a small extent to claim that strip of property as his own; and the reasons given for it are firstly that it is difficult for him to meet the revenue officers if they say that he has no claim to that particular strip and secondly that the revenue derived by the Government from the levy of penal assessment on such

Petty encroachments on poramboke.

(Sir John Atkinson.)

encroachments is negligible. Now, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar has neglected or omitted to notice that the question of the revenue derived is of the smallest importance. There is an idea abroad, that the Government look upon assessments and penal assessments on *poramboke* encroachments as a legitimate and, perhaps, valuable and laudable source of revenue. We always repudiate any such idea, and once more I may perhaps state to this Council that we do not look upon them as valuable or laudable sources of revenue. Our object in the case of encroachments on *poramboke* in those cases, where it is proved to our satisfaction that there have been encroachments—our object is that the encroachment should be abated at the earliest possible date. Now let us consider what would be the effect of the acceptance of this resolution. The limit which is placed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar is five links, *i.e.*, $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet. He says that the boundary line between private property and *poramboke* is not a straight line; that stones are placed and that between one stone and another the boundary may take the form of a curve. That is perfectly true. Let us take the instance, say, of an irrigation channel. All irrigation channels in all districts (and according to my remembrance perhaps particularly in the Tanjore district) are very winding in their course. There are numbers of bends; and if the recommendation which is contained in this resolution were to be put into force, it would be open to the adjoining landholders on each side of the channel gradually to encroach upon it until the whole channel might be obliterated. There are many channels only three, four or five feet in width. If we were to allow the landholders on either side of the channel to encroach to the extent recommended in the resolution, then seven feet might be taken away from the area covered by the channel, which, as I say, would in many cases result in the complete obliteration of the channel; and that channel would be treated in future as private property. Now what interests are the most important in a case like that? Are they the interests of the Government or are they the interests of the ryots who have the lands under the channel lower down? Surely it will be recognized that the Government must protect the interests of these ryots lower down. As I say the quantity of revenue may be measured by a few annas or perhaps a few rupees; we pay no regard to that. What we wish to do is to preserve such *porambokes* in the interests of those who own property lower down. Would the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar allow a neighbouring ryot to encroach upon his land to the extent of $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet? Would he willingly allow him to do that and hand it over to the encroacher and say 'it is a small bit of land and I won't interfere'? In that case, if every one of the proprietors who own lands adjoining his were to conduct a campaign of encroachment, I am sure there would soon be very little of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar's land left. Or take another case, another kind of *poramboke*. We have to protect all *porambokes* which are communal. Another kind that we may refer to are foot-paths and roads and streets. A foot-path may be only a matter of a couple of feet in width. Therefore, if this recommendation were carried out, it would be open to an adjacent landlord to encroach on the foot-path and to wipe it out in one year. Or, again, take the case of streets. We know how encroachments are ordinarily made in streets in towns, and what is true of towns is equally true of unions and villages. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar, as chairman of the Kumbakōnam Municipality, must be aware of what I was told was the usual practice in Kumbakōnam—at least in years gone by. The first operation is to deposit, let us say, packing cases outside a shop front. If any objection is raised, the answer is 'It is only for convenience; I have merely temporarily 'placed them there.' If there is no objection for some days, the next stage is to drive in posts outside the packing cases. If there is any objection, then the answer is 'This is only for convenience to prevent the boxes from falling on the road and 'incommoding passers-by.' If no notice is taken of that, a few boards may be placed on the cases for people to sit on; and if no notice is taken of that, then the boxes are removed and a mud pial is constructed. Now, would the chairman of the Kumbakōnam Municipality acquiesce in that sort of practice? And if he thinks that such a practice would be inconvenient to the public of Kumbakōnam, would it be any the less inconvenient in the streets of a union or a village? Who are the protectors of the interests of the public in such *porambokes*? Is it not the Government that must look after the interests of the public in communal *porambokes*? Let

Petty encroachments on porambokes; maintenance of trunk roads.

(Sir John Atkinson; the President; Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar.)

us take another kind of *poramboke*; let us take religious *porambokes*, Hindu grave-yards or burning-grounds, Muhammadan grave-yards, temple *porambokes* and mosque *porambokes*. Is the same principle to be applied in such cases? Would the Hindu community be glad to allow those who have property adjacent to the temple *poramboke* to encroach upon it and to claim it as their own for all time to come? Would the Muhammadan community be glad that a mosque should be encroached upon? Surely it is the duty of the Government to protect all those communal *porambokes* from encroachments; and the only way we can do it is by the application of the Encroachment Act. There is little or no hardship in the case really, because before a man can be penalized, the law lays it down that he must be served with a notice to show cause why no penalty should be levied and he must be given an opportunity to state his case; and if a man comes forward and says that he has encroached not intentionally, but by accident, it is very easy for him to remove the encroachment in time, and the rules allow the Collector or the revenue officer to exempt him from any penalty whatever. If a man says 'I have encroached by accident' and says that he has no intention to continue the encroachment, then the simplest thing for him is to remove it, and no penalty need be charged. The majority of revenue officers would, in cases like that, I am confident, levy no penalty. As I say, it is the duty of the Government to protect these communal interests and therefore, having that duty of ours in view, I am unable to accept this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to press the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has totally misunderstood my resolution. He has assumed that landlords have encroached upon the channel banks beyond the line joining one survey stone and another on the field boundary. I said that the boundaries of fields are not always straight lines. The survey department omitted to demarcate the minor bends and thus there is a small strip of land which is not Government land, which is not part of the channel *poramboke*, but which belongs to the landholders. As regards new encroachments, by all means apply all the penalties of the Encroachment Act; but as regards strips of land between the channel and the survey stones, it often cannot be proved at all that the landholder has encroached upon them. If it can be proved that he has encroached, apply the Land Encroachment Act by all means. In numerous cases there has been no real encroachment whatever, but encroachment only in the brain of the karnam, who draws a straight line from one survey stone to another as the field boundary. As regards the encroachment on channels and roads, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is afraid that, unless the action of the karnam is supported, these channels, roads and streets will disappear. Any one who has been in a village for some time will know that, if there is the least encroachment on what is considered *poramboke* and what may be required for communal use, all the ryots will be up in arms and the revenue officer will be flooded with numerous petitions. Therefore there is no fear of encroachment, if my resolution is accepted. As to the town of Kumbakōnam to which reference was made, I may assure the Honourable gentleman that every bend over one foot has been demarcated and that these bends are shown on the map. Only bends less than one foot are left out. I am very sorry that the Government are unable to accept the resolution, but I ask that it may be put to the vote."

The resolution was then put to the Council and lost.

MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the next resolution in my name:—

III. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to relieve local funds from the duty of maintaining trunk roads—i.e., roads from one district to another—and main roads within the districts—i.e., those

Maintenance of trunk roads

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar.)

connecting taluk head-quarters and other important places with one another —thereby to enable the utilization of land-cess on purely local objects.

"It must be within the knowledge of all the members here that a proposal is under consideration for amending the Local Boards Act to empower district boards to enhance the rates of land-cess from one anna to two annas in the rupee on the annual rental value of the land. This question has exercised the minds of the landholders to a very large extent. Numerous meetings have been held all over the Presidency and memorials have been submitted to the Government. In this connection the history of land-cess has been exhaustively examined by the people. The Council will excuse me if I give the history of land-cess as briefly as possible. In 1853 a district officer, I believe the Collector of South Arcot, proposed to form a separate road fund for making and maintaining roads in the district. He suggested that a portion of the land revenue might be set apart for this purpose, and two per cent. of the revenue was set apart accordingly. It was distinctly understood that the Government should look after the main lines and larger bridges. Some years afterwards, an Act was passed for levying an education cess of three pies in the rupee. In 1856 an order was passed to the effect that trunk roads and certain district roads should be made and maintained at the cost of the State. In 1866 a Road Cess Act was passed, levying a cess of six pies in the rupee. This was levied only from ryotwari landholders, but not from *zamindars* and *inamdars*. In 1871 the Education Act, the Road Cess Act and an Act passed in the meantime for levying tolls were all consolidated; and in the consolidated Act power was taken to levy the cess from all landholders, *zamindars*, *inamdars* and ryotwari landholders, and the cess was raised to one anna in the rupee. About the same time, the cost of the construction and maintenance of all the roads, formerly provided for out of the Imperial Budget, was thrown upon the district boards, the reason assigned being that the finances of India were in an embarrassed condition. In 1884 the Act was re-enacted; and it is now in force with some modifications. The Council will have observed that, from the outset, the land-cess was to be devoted only to the minor roads of the district, not to the main lines and larger bridges. This was distinctly laid down in 1853 and again in 1856. Seeing that landholders are paying a very heavy land-tax (50 per cent. of their income after deducting expenses of cultivation), the only excuse for levying any further tax upon them is that it is required for purely local purposes. For successful local administration, it must be spent by the local boards having local knowledge and local interest. Much stress was laid upon this in Lord Ripon's resolution on local self-government. He said that the smallest unit was to be a taluqa or a tahsil and that he had no objection even to smaller jurisdictions. We have a number of unions under the Local Boards Act. These ought to be multiplied and the amount raised in each union ought to be spent within the union itself, and the cess should be spent within the union upon all the objects which affect village communities—roads, avenue trees, sanitation, education and things of that kind. I appreciate the grants which have been made from Provincial funds in recent years for the help of the local boards. For the current year the Government have given 14·61 lakhs, 8 lakhs for roads and 3 lakhs for bridges, making a total of 26·61 lakhs. They have accepted the principle of local boards requiring relief. I only ask them to go further and take all the main roads under their control. The cost of maintaining these roads will be—I take the figure from the report of 1911–12—original works, 15·51 lakhs, repairs 41·28 lakhs—total 56·79 lakhs. If, therefore, the Government double the grant they give now, there will be no difficulty whatever. These main roads are used by all people, landholders, merchants, officials and vakils; and there is no reason why they should be maintained at the expense of a tax paid only by landholders. The expense of maintaining them ought to come from general revenues. The resolution which I put before the Council has been supported by the District Association in Kumbakonam and the public meeting held at Mannargudi and was also confirmed at the taluk conference held at Papanasam. The Government may say 'We agree, but we have no funds.' If the Government have no funds, the only proper course is to apply to the Government of India for funds. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale raised the general question in March 1912. He asked the Imperial Government to supplement the resources of district boards. The

Maintenance of trunk roads.

(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Government of India declined to consider general cases. The Finance Member observed: 'I cannot contemplate the question of the revenue on *a priori* grounds 'without regard to actual requirements. If the question were to come before me, 'I should have to consider it not for India as a whole, but for the particular 'province of which the case is under consideration.' Therefore the Madras Government will have to make out a strong case and go up to the Government of India, and when they have this Council at their back, I am quite sure that the Government of India will grant funds. If the duty of maintaining these roads be taken away from the district boards, the funds at their disposal can be utilized for sanitation, education and all that. I recommend only a transfer of funds, but not a transfer of the agency. The District Board Engineer and his assistants will still be responsible for maintaining them, and as Government funds will be given, the Government will exercise a wholesome check upon the work of these engineers and the roads will be in a much better condition than they are now. I therefore commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"I wish to second this proposition, and it is not necessary for me to occupy the time of the Council to any great extent. I am glad that the first speaker has pointed out that the number of roads committed to the care of local boards was largely increased about 1871 on the ground that at that time Imperial finances were somewhat embarrassed. Evidently the finances of the local boards were then considered to be very flourishing. Just now the tables have turned. It is the finances of the local boards that are now in an unenviable condition and the Imperial finances are in an enviable condition, and therefore this is just the occasion for us to pray for the re-transfer of the charge of some of these important roads. Of course, with reference to every detail in the resolution, I no doubt, as seconder, am obliged to consent, though it is possible to suggest that instead of having all these roads the Government might take up only some of them. But that is a mere matter of detail. If the Government will accept the principle of the resolution, then a few roads more or a few less will not matter very much. I may point out that what is prayed for is not giving up of the work of the local boards. In fact no patriotic Indian would ever ask that the functions of local bodies should in any way suffer diminution. We ask that local boards should still do the same work. They should still undertake the responsibility for carrying out these works, but the charges for these important roads would, if our request be accepted, be met from other sources, and therefore I believe there is nothing improper or impolitic in putting forward a resolution asking that a portion of the charges may be borne from Provincial or Imperial resources. With these words I second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover in reply to my Hon'ble friend Sir John Atkinson in connection with the last resolution said that my Honourable friend had entirely misunderstood him. I therefore listened with great care to his speech in opening this resolution and I hoped I had understood him perfectly until the Honourable gentleman who seconded the resolution rose and made his remarks; and now I confess I do not know quite what it is that the Honourable gentleman wants. The resolution says local funds should be relieved from the duty of maintaining trunk roads, and I thought both from the language of the resolution and from the speech of the Honourable mover that he intended that the duty of maintaining the trunk roads should be transferred to the Public Works department; but the Honourable gentleman who seconded the resolution, as I understand him, would retain the present machinery for repairing and maintaining these roads and would merely ask the Government for a grant-in-aid or a grant covering the whole cost. I do not propose to follow the Honourable mover through the ancient history of the land-cess, because I do not think that this is an appropriate occasion for that examination; but I may tell him that this question of taking over some of the roads was considered ten years ago and negatived. There were several reasons for that decision. One was—and it is here that the point that I mentioned just now is of considerable importance—one was that the cost of maintenance would be very largely increased if the duty were transferred from the local boards to the Public Works department. The estimated cost of taking over the roads covered by the resolution is from Rs. 40 to 67 lakhs. I do not suppose that it

Maintenance of trunk roads.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

costs the local boards much over Rs. 20 lakhs to maintain them. But we could not maintain these roads by the Public Works department without increasing the staff, because the present staff has already quite enough work to do, nor could we resist the pressure that would be put on a Provincial department to maintain the roads at a much higher standard than that at which they are kept up now. As long as pressure is put upon the local boards, the local boards can reply 'we have no money and cannot give larger grants for these roads.' Pressure on a Provincial department is more concentrated and much more difficult to resist. There is also the fact that our officers have a much higher professional standard than those of local boards. They would not like to see the roads in the same condition as they are now, although probably these are quite good enough for their purpose. Another reason why the proposal was rejected was that roads are a matter of local interest and therefore peculiarly suited to local government. When a road is in bad order, it is the people of the locality who suffer, and they can bring their influence to bear on the local authorities. That brings me to the suggestion contained in this resolution that there are trunk roads in this Presidency. I suggest to the Honourable Member that there are practically no trunk roads left. When I first came to this country there were a fairly large number of them. There was a direct road going along the whole of the east coast, and there was a direct road to Hyderabad through the Kurnool district. There was also a trunk road along the west coast. But now railways have extended a great deal, and there is practically no trunk road which is used as a through route of communication for wheeled traffic. Any one who wants to transport goods or to go from Madras to Bangalore, or Madras to Secunderabad, or Madras to Tinnevelly or Waltair, sends them or takes himself by train. The roads are in fact purely local roads and therefore, as I said just now, they are proper objects for local expenditure and for local funds. Another reason why I cannot accept the resolution is that we cannot undertake the burden. The cost has been estimated, as I told the Council, at from Rs. 40 to 67 lakhs per annum. Even if we take the lower figure it will be quite impossible for Provincial revenues to accept a charge of Rs. 40 lakhs—or even a recurring charge of Rs. 20 lakhs—in aid of these roads and in aid of these local funds. The Honourable Member says that if we plead we have no funds, our duty is to apply to the Government of India. I am afraid, Sir, that it does not require much power of prophecy to enable me to say that the Government of India would definitely reject any such application; and I can hold out no hope to the Council that our Provincial balances, our Provincial revenues, will be increased by the Government of India on the acceptance on our part of a proposal to take over the duty of maintaining trunk roads which are no longer means of through communication, still less of maintaining the other roads in the districts to which the resolution refers. Although I shall be very glad to give any assistance which Provincial revenues can afford to local authorities, I am afraid the Government must refuse to accept this resolution as the financing of these roads is quite beyond their power."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma:—"Your Excellency, the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart with regard to the management of these roads does not seem to be highly relevant to the discussion, because neither the Honourable mover nor the seconder has asked that the management of the roads should be handed over to the Public Works department. They asked that the management should be retained in the local fund department and only that Provincial revenues should be indented upon for a portion of the expenditure. Now I am perfectly aware that, as things stand at present, Provincial revenues are not in a position to help local funds in this matter unless the Government of India come to our assistance; but I think the Government of Madras can go with a very good case to the Government of India for the reason that the revenue raised in this province under the head of local funds is much more than the revenue raised in any other province, and consequently we have very good grounds for asking for relief at the hands of the Government of India. At the risk of tiring Honourable Members, I shall read a few figures from page 119 of the report on Moral and Material Progress. The total revenue from local funds in this Presidency is £1,079,778, that is, one crore and sixty lakhs of rupees and odd; Bengal, with a much larger population, raised only Rs. 60 lakhs, or £400,137; Bihar, with approximately the same population,

Maintenance of trunk roads.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

raised only £285,507 or Rs. 42 lakhs. The United Provinces, with a much larger population, raise only £583,547, or Rs. 80 lakhs; the Punjab raises £358,262 — much less if the standard of population be taken; the Central Provinces raise £176,235; and Bombay, much richer in several respects, raises only £455,384 — less than half what we do if you allow for differences in population. When the revenue raised as regards local funds in this province is considerably higher than that raised in other provinces, it is common sense that we cannot, with any reason, ask the people to subscribe more for local needs, and the Government of India should come to our assistance. I hope the Government of Madras will ask the Government of India for this assistance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that this point is not raised in the motion before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I wish to make a few observations. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that these roads are more or less intended for local objects. There is one road in Malabar which was not made for local objects. In the year 1896 in connection with the Mappilla riots, a road was opened through Ernad taluk (which was disturbed) for troops to march through, and though it was not opened for local objects yet the cost of its maintenance is saddled on the local board. That is one instance which I have noted which shows that certain roads do not primarily serve local objects, and this is an instance which supports the Honourable mover in asking for a Government contribution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, from the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart I see that he thought that the local boards are proposed to be relieved of the duty of maintaining trunk roads. But the resolution is quite clear on that point. The resolution asks that local funds be relieved of the duty. That makes the position quite clear. It is only the necessary funds that are expected to be provided. As regards the point that these trunk roads are no more trunk roads, I can say that these trunk roads are really useful as trunk roads from one district to another. Even with all the railway communication that we have at the present time, there is a great deal of wheeled traffic going on along these trunk roads from one district to another, from one centre to another in this Presidency. With these words I commend the resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words with reference to the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I think that he has slightly misunderstood the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar. He said at the end of his speech that it was not his object that local funds should be relieved of the charge of these works and that he did not advocate any change of agency. I believe he is quite aware that the making of roads by the Public Works department is much more costly than through the agency of local funds, apart from the high professional standard adopted by the Public Works officers. But I believe that our main complaint is that our resources are not at present equal to our duties and that the relief we ask for in the matter of the main roads of communication was more with a view to press again upon the attention of Government the necessity of placing more money in the hands of the local boards. I think that ample support will be found for his requests in the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. I would invite the attention of Honourable Members to paragraph 746 on page 251 of the report, where the Commissioners say 'We think that routes of general trade or through trunk roads should be maintained by Government, that the main local roads should be charged to district boards and that sub-district boards should be responsible for minor roads, *i.e.*, those constituted within the tahsil or other sub-district area.' I believe, my Lord, that under the classification of roads adopted by the department the roads are divided into district roads, taluk roads and village roads. The recommendations of the Decentralization Commission are primarily to the effect that the first class of roads, *viz.*, district roads, which form at present the main lines of communication from district to district, and the roads of general trade should be maintained by the Government; and that the taluk roads and village roads

Maintenance of trunk roads; district board elections.

(Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar; Mr Sivaswami Ayyar.)

should be maintained by the local boards. I therefore think that the request for help is very legitimate, and I do not think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has shown that we are not entitled to relief on this score. As I said yesterday, every resolution moved in this Council ultimately comes to a question of finance; and I think, therefore, something should be done, not necessarily to relieve us of the charges, but certainly to put us in possession of the funds to carry on these works. One remark which might call for a reply was made by my Honourable friend Mr. Sarma with reference to the incidence of local taxation. This deserves a slight explanation. Honourable Members are aware that in this Presidency land-cess is paid also on water-rates. As the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth pointed out yesterday, this is a disturbing factor in judging whether in the matter of granting remissions we are lightly taxed or heavily taxed. We do pay in the way of local taxation much more than other provinces—whether it be pure land assessment or water-rate does not matter. As a matter of fact, we do contribute much more than other provinces; and I think we should again go up to the Government of India and ask for more help."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution as worded by me proposes to relieve local funds from the duty of maintaining trunk roads, and at the end of my speech I explained that I suggested a transfer of funds, but not a transfer of agency. I am glad that the Honourable the Finance Member has admitted that the roads maintained by local boards are not in a satisfactory condition, and that if these roads were taken up by a Provincial department their standard of efficiency would be much better. In the interests of the people who use these roads, we want these roads to be maintained as far as possible in a good condition. The roads are in a very disgraceful condition. I happened to go to a village in connection with a public meeting and I found the road full of ruts. It was explained to me that the road was being repaired. I passed on a few yards, but on the portion repaired I found as many ruts as on the portion not repaired. The reason is that the contractor is not properly supervised. I found only one inch or two inches of gravel spread on the road. If the Government will transfer the funds or will take up the duty of maintaining these roads, it would be a much better thing for the people. Landholders who pay the largest amount of local funds in the shape of land-cess are interested mainly in the formation and maintenance of roads connecting their village with trunk roads and other larger roads. They have to sell their paddy and they are interested in these roads. It is but right and just that the money contributed by them should be spent upon these. From 1871, when the duty of maintaining the larger roads was thrown upon the local boards, the funds have been mostly utilized for them. These roads are used by district officers, merchants and ryots; and the cry which they set up has led to almost all the money being spent upon them, and village roads have been neglected. The Honourable the Finance Member promised to consider the question of finance for these roads. I don't ask for doles, I only ask for justice. The village-cess as at first contemplated was only for the smaller roads, the larger roads being maintained by the Government; and if the Government will take them back, or at least provide funds for these roads, the district boards will be greatly relieved. The Honourable Member informed the Council that it was no use to go up to the Government of India because the Government of India would object. If the Government had taken the people into confidence and consulted us in making the Provincial Settlement, we should have urged these points on them then; but in their wisdom they considered that they alone were competent to form an opinion and this is the result—I once more repeat—the complaint that the people are not taken into the confidence of Government."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS.

The next three resolutions related to the elective seats on the Tanjore District Board and to district board elections.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Before resolution IV is moved, I wish to inform the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar that the Government are willing to consider the question that he wishes to raise in this resolution and

District board elections; fixed grants to municipalities; status of pandits in Government colleges.

(Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar; Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar; the President.)

the next two resolutions. In fact, resolutions IV, V and VI hang together and should be considered together. We are willing to consider the questions raised in them and in these circumstances I would suggest that he might withdraw them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am glad that the question which lies at the basis of these resolutions is under consideration. But, instead of withdrawing, I shall not move these resolutions. If I withdraw them I may not be able to move them within a year. I, therefore do not move them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The point is this, as I understand it The subject with which these resolutions IV, V and VI deal is under the consideration of the Government. They are not able, therefore, on this occasion to return anything but a negative answer to these resolutions. My Honourable friend suggests that the Honourable gentleman might withdraw these resolutions."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar withdrew the following resolutions of which he had given notice:—

IV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of members elected by the taluk boards to the Tanjore District Board be raised to three-fourths of the maximum strength of the board.

V. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that in the election of a member of a taluk board to the district board official members including village munsifs should be debarred from voting.

VI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that tahsildars and village munsifs shall not stand for election to the district board.

FIXED GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I shall withdraw resolution No. 7 for the present."

With the permission of His Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar then withdrew the following resolution:—

VII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to supplement by fixed annual grants the inadequate resources of municipal councils to enable them to carry on their ordinary administration.

STATUS OF PANDITS IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

VIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the pay and prospects of pandits in Government colleges be further improved by grading them with assistant lecturers.

"This question was once moved in this Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai and, as slightly modified, it was accepted by the Government and the pay of the pandits was improved to some extent. But I submit that the improvement is not adequate. The scale sanctioned is two on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100, nine on Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 and two on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The pay on which the pandit starts is Rs. 50, and after a service of 30 years he retires on a salary of Rs. 100. The minimum pay of an assistant lecturer is Rs. 100, so that while the assistant lecturer starts on Rs. 100 the pandit draws Rs. 100 when he retires. This is their complaint as regards their pay. Then as regards their status. I happened to look into the list of officers appointed in the Educational department. In pages 119–120 under 'Miscellaneous' I found the pandit classed with sergeants, mechanics, gymnastic instructors, drawing masters, etc. Their chagrin at the

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company in which they find themselves may be imagined. The question is why these pandits are treated in this manner. Their pay is much lower and their status is the status of gymnastic instructors and drawing masters. Are they inferior to the B.A.'s and M.A's, who are assistant lecturers? In their own field of knowledge, they are as good, if not better. Dr Bhandarkar's testimony at the Orientalists' Conference quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on the last occasion was this: 'They 'have a depth of knowledge which the modern scholar does not possess.' They have spent years at the feet of their masters and are masters of their languages. The Council have heard of the complaint that the vernaculars are much neglected in these days; and I find two resolutions at the end of the agenda requesting the Government to make the study of the vernaculars compulsory. I do not go into that question, but so long as the pandits are not properly treated by the Government, they cannot take interest in their work; and unless they take interest in their work they cannot rouse interest among their students. The Council knows well that Sanskrit has a very rich literature. But they may not know so well about the vernaculars. As regards Tamil, I may inform the Council that it has a rich literature teaching the highest morality. We have the Saiva hymns, the *Tevaram* and the Vaishnava hymns, the *Prabandhams*, Kamban's *Ramayana*, the works of the Jainas in the first and second centuries of the Christian era, and above all Tiruvalluvar. These will hold their own in competition with any other literature. Most of these were written before William the Conqueror set his foot on English soil. Is all this to go for nothing, because you do not employ proper pandits? I communicated this resolution to a friend of mine, for whom I have great respect, but who is somewhat anglicised. He told me that there must be some relation between what the employee gets and what he is paid elsewhere. My reply is—as the same objection may be raised on behalf of the Government—that in other departments high pay is offered to numerous persons, munsifs, deputy collectors, tahsildars, etc. Will they get the same pay except under Government? Good pay must be given to secure efficiency. The second objection was that the pandits should be compared with men of their own class. The class of pandits is poor no doubt; but the graduate class from among whom the assistant lecturers are recruited,—have they better pay or better status? When I was in the Board of Revenue lots of graduates used to come to me applying for Rs. 20 posts. There is really no distinction between the pandit class and the graduate class. They all come from the same class. I happened to look into a book, *Ancient India*, by Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar and I found that the Cholas patronised these pandits to a very large extent. This is what he says: 'These (South 'Indian Inscriptions) and scores of other similar references bear eloquent testimony to 'the impetus given to literary culture by the Cholas.' I therefore request that the Government will give better pay to, and improve the status of, pandits."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second the resolution. I spoke on the subject at great length when I moved the resolution last time. I was not very much satisfied with the increase given to pandits and moulvis, and I am glad that my Honourable friend has brought forward this resolution asking that their prospects may be further improved. I have heard, Sir, that even in the scale of pay introduced recently Canarese and Tamil pandits are given Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, while the Telugu pandit is relegated to the position of Rs. 60 to Rs. 75. This is an abnormal thing. I do not know why the poor Telugu pandit should not have got the same scale of Rs. 80—100. His work is as heavy as that of the others and his literature is as rich as that of any other language. With these remarks I support my friend's recommendation for the reconsideration of the subject, for bettering the condition of the pandits."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"As we all know, Sir, there are very many demands upon the funds which are available for education and, in accordance with the promise of Government when the resolution was moved two or three years ago by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, some of these available funds were devoted towards increasing the pay of the pandits. Apparently the only difference of opinion between the Honourable mover and the Government is as to the extent of the increase given. The increase was considerable. The scale of pay, as it originally stood, was from

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Rs. 20—25 to Rs. 60—80. The scale has now been raised to two posts on Rs. 80—100, eleven on Rs. 60—75, four on Rs. 40—50 and three on Rs. 30—40. With regard to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai, I may say that the pay is independent of the language which they are teaching. The pandit in any language may be on any pay within the scale, so far as I know. It seems to me, Sir, that when more funds are available for this pandit class, our next duty, the next duty, of the Government, will be to increase the pay of the pandits in other institutions. I have laid before the Government proposals for increasing the pay of pandits in institutions under the management of local boards and municipal councils—proposals which your Excellency's Government have still under consideration. And then there will come the question of pandits in aided privately-managed schools. I submit that we should endeavour to do something for these two other classes of pandits before we further attempt an increase in the pay of pandits in Government institutions. I should like to enter one word of protest against the Honourable mover's accusation against the pandits, for whom I have great sympathy. He has told the Council that they take no interest in their work on account of the smallness of their pay. I do not believe that that is the case. With these words I may intimate to the Council your Excellency's decision to oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M NAYAR:—"My Lord, I am not an authority on pandits; and I certainly do not want to stand in the way of their getting any increase in their pay. But before this question of the increase of pay for pandits can be settled, we have to decide whether the pandits are competent to teach the languages. I make this statement, because I heard the discussion in another place, in the Senate of the University, where the subject has been threshed out thoroughly and where the majority came to the conclusion that at the present time you cannot find anybody in the Madras Presidency able to teach either Tamil or Telugu in a satisfactory manner; and I believe they have almost come to the conclusion that the only professors who can teach these languages must come from Paris. If it is true—I am no authority on the subject and I simply bring this before the Council—if it is true that the Tamil and the Telugu pandits in this Presidency are not competent to teach the languages in a satisfactory manner and that we have to import Parisian professors to teach Tamil and Telugu, where is the necessity for increasing the pay of the pandits here? We would have to pay a very high salary to a professor imported from Paris, whether he is an Indian who has gone and studied there, or whether he is a real Parisian; we shall have to pay him considerably higher than we pay the pandits. Therefore, till that question is settled, I do not think the Government ought to consider this question of the increase of pay of pandits. The first thing to decide is: are these people competent to teach? I myself believe that the Parisian professor will be more competent; and if we can give more money, I think we could much better spend the money in that direction rather than in increasing the pay of the pandits, and have the languages taught better. I would rather increase the expenditure in that way."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I should have kept quiet but for the remarks of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. There was no such conclusion in the Senate as he represented to the Council. What really did take place in that body was this: it was stated there that the pandit of the present day does require some more training in modern modes of teaching before he can be said to be up-to-date. That was all that was said in that body. Never was it suggested that the pandits are not as capable of teaching the languages as they have been hitherto. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne, who has taken great interest in the pandit class, should extend his sympathy towards classifying them as regards the position they occupy in the college department. It is the cadre of the appointment that is more important than anything else. If they are graded with the assistant lecturers their position would be much better. They would be able to command more respect from the students than at present. As most members of this Council are aware, the pandit is always looked down upon by the students for the reason that he is poorly paid and for the reason that he has got a class of his own, that he has no rank among the people who are not educated much better than himself but who certainly get much better emoluments and are graded much higher in the service. I do not think that my Hon'ble

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friend Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar ever meant to attribute to these pandits that they are not teaching as well as they ought to do. What he said was that they would pay more attention if they are paid more and that on the whole the course of study would be improved. I feel that the matter has been brought up a little too soon; but if the Government would promise to consider this matter as soon as funds permit, I think that is all that my Honourable friend will require. It is really the position of the pandit which has to be improved. I think the Government ought to be a little more considerate towards them. It is, no doubt proved that their position has been bettered a great deal; but I think a good deal yet remains to be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I feel drawn into this debate much against my will. I must, in the first place, say that I am the person who holds these heretical doctrines to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar referred at the beginning of his remarks. I argued, in a way, that his resolution was a trifle premature on this occasion, that the Government have considered favourably the claims of this class recently to increased salaries and that it would be well, in consideration of other matters as well, to put off pressing further claims on their behalf. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has referred to the question of the efficiency of the pandits and their claims on their own merits to increased consideration at the hands of those who are in charge of Government colleges. It strikes me that there is a great difference which often escapes the notice of people who talk of the efficiency of pandits. The knowledge possessed by pandits is of a very peculiar character. I must say that I am one of those who think that a great deal may be added to their critical equipment, that in point of comparative scholarship, for example, they are woefully lacking. But in regard to the profundity of their knowledge of the subject which they profess to understand, in regard to their readiness and ability to communicate it, I am perfectly certain that the pandits of our day, far inferior as they are to the pandits of former days, can hold their own against the best scholars turned out by the western system. Your Excellency, it is perfectly true, and I am one of those who deplore it, that they are at the present moment unable to occupy with perfect efficiency the chairs of comparative philology and comparative study of literature which the University intends to open. But it is not that sort of work we expect from the pandits for whom Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar pleads. He is talking of the pandit who teaches literature in the colleges, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu works, and for that sort of work I must say, with all respect to Dr. Nayar, that the ordinary pandit will do very much better than any European scholar whom we can think of. I am perfectly sure that any one who has studied Sanskrit in India for a certain number of years with any attention can beat a western scholar hollow in regard to the accuracy of the meanings of the passages, the spirit in which the author wrote, etc. Even in the case of works written by great scholars like Professor Max Muller, if a minute scholar goes through them carefully, he could pick out a great many flaws which ordinary men who have lived in India in the atmosphere of indigenous scholarship would have avoided. It behoves everybody who talks on this subject to keep this distinction well in mind. It is not this scientific, critical scholarship and study which we ask for in these pandits and it is rather illegitimate to bring that argument to resist a claim that is made on quite other grounds. I have my own arguments, as I indicated, for doubting the expediency of this proposition having been brought forward just now."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, at the outset I have to thank the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne for the sympathy he has shown to the pandit class. The only difficulty in his way is want of funds. I know that the pandits feel that they are an inferior people, because they get lower pay and their status is inferior; and I think this is also reciprocated by their students who regard the pandits as an inferior class; and so long as this state of things continues I do not think the pandits can rouse much interest. I am glad to have the assurance that the pandits do their work very well. But we must judge a tree by its fruit. Are they in a position to rouse interest in the students and make them resort to the study of the vernacular languages to a larger extent than they do at present? On that point I have my doubts. If they are made to feel that they are in no way

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inferior to the assistant lecturers in the colleges, a great deal of improvement will take place. It is unnecessary for me to criticize what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has said. I never knew that to study the vernacular or to have the *Kural* expounded to me, I should go to Paris for a professor. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar says he is no expert on the subject and we can very well ignore what he has said."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to press the resolution ?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—"Yes."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB :—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to move the resolution which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Secretary to the Council has received a communication from the Honourable gentleman in whose name the resolution stands stating that he wishes it to be postponed till the next meeting. So, we are obliged to comply with that request unless the Honourable gentleman has received other instructions."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB :—"I mean to send a telegram to the Hon'ble Mr. Marakkayar asking him to give me permission to move the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think we must, in the meantime, comply with the request made by him and the resolution must stand over till the next meeting."

The two following resolutions were then made to stand over :—

XI. That this Council recommends the Governor in Council may be pleased to declare at least four holidays for Bakrid, Ramzan-id, Bariwaft and Muharram as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to one day, i.e., Ramzan, as at present.

XII. That this Council recommends the Governor in Council be pleased to order that at least one hour's leave be granted to all Muhammadan servants of Government to say their Juma prayers on Fridays.

THE GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTA SYSTEMS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution :—

XV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report on the working and administration of the Godavari and Kistna delta systems with special reference to the following points :—

(1) Whether the existing system of distribution of water is satisfactory and, if not, in what respect it is possible to improve it.

(2) Whether the complaints in regard to the corruption among the lower subordinates of the Public Works Department are well founded and how the opportunities for oppression now existing can be minimized.

(3) Whether any changes are necessary in the present method of administration and whether a greater association of the superior officers of the Revenue Department with those of the Public Works Department is desirable and, if so, to what extent and in what ways.

(4) Whether in the distribution of water and generally in all matters pertaining to the delta administration the co-operation of the people should be secured and how this can be done.

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"In moving this resolution, I am perfectly aware that I am asking for a committee of enquiry. I know the difficulties which beset the request for such a committee. But, my Lord, the questions raised in this resolution relate to the agricultural economy of three of the most important districts in this Presidency. The question is not an entirely new one either to this Council or to the Government. Ever since the expansion of the Legislative Council in 1892, the existing methods of distribution of water and the corruption and oppression of the ryots by the subordinates of the Public Works Department have formed the subject of repeated representations to this Council. The subject was first brought up in this Council in 1894 by my friend Mr. N. Subba Rao, who drew attention to various matters in regard to the administration of the deltas and the corruption and oppression that prevailed in regard to the distribution of water.

"Colonel Pennyquick, who was in charge of the department, admitted every word of what he said on that occasion and he expressed the hope that something would be done in the near future. On the same occasion the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, afterwards Sir A. T. Arundel, admitted that the methods of the distribution of water and the corruption prevailing among the subordinates were a 'serious blot on the 'administration of the country.' The Hon'ble Mr. Crole, who also spoke on the same occasion with some knowledge of the state of things in the Gōdāvari delta, said more or less the same thing. Lastly, your Excellency will permit me to refer to what Mr. Meyer, afterwards Sir William Meyer, said when he was a district officer in Gōdāvari in 1896. He said 'it is idle to blink the fact that in the deltas considerable lump sums of money 'are privately paid to the Public Works subordinates on whose good graces the supply of 'water to the villages depends. If the ryots did not pay the blackmail they would soon 'discover that the channel through which water reaches them was out of order or, if 'the village was at the tail end of an irrigation source, that there was not a sufficient 'supply to reach it.' And he went on seriously to propose that the Government were responsible for this state of things and that these illegal exactions of the ryot should be included in the calculations of the expenses of cultivation at the time of the re-settlement which was then in progress. We heard yesterday a great deal about these expenses of cultivation. I hope the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has not put this item in his calculation. There are several other items like that which might also be included in the calculation of cultivation expenses. However, my Lord, since that time there has been no change for the better. On the other hand, I think things have become worse. If any further testimony were required I would invite the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch who have intimate acquaintance with the state of things in the Kistna district to speak out their minds, and I hope that on the present occasion I will have the satisfaction of receiving some support from the treasury bench of the House in this matter. I have also no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg will also say what he knows. He certainly will have to say that there is considerable corruption in the districts of Gōdāvari and Kistna, at any rate in Gōdāvari. He was the president of a committee which sat in 1907 to go into the question of irrigation complaints and on that occasion he and the other gentlemen who were appointed to assist him went into the question and his report, a most valuable one, which reached the Government apprised the Government that there was considerable corruption at the time. They said that the ryots had to pay much more than they ever did at the time when the committee sent up their report.

"But my present point is that the ryot has been entirely at the mercy of these subordinates and there has been no improvement. These difficulties and evils have therefore existed and continued to exist without any remedy whatever; and I think that if an improvement in this direction is desired an enquiry is urgently called for. The only thing done all these years since 1894 was, I believe, the re-organization of the subordinate staff which was undertaken in 1897 or 1898. The staff, which was then a non-professional agency drawing a salary of Rs. 40 or 50, was replaced by professionally trained sub-overseers who are now drawing Rs. 25—70; but this meant the substitution of one corrupt agency by another still more corrupt and still more unsympathetic. Therefore the problem remains where it was and it behoves the Government to do something to find a solution for the problem which has

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been urged in this Council for the last quarter of a century. I may also say that one of the witnesses who appeared before the Forest Committee and who had intimate acquaintance with the agricultural economy of the deltas doubted whether the forest department or the Public Works subordinates were the worse in the matter of corruption. I rather think that he gave the palm to the Public Works men and that even at the present time the old condition of things continues to exist. I may also say that at the time of the Decentralization Commission the state of things was more or less the same and several witnesses who appeared before that Commission urged that the ryot was very much at a disadvantage with reference to the distribution of water.

"I shall now describe briefly the various opportunities which the subordinate staff of the Public Works Department has for fleecing the ryots. In the first place, Honourable Members will have recognized that irrigation in both these deltas has been gradually extending. The area irrigated in 1896 was 684,000 acres first crop in Gôdâvari, 80,000 acres second crop. In 1911 the triennial average shows 898,026 acres—nearly 200,000 more than it was in 1896. Under the Kistna system the area irrigated in 1896 was 480,000 acres. But the area now irrigated is 711,716 acres. I believe that, apart from the existing area, proposals for extension are also under consideration, proposals in regard to the Gôdâvari for about 100,000 acres and under the Kistna reservoir project 400,000 acres are intended to be added. That means another large extension of the area irrigated in the districts of Kistna, Guntûr and Gôdâvari.

"In regard to major irrigation systems, applications for water are necessary. The first step, therefore, is that they are received by the Revenue department and they are sent to the Public Works department—to the Executive Engineer and then to the sub-divisional officer—and ultimately they reach the sub-overseer His first report is the report upon which the final disposal is made to depend. This is the first opportunity which the subordinate has of bettering himself. His recommendation is no doubt the basis of further action and superior officers scrutinize these recommendations. But there is always the question of the personal equation. If enquiry is made into this subject, the Government will find that applications rejected in one year are unaccountably accepted next year or the year after and applications accepted in one year will be probably rejected in the succeeding years. There must be some reason for it; and the reason may be easily guessed.

"Then, again, my Lord, there is the question of the second crop. This is the next stage in which applications for water are required. Honourable Members may be aware that in Gôdâvari one-third of the area is cultivated by rotation for second crop —about 150,000 acres—and for all these applications are required under the system of rotation by which one-third or one-fourth is continuously cultivated for three or four years. These applications are in the first instance made to the Revenue department and then forwarded to the Public Works department for consideration. Here again is another opportunity which the sub-overseer has of negativing the grant of water or otherwise The second crop is usually a period of great stress. It is usually raised in the months of January to April; and that time is a period of trouble to the ryot as well as to the Public Works officers—to the ryot because there is not enough water and the ryot has to be very careful about seeing that his crop does not suffer from want of water, and to the subordinates of the department and the superior officers for the reason that they are worried all round for water and they have to arrange suitable turns so that everybody's wishes may be met. For the occasion is one on which, notwithstanding the orders of the superior officers, it is quite possible—and it is usually done by the subordinate officers—to withhold water, and the withholding of the water in the month of April even for a day would mean the ruin or the prosperity of the ryot for the rest of the year. Therefore, this is another opportunity which the subordinates of the Public Works Department have of tensing the ryot. In the way in which turns are arranged and in which the cross bunds are put for raising water to the required level and in various other ways the subordinates of the department enjoy unprecedented opportunities of bettering themselves and oppressing the ryot.

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"Then we come to the period of the year before the closure of the canals That means about the month of May. Honourable Members are aware that the closure in Gōdavari is for six weeks and in Kistna for three months. Just before the closure the ryots fill all their tanks and secure water for cattle and for raising seedlings and also to keep alive their gardens. It is also the same thing in Kistna. For about a month before the closure, the ryots are busily engaged in filling their tanks and giving the last wetting to their garden crops, sugarcane plantations and fruit gardens. In various other ways, if these favours in regard to the supply of water are not conferred on the ryots just at the nick of time, they have great difficulty for the rest of the year

"After the re-opening of the canals, I might say that the state of things between the 1st of June and the 16th of July is a period of great trouble both to the department and to the ryot for the reason that the river is very low and there is not enough water for distribution. It is at that time there is considerable trouble between the ryots and the Public Works department; the hot months of May and June would have practically parched up all valuable gardens and any concessions shown at that time are much more appreciated than at any other part of the year. The ryots have to get their water for raising seedlings and for their gardens and for sugarcane plantations. That period also is a period in which the subordinates have a thoroughly lucrative time. I think, therefore, it will be seen that up to the period of transplantation they have considerable opportunities of helping themselves; and I believe that, if the agricultural practice of both the districts is taken into consideration, there is considerable anxiety to secure early transplantation of their fields. There again, that is up to the month of September, they have equally great opportunities of making money.

"The ryots in the deltas are very anxious to transplant their fields as early as possible for the reason that they by a practical experience of many years, believe that early transplantation means a good crop. The crop grown in Gōdāvari and Kistna is mostly a six-months' crop. The ryot is therefore anxious to get this transplantation done as early as possible, and even here the subordinates have opportunities of benefiting themselves considerably. In that connection, I may refer to the enquiry held in 1907 by Mr. Clegg At that time there was considerable dislocation of the then existing arrangements. The question of the size of the pipes was under discussion and even now the ryot thinks he has a grievance with reference to the size of the pipes and also the location of the pipes. These things continue to agitate their minds. There also the subordinates have further opportunities of showing favour or disfavour; and I feel no doubt that a person who pays an illegal gratification has always the advantage in these matters.

"I need not trouble the Council with the recommendations of Mr. Clegg and his committee; but I find from the reply which was given to me yesterday that there is absolutely no intention of carrying out the most important proposal which was made by that committee, namely, the re-modelling of the channels. That was a remedy suggested by that committee to put an end to or minimize considerably the corruption prevailing in the deltas, and it was stated that the re-modelling would automatically secure the distribution of water so that subordinates would then have no opportunity of oppressing the ryot in any way. I take it from the reply given that on account of the cost involved the Government have absolutely no intention of carrying out the proposals of that committee.

"Then, your Excellency, I may also mention various opportunities that they have of penalising the ryot for taking water for irregular irrigation from sources which have not been specifically set apart and for taking water also from unauthorized sources and for making cross bunds. In these ways subordinates of the department have opportunities of making money, opportunities which certainly they do not seem to neglect. We thus see that the cultivator's lot is a matter of perpetual worry, at any rate in my part of the country, worry in which I do not say that he is entirely free from blame. It may be admitted that part of these exactions is voluntary for the reason that by so paying they may be free from the clutches of these subordinates; and it is with that view that the ryots apparently pay voluntarily to some of these men. But I have no

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doubt that these contributions, though to some extent voluntary, are to some extent exacted from the ryot, and the ryot who does not pay will be certainly much worse off than the ryot who does pay.

"The first and foremost question to be considered is therefore the question of the corruption of these subordinate officers. It would be necessary to consider in this connection how by a due adjustment of the system it would be possible to minimize the chances of corruption. I do not think it is possible to eradicate corruption here or in any other department of the Government. But I do think that by an examination of the question both on the administrative and the engineering sides a committee of experienced officials and a few non-officials might be able to suggest to Government remedies which might greatly reduce the opportunities which these men now enjoy of oppressing and teasing the ryot. That would certainly be the first question to be considered in this connection. I must also inform the Council that there are practically no rules that the ryot or the departmental officers may look to in the matter of the distribution of water. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk to furnish me with the existing rules under the major systems and the papers furnished to me relate rather to the control of the major works, the head works, than to the internal distribution of water. I have seen some of the rules with reference to Gódávari which are 15 or 20 years old, and also with reference to the Kistna delta system. But with regard to other systems I have not been able to discover what the rules are which are observed by the ryots and the subordinates of the department. I have asked the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk again for these rules and I have not had a reply from him yet; possibly he might be able to tell me something in the course of the debate.

"Then, your Excellency, there is the question which has often been suggested as to how far the association of revenue officials in the matter of the distribution of water with Public Works officers is desirable. That was one of the questions with reference to which the Decentralization Commission made some recommendation. I find that at that time it was stated that a departmental committee was considering the question. I do not know whether that committee ever sat or what the deliberations of the committee were. Whatever they were at the time when the Decentralization Commission sat, it was clear that the Madras Government held the position that the Collector should have some voice in the distribution of the water. I might read the passage. This is what the Decentralization Commission say.

'*Public Works: Irrigation.*—In Madras, except in the case of very minor 'irrigation tanks, which are under the Collector, the distribution of water rests with 'the Public Works department to a point just above that at which it reaches the 'ryots' fields; but the Public Works officers have no concern with the supply of 'water to the fields or with assessments or remissions. The Madras Government 'holds this position to be unsatisfactory and desires that Public Works officers 'should be subordinate to the Collector in non-professional matters affecting the 'ryot, and especially so in regard to the distribution of water and the repair of 'tanks. It proposes to take this matter into consideration in connection with the 'report of a Provincial Committee, which was under consideration at the time we 'visited the province. This view of the proper relative position of the Collector 'and the Public Works officials is supported by a number of official and non-official 'witnesses, on the ground that, as the Collector is responsible for the realization of 'the revenue, he should also have a voice in the supply of water and that the 'ryots prefer to come to him and to his sub-divisional officers with any grievances 'in this respect.'

"I know very well that the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk is very much opposed to this view. I see from the evidence he gave that this idea of the Collector having the last say in the matter was in his opinion a sentimental grievance. But, however, I do not wish to base my ground on his evidence. I would submit that in this matter there have been far fewer complaints with reference to the irrigation works which have been under the revenue officers and, though the deltas do not belong certainly to the same class of works, there can be absolutely no objection to some kind of association with

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the revenue officers, who have certainly greater prestige with the people and who come into more intimate contact with the people than the Public Works department. The matter may be considered; I am not prepared to say that it would do or it would not do, but certainly that would be a matter for a committee such as I have proposed.

"Then I come to the question of the co-operation of the people. That is the third clause of the resolution. Under the existing system of distribution, the people have absolutely no voice. They are not consulted at all and I think most of the outcry at the present time would be minimized if they are taken into some kind of confidence as to which portion might be first irrigated and which last, and which village might have water first and which after another village. These are matters in which probably the villagers would come to a certain conclusion among themselves and any arrangement done with the concurrence of the people would give far greater satisfaction. The old ideas of co-operation in matters of irrigation are not yet dead. The Forest Committee found a good deal of evidence in the districts which we visited and I know also in the districts of Guntūr, Gōdāvari, Kistna and the uplands there is some amount of co-operation. But apart from it, I might invite the attention of Honourable Members and that of the members of the Public Works service to the statement made by Mr. Medlicott in one of the official publications. He advocated the system of the constitution of Irrigation Boards for the affairs of any particular channel or tank. He said that he would leave the distribution of water to the control of these boards. In fact, he said that he had no faith in any measure which did not bring the supplier and the consumer together—the supplier, the engineer and the consumer, the ryot. He went on to say that in other countries, America, Canada, France and the United States, the successful administration of irrigation laws very much depended on this condition. Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, another Superintending Engineer of experience in the deltas, also said the same thing. He suggested committees to which the function of the distribution of water might be assigned. He considered that that would be better than giving power to Government officers. Then again, I may quote other opinions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman has five minutes more."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The late Mr. Allen, another Superintending Engineer, who was a great enthusiast for co-operation and for the revival of communal life, said more or less the same thing. Mr. Marshall, the present Deputy Chief Engineer, who has personal experience of the deltas, thought that co-operation on the part of the ryots themselves was necessary. In addition to these statements I might refer to others. And I therefore think that in the bettering of this state of things the co-operation of the department with the people is one reform which is absolutely required. There are various other questions to which, your Excellency, I shall shortly refer. There is the question of defective drainage. The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk furnished me with a statement with regard to the expenditure on the drainage in the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas to which I shall refer in connection with the other resolution. It seems to me that if things are to be improved the question of drainage has to be very seriously considered. All that was said on a previous occasion was that the question of the drainage of these deltas is very complicated and involves such an amount of investigation not only in regard to taking levels but in regard to the rights of the people that all that can be done is to take up certain plots first and to work them up more or less tentatively and that was being done. I don't deny that something was done; but the question still remains where it was. There is another question of the utilization of drainage water for the purpose of irrigation. That is another important question affecting these deltas. There are other questions about penal assessment and how it has been worked. I therefore invite the attention of this Council to those questions which have been more or less pending without any settlement all these years; and I think the labours of such a committee as the one I propose will be greatly advantageous, and even if it does not do anything substantially, if it at least partially relieves the ryot from all these illegal exactions, it will have done a good deal of good work. With those observations, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

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(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma ; Mr. Clerk.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the subject has been gone into so thoroughly and at such length by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that I do not think that any very lengthy remarks are needed from me in seconding the resolution. I have had some little experience in the Gódávari and the Kistna deltas. I lived in Gódávari for years when I was a student; and then, when the question of laying down pipes in lieu of the older pipes was agitating the minds of the Gódávari people, I had to go there in that connection and I heard latter complaints from the ryots that in a matter of such supreme importance they could not but resort to unfair-means in order to get the necessary object fulfilled. As to whether the pipe was laid at a high or low level, in one man's field or another man's, or whether the pipes were laid near or at a distance, all this was a matter of life and death to the ryots. Therefore, however vigilant may be the higher officers, it is impossible for the ryots not to be fleeced on such matters. Whatever may be the regulations we may make, we cannot make the system perfect and it is impossible to put down corruption in its entirety in the deltas where the opportunities for corruption are so great, the temptations are great, and the advantages to be gained are also very great. I am sure it has been the object of the Government to minimize corruption as far as possible and various measures have been taken, but I cannot help remarking, your Excellency, that one measure has not been given sufficient trial and that is the association of the people to a larger extent than hitherto in the matter of the distribution of water-supply. There are difficulties in the way, no doubt; but I think a good deal of this corruption can be put down if the ryots of the villages can be made to meet together and discuss in what turns they would take the water and whether they would distribute the water in villages by means of boards and panchayats. If a conference of that description between the ryots and the Public Works officers should take place and some understanding be arrived at, I dare say we should have attained a portion of our object. I therefore think that a committee of non-officials and officials including revenue officers is absolutely necessary for the purpose which the Honourable Member has in view. With these words I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E CLERK:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has raised such an enormous number of questions that if I were to deal with them thoroughly I should exceed my time. I shall be therefore as brief as I can and try to explain the state of affairs. In the first place, I must challenge some of his statements with regard to the extent of corruption and also the statement that no improvement has taken place. Sir William Meyer made a statement about what existed in his time. I can only say that it is not true at the present time. Anyhow we have improved matters in two directions; in the first place, there has been an alteration in the conservancy establishment. I quite admit they are very much the same class of men, but we have one advantage: in the old days the delta superintendent was a superintendent who was employed in the deltas for that purpose and for nothing else, so that if a man was suspected of corruption you could do nothing with him unless you were prepared to dismiss him. But nowadays he is only part of a large establishment of sub-overseers who are available for employment not only in the deltas but also anywhere else in the circle, so that, if a Superintending Engineer finds that there is some suspicion against the superintendent, he can transfer him to some place which he will not like. He can get him away from the chances of obtaining money from the ryots. That is one great advantage.

"Another great advantage is that we have instituted a system of telephones throughout the delta by means of which the Executive Engineer and the sub-divisional officers are kept in daily information with regard to the levels of water and they know that their orders are being carried out. That system we are extending year by year; and I hope shortly to see that practically every place is within easy reach of the telephone. The Executive Engineer by means of these telephones is able to issue exact orders as regards the water in the canals as far as he thinks it necessary and the sub divisional officer can issue orders with regard to the levels to be maintained in the distributaries.

"As regards the distribution of water I feel convinced that the sub-overseer has practically no power of doing anything on his own initiative; in fact he has

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none. Except under exceptional cases of heavy rains, he dare not alter the levels of water. He has to distribute the water according to the orders given to him. In these respects things must have improved very much lately.

"There is a large number of cases in which the Honourable Member said there were opportunities for obtaining illegal gratification. The first case is in regard to water applications. As regards water applications for the first crop, I think I am right in saying that, at the present time, the Public Works department have practically nothing to do with it at all. In very few cases are applications sent to the Public Works department. We have now maps and lists; and I believe the revenue officers have lists of areas to which the Public Works department are prepared to supply water if it is available and they can themselves deal with the great bulk of water applications. However, I am speaking on this matter subject to correction. With regard to the second crop in Gödávari, I am not on such strong ground. I believe that the Public Works officers have to say every year to what lands they are prepared to supply water. I have every reason to believe that the Executive Engineer decides all cases. But in that particular respect I am perfectly willing to ask the Government to make an enquiry—not by a committee or anything of that sort—but to have an enquiry made whether in any respect we can reduce the power of the section officers to influence matters.

"Then the next thing the Honourable Member spoke of was the size of the pipes. Now I think that the rules on this subject have been very clearly laid down. I think he has studied the report of the committee appointed with regard to this. The delta superintendent and the sub-overseer have nothing whatever to do with the size of pipes. These pipes have been fixed in a great many channels and their position and size are determined by the sub-divisional officer and the tahsildar, who make a joint inspection. It has been a very laborious task for these officers and it is done entirely by them and the delta superintendent has nothing to do with them.

"Well, then, the next point is the re-modelling of the channels. I think that has been dragged in though it has nothing whatever to do with the question; and if I were to go into that question, I would keep the Council too long. I will dismiss it with the remark that the position and the nature of the re-modelling of the channels has no appreciable effect on the powers of the sub-overseer to exact illegal gratification.

"Then the next matter is in regard to the rules. I must admit that as regards the publication of the rules we are a little behindhand, in fact, very much behindhand. Some of the rules were drawn up and approved by the Government a great many years ago. Conditions have altered since then; improvements have been made, but these are not embodied in the formal rules approved by the Government. In that respect I propose to direct the Superintending Engineer to draw up fresh rules to suit existing requirements; and the whole object of the rules should be mainly directed to remove from the sub-overseer, as far as possible, any power of regulating water, except under the direct orders of the Executive Engineer or the sub-divisional officer. I think that is what is really done at present but we shall put the procedure in the form of rules.

"Well, then, I will go on with the other points raised by the Honourable Member. With regard to his suggestion that the revenue officers should be associated more with the Public Works department, I may say that I think this is done as much as possible at the present time. In the matter of the distribution of water in a large system, somebody must give the orders. It is not a matter which you can sit down and discuss for one or two days—whether you are going to give water for such and such a channel or not. It must be decided at once. I am perfectly certain of this: that if any revenue officer, whether Collector or tahsildar, expresses an opinion that such and such an area is suffering from want of water or has got too much, the Public Works officers will pay the most respectful attention to him; and I may add that the Public Works officers have been ordered by the Government to do so. The order of the Government at the present day is that the Collector has the power to issue orders in such matters; and if the Collector chooses to issue an order to the Public Works officers to regulate the system in any way they are bound to obey the order at once. So I do not think that any further association of the revenue officers is possible.

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"Then you come to the question of association of the people in regulating distribution. Well, these opinions which are quoted by the Honourable Member were very valuable indeed as pious aspirations; but I do not think they can be considered as anything more. We have not yet arrived at the stage of irrigation boards. It may be possible in the case of small tanks supplying one village for the people to arrange for their water-distribution, but this will not be possible in the case of a large system. Under nearly all the tanks in this Presidency distribution is managed by village officers and in the cases where I have had to enquire into the matter I have found that although the distribution goes on without complaint it is most inequitable, *i.e.*, that the wealthy ryot, the man who has the most valuable land, gets as much water as ever he pleases and the poorer ryot, who has not the power of making his complaints heard, does not get a proper supply and has to take what is left. That is very largely in many cases the present state of affairs in regard to tanks. If you introduce that system you can imagine what will happen in the larger irrigation systems.

"Well, I do not think I need go into the question of drainage and the utilization of drainage water, penal assessment, etc. They seem to be rather outside the point. In some cases they are not considered in my department. I have already spoken in regard to the pipes.

"Before I sit down I would like to say something more with regard to the delta superintendents. I do not hold a brief for them; I have every reason to believe that they do get a certain amount paid to them, it may be great or small, but I have been led to believe that they do get a certain share every year. But I think these transactions which go on between the ryot and the sub-overseer may be broadly divided into two heads—blackmail and bribery. What the Government have to do is to put a stop, as far as possible, to blackmail and that, I think, they can do. As I have already explained to you, the sub-overseer has not at present great powers of levying blackmail and I think improvement is still possible. There are three improvements that I propose to recommend Government to adopt—first, further extension of the telephone system, next complete revision of the rules and bringing them up to date so as to remove from the section officer the power of altering or regulating levels of water without previous authority, except under exceptional circumstances, and also I would, as far as possible, raise the class of sub-divisional officers, *i.e.*, I would post as many Assistant Engineers as can be spared. I think if we can do that the Government will have done all that they can do to prevent these officers from levying blackmail. As regards bribery, I regard that as beyond the power of the Government to stop. If the ryot chooses to come forward and offer money to a sub-overseer for either real or supposed advantages, I do not think we can stop him. I have got a case here which I enquired into. Complaints appeared in an Indian newspaper of the supply of water under A and B class lands in the Gödávari and the Kistna deltas. I won't give the name of the village for obvious reasons. It was the last village that had to be irrigated by certain channels classed as B. I quote from the paper.—'The ryots suffered from want of water for transplantation. They complained and 'they were told that they would not have water till the 25th of July. Soon after, 'I found the ryots holding council and collecting contributions and starting nego-'tiations, with the result that so early as 7th of July their channels were full to the 'brim with water. This system of blackmailing, etc.' Well, My Lord, I would ask the Council to notice the words 'I found the ryots collecting contributions 'and starting negotiations.' I may remark that the water was let into the channel under the express orders of the Executive Engineer; but here it is publicly stated that the ryots collected contributions in order to give them to the sub overseer, instead of going to the officer of the Public Works department and making a representation to him. What I would ask the non-official members of this Council who are interested in this matter to do is to go and advise the ryots to give up bribing the sub-overseers and instead to go to the authorities concerned. I believe they could do more than any committee. If they could persuade any group of ryots in any village or, still better, all the villages under one channel to say 'we will not 'give you anything' our subordinates would be powerless. If you will only do that, it will do more to improve matters than the appointment of any committee."

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(Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar, Mr. Clerk, the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—"Your Excellency, landholders in the Tanjore district are happily free from many of the evils of which the Hon'ble Mr. Rāmachandra Rāo complains, but under the head of corruption I must add my contribution to the story. In the Tanjore district landholders have been paying for many years a certain contribution to the karnam; the *mamul* is one *kalam* for every *veli*, i.e., 24 Madras measures for 6⅔ acres. Since the irrigation channels were supplied with screw shutters we have to pay the irrigation maistry also. I do not complain of the sub-overseer or the sub-divisional officer; they do their utmost. We have to pay the irrigation maistry; if you do not pay him, he raises the shutters fully and completely so that all the lands are flooded when we have sown our seeds and when we have transplanted our seedlings; and in the seasons of short supply the shutters are let down as completely as possible. In the nature of things, it is impossible to prevent the ryots from coming forward and paying contributions to the irrigation maistries. I do not know what we ought to do to prevent this state of things. Some people have been complaining—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK *(interrupting)* :—"Your Excellency I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member is out of order in speaking of Tanjore. The resolution refers to Gōdāvari and Kistna."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—"The evil exists there also. If your Excellency considers it out of order I will sit down."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If the Honourable gentleman addresses himself to the subject of the resolution he will be in order."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—"The corruption which prevails in Tanjore must prevail in Gōdāvari and Kistna. I do not know anything about Gōdāvari and Kistna."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"While supporting this resolution, I also wish to move a small amendment to the resolution before the Council. The rules permit the moving of an amendment while the subject is under discussion; and the rules only provide that we should hand over a copy of the amendment to the Secretary to the Council. With your Excellency's permission, I beg leave to move that the words **'and the Pennar river canal system'** be added after the words **'the Godāvari and the Kistna delta systems.'** If the Council will bear with me I will then address on the whole subject of the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable gentleman, I understand, wishes to move that in line 4 of the resolution after the words 'the Gōdāvari and Kistna delta systems' the words 'and the Pennar river canal system' be added. Please proceed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"This resolution deals with two important questions which really apply to the Gōdāvari and the Kistna delta systems as also to the Pennar river canal system, to which I have referred in my amendment. The two questions which this resolution raises are whether it is necessary to have a larger association of the revenue officers in the matter of the distribution of water and secondly, whether any larger co-operation of the people is necessary to secure a fair and adequate distribution of water. These are the two main questions which this resolution deals with. I wish to point out briefly that to improve the existing methods it is necessary that a committee should be appointed to have this question satisfactorily solved. This subject about the unsatisfactory distribution of water has been, no doubt, under the consideration of the Government for several years and it was very fully dealt with by the Decentralization Commission who also took evidence. It was found and observed, as pointed out by the Honourable mover, that it would be more satisfactory if revenue officers who have to look after the collection of assessment are also entrusted with larger powers in the matter of the distribution of water. In this connection, I may point out that the opinions of the various revenue officers who were examined by the Decentralization Commission support me in my observations. I find from the minutes of the evidence recorded by that Commission that almost all the revenue officers examined, with regard to the condition of the Madras Presidency, gave it as their opinion that the Collector should have larger powers in the matter of the distribution of water and

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that the Executive Engineer should be merely his assistant, as the District Forest Officer or the District Superintendent of Police is. I wish, with your Excellency's permission, to refer to the opinions expressed by some officers on that occasion. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, then Collector of Madura, examined by the Commission stated as follows regarding this important question :—

'*Q.*—You say you have your own subordinates, tahsildars and others who 'keep you informed, and the District Engineer has also his subordinates to keep him 'informed. Do you not think that the Collector is really far more in touch with 'the people than the District Engineer can be ?. *A.*—I think so.

'*Q.*—That he has far more sources of information than the District Engineer ? '*A.*—I think so.

'*Q.*—Would you not suggest on that ground that the District Engineer should 'be subordinate to the Collector ? *A.*—That is certainly true ; I think the Collectors 'are naturally more in touch with the people, because they deal with the whole 'economy of the people.

'*Q.*—And do not the people, as a matter of fact, when they have anything 'to say about their crops or their irrigation, more naturally come to the Collector ? '*A.*—They do. This year for instance, with regard to the Madura matters I 'mentioned, the first person they came to complain to was the divisional officer ; 'then they came to me.

'*Q.*—Would it be a popular measure if the District Engineer, so far as the 'distribution of irrigation water is concerned, was placed under the orders of 'the Collector ? *A.*—'It would certainly be popular.'

"I find that Mr. Weir, then examined, stated that the District Engineer should be subordinate to the Collector. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, who also sat on the Irrigation Commission, was examined regarding this question and he stated briefly that it would be more satisfactory if the Collector was given larger powers in the matter of the distribution of water. This is what he said in this connection :—

'*Q.*—Suppose Madras Engineers think that a channel wants repairing and do 'it while the people want water for their crops ? *A.*—'That is exactly what they do 'and that is causing great dissatisfaction.'

'*Q.*—In the Punjab that would bring its own remedy by the fact that the 'Engineer would also be responsible for their assessments and, in the case you put, he 'would make an allowance in the assessment. You would remedy the defect by 'putting the Engineer under the orders of the Collector ; the Collector would say 'to him " You will please leave that channel ; you must repair it later on ? " *A.*—'Yes, it is useless wasting the time of the technical officer by asking him to measure 'fields and fix the assessment and to dispose of remissions and other things'

"To the same effect opinion was given by Mr. Cumming and Mr. Johnson, other witnesses examined by the Commission. It is therefore clear, my Lord, that to ensure a more proper and equitable distribution of water, Collectors and divisional officers who are more in touch with the people and who are in a better position to understand the needs of the people through their tahsildars and revenue inspectors should be given larger powers in the matter of the distribution of water. The other question which has also to be considered is whether, in the matter of actual distribution, irrigation boards might not be constituted in the various villages with the object of enabling them to consider the needs of each individual village and secure an equal distribution of water. Having suggested that the Pennar river canal system should be included in this resolution, I shall place before the Council a few facts concerning that system which will show clearly that the state of affairs calls for careful enquiry. Under that system, I might specifically point out, there is a reservoir known as the Kanigiri reservoir, under which there is a large amount of irrigable land. It is known to several that though there were freshes in the river Pennar in the beginning of June and July this year, still water was not let into the Kanigiri reservoir for various reasons. It is stated that some work of repairing at the Sangam anicut was then in progress and that it was therefore neither possible nor feasible to let water into the Kanigiri reservoir. The result however was that though there were freshes in June and July and there was water in the Pennar river no water was allowed into the Kanigiri reservoir. Under the Kanigiri reservoir there

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ore channels known as the eastern and central channels conveying water to several villages alongside these channels. No water was let out therein before the heavy rains of October last. The result was that though it would have been possible for most of the villages under that reservoir to raise paddy of the first sort and though they have been all along raising such paddy for several years, they were prevented from doing so owing to the inadequacy of the supply. If there was no water in the river, there would have been no complaint; but for some reason or other, water was not let into the reservoir and the ryots had not therefore enough of water. It is curious that though water was not allowed into the central and eastern channels of the Kanigiri reservoir some ryots in the villages of Butchireddipalaiyam, Palapalli and Gundavaram were in a position to have a few fields irrigated. I place this information before the Council to show that though as a matter of fact water was not let out even for villages just close to the reservoir, yet some fields situated at a distance of 10 or 12 miles were irrigated with the water of the reservoir. This would show that there must have been some sort of connivance between one or more ryots who actually took the water and some of the officers of the Public Works department.

"I quite appreciate the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk that the ryots themselves are largely to be blamed in this matter. I quite appreciate that it is necessary for every one concerned to advise them and see that they do not tempt those officers with such illegal gratifications. But there is this difficulty, that the ryots who are anxious to secure as much water as possible and to secure it in proper time will be forced to do so if they find that they have no means of getting water without the co-operation of the Public Works officers. If it is possible for the ryots to realise that they have simply to make an application to the divisional officer or the Collector and that it would be possible for him to intervene and to supply water in time, I venture to suggest that the chances of corruption will be greatly minimized. It is an experiment which, I consider, is worth trying. I may point out that one of the most influential and wealthy ryots under the Kanigiri reservoir actually went to the Collector with a written petition and requested permission to take the leakage water from one of the side sluices under the reservoir. He happened to own lands close to the reservoir and the Collector was pleased to state that he had no objection to the leakage water being taken and referred him to the Executive Engineer; and the Executive Engineer also stated that he had no objection to the water being taken. With this order in his hand he went to the officers on the spot and showed the order; but he was not allowed to take the leakage water, notwithstanding the encouraging orders given by the Collector and the Executive Engineer. The reason they suggested appears to have been 'who is to be held responsible if something happens to the bunds 'of the channels and affects their safety? We cannot therefore undertake the responsi-'bility of allowing you to take the leakage water.' After this objection was raised by the subordinate officer, possibly the Executive Engineer also agreed with him and the ryot concerned, who actually put in a written application to the Collector and obtained his orders, was not in a position to obtain the benefit of that permission. That was one of the cases which was specifically brought to my notice. I understand that similar things happened even under the Sangam anicut. When the Executive Engineer and the Collector of the district went to that place some ryots asked for permission to take the leakage water and the Collector stated that there was no objection; still the ryots were not allowed the benefit of taking the leakage water. I mention these instances to show that the Collector was not in a position to help the ryots and to secure for them the benefit of such supply, notwithstanding his intention to help them and see that they did not suffer from deficiency of water-supply. It is also clear that there must be some reason for such a state of things. I may also point out that under this canal system there is a channel known as the Sarvepalli channel and there is a branch channel known as the Vallur channel. There is a sluice there which had to be repaired. I understand that the question of repairing it was taken up in the month of April. Shortly afterwards, water was actually flowing through the main channel. Still it was not possible for the people in the village served by the branch channel to have the water. Though water was actually flowing in the channel, it was not available, because repairs to the channel were being done."

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(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Butterworth.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry I have to interrupt the Honourable Member, but he has exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"This is exactly the point referred to in the evidence of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar before the Decentralization Commission. These facts would clearly show that, if larger powers are given to divisional officers and Collectors, it would be possible to secure a better supply of water and to minimize the chances of corruption as much as possible. That is all that I wish to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao. The proposition for the appointment of a committee deserves great consideration at the hands of this Council and the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk is in itself sufficient to induce us to pray for a commission. Here the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who has greater opportunities of moving among the people, who has got greater information on the spot, comes and says that there are great opportunities for the subordinates of the Public Works department to oppress the people and induce them to offer blackmail; but, on the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk rises up and says that the department is trying to improve and the ryot is to be blamed more than the department for it."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I do not know whether the Honourable Member is addressing himself to the amendment. The question now before the Council is the amendment. The Honourable Member is now speaking on the substantive resolution rather than on the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's remark is, I think, perfectly just. I am afraid that it applies also to the gentleman who moved this amendment. It is really not strictly in order to discuss the general subject when you are moving an amendment. The arguments in moving an amendment should be addressed to justify the addition of the amendment to the original proposition, and perhaps the Honourable gentleman will be good enough to confine himself to adducing arguments for the addition of the words 'and the Penner river canal system' to the resolution we have on the paper. I hope I have made myself clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to know whether I will be given an opportunity to comment on the resolution as a whole at another time under the rules."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman will be perfectly in order in speaking on the general subject when this amendment has been added to the general resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I have no more words to add than to formally second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr A. BUTTERWORTH:—"Your Excellency, I have only one word to say on the proposed addition to this resolution referring to the Penner delta. I was the Collector of the Nellore district for nearly three and a half years. Though I am not intimately acquainted with the detailed working of the system, I may observe that during that period I do not remember to have received any serious complaint about the method in which the delta irrigation was managed by the Public Works department. So far as my experience goes, I should say that the appointment of a committee to consider the irrigation in that delta is absolutely unnecessary."

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The original resolution is now before the Council and the discussion on it may be continued."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the question for consideration is whether the appointment of a committee is necessary or not In view of the remarks that were made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk, it is a question that is to be better settled by enquiry on the spot of persons who are induced to give blackmail, and a committee that enquires into the matter will be in a better position to report as to how the working of the delta system is going on. The second question for consideration is whether the

The Godavari and Kistna delta systems

(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

co-operation of the revenue officers is to be taken or not. Now within my experience I can give one instance where the revenue officers showed greater sympathy for the ryot than the Public Works department. No doubt it belongs to a different district; but that makes little or no difference. Everywhere we find the same sort of sympathy shown and I think the same will very well apply even to the deltas. In the year 1911, under the Kondakarla Ava in the Vizagapatam district, the real *ayakat* under the reservoir was quite ripe, while in the *ayakat* under a different irrigation source the ears of corn were only shooting and there was a failure of the water-supply. There was good supply of water in the reservoir. The Public Works department was approached by the tenants but they would not consent for the opening of the sluices and letting the water go into these fields. The revenue officer who was touring in the neighbourhood, at the risk of some censure from his superiors, got the sluices opened and saved a great number of acres and thus prevented claims for remission for that year. This clearly shows that a person who is responsible for collecting the revenue and who is responsible for giving the remissions will show greater sympathy in the regulation of water-supply. The question of the co-operation of the people is in my opinion tried in my district or in my taluk by the Government to some extent, that is, in Ellamanchili. Recently certain proposals were made to place certain irrigation channels where the system of external as well as internal turns greatly prevails under the control of village officers and the system worked very satisfactorily. I think that a similar system may with advantage be introduced in the deltas and the co-operation of the people be secured. With these remarks, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I have very little to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has told the Council. But there are one or two observations I should like to make. Before doing so, I should like to express my regret that your Excellency felt obliged to stop the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar, just as he was making what to me, as an old police officer, was a most interesting revelation of serious criminality. I took note at once of what the Honourable gentleman said. He said 'we have to pay the irrigation moistry.' If he had only been allowed to continue, I am quite certain that I should have had enough material to frame a charge sufficient to secure his conviction (*laughter*). We will not pursue that subject any further, but I wish to say this: that the Government would be very sorry if an impression were created, as the result of the debate that is now taking place, that they agreed with the suggestion underlying the speeches of a great many members, that the whole class of sub-overseers is corrupt. The Government admit that there is a certain amount of corruption; but they are certainly not prepared to admit that the whole class is corrupt; many of them are most deserving public servants.

"The other matter with which I should like to trouble the Council is with reference to the suggestion that the superior officers of the Public Works department and the Revenue department should be more closely associated. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao suggested that the Executive Engineer should be put in the same position with regard to the Collector as is occupied by the District Forest Officer and the District Superintendent of Police. Well, Sir, he is practically in that position now, because in 1910 the Government issued orders that, whenever the Collector gave an order to the Executive Engineer, the latter officer was bound to obey it, unless it was cancelled by some superior authority. The Executive Engineer, therefore, is for all practical purposes in much the same position as the Superintendent of Police or the District Forest Officer. That is all that I wish to say on these particular points. But on the general question I may say that the Government are entirely anxious to remove the evils which they know to exist and although they are not prepared to accept a committee—because they do not think that that is the best method of dealing with the matter—they are prepared to make enquiries in regard to the points which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has brought forward, and I hope in that way we shall probably be able to meet his wishes more rapidly than, and quite as fully as, if we had a committee. Perhaps he may be inclined to withdraw his resolution with the assurance from me that we will go very fully into the matter and that we will do what we can to improve the present state of things and to remove the defects which exist."

The Godavari and Kistna delta systems.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar ; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I have really very few words to say. I do believe that a larger co-operation of the revenue officers with the officers of the Public Works department would actually result in benefit to the people ; but as sufficient has been said on that point I need not add more. The question of the co-operation of the people to a larger extent than at present—there is practically very little now—in the distribution of water to the ryots is one which is worth the serious consideration of the Government. However satisfactory may be the work of individual officers and however honest may be their intention to serve the people, certainly there is room for improvement which can only be filled by a real co-operation of those concerned in and affected by that distribution of water. It has been recommended by the Decentralization Commission and recommended by very responsible officials of Government that the co-operation of the people would really result in better and fairer distribution of water in all the deltas. I wish to draw the particular attention of the Government to this matter and I hope earnestly that they will take care, in the course of the enquiry that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart just now promised, that fair consideration is given to this aspect of the question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I would like to say a few words by way of reply. I shall first refer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has stated in answer to my criticisms. He has suggested a most simple remedy for all these evils—that Honourable Members should go round and tell the people not to give bribes. It would be as effective as the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk telling his sub-overseers not to take bribes. Perhaps his telling them would be much more effective than the non-official members telling the people not to give them bribes. However, the question is not so easy of solution as is suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk. He drew a subtle distinction between blackmail and bribery. I do not know what was intended. Apparently he referred to cases of extortion and of positive refusal to give water unless something was paid in advance—probably cases such as that which was referred to in the newspaper report to which he referred a few minutes ago. What he quoted from the newspaper goes more in support of my contention than against it. The fact still remains that, whether a man is forced to give bribes by any threat or inducement or whether the people, being in fear that harm would be done to them, offer bribes, the criminality is none the less the same and the matter still remains where it was.

"Going on to the constructive portion of his speech, he referred to three or four matters which he intended to do. One was in regard to telephones. He says that since Sir William Meyer's time things have improved. One of his suggestions was that the institution of telephones all over the deltas was a great step in the direction of reducing corruption. I may inform him that, so far as that is concerned, telephones are not open to the ryots for use. They cannot inform the Executive Engineers or the sub-divisional officers of the state of the water in any channel. It is a departmental telephone intended for communication between the officers themselves. So far as the people are concerned, I do not know how things have been improved.'

"I may also say that he referred to the readings in the canals and pointed out that these readings are checked through telephones. Probably he must be aware that often the reading is one way and the actual state of things is another way. Sometimes the boats of Executive Engineers had been stranded at night time by water being abstracted by the ryots with the connivence of the canal authorities and the boats were found in the morning topsy-turvy. Sir, I think that so far as the readings are concerned they are no doubt checked by telephones. But that has not certainly resulted in improving the existing state of things. Mr. Clerk referred to the size of the pipes and the re-modelling of the channels and he seemed to suggest that they had absolutely no bearing on the question. I rather imagine from the report furnished to me, marked confidential, which probably means that I should not refer to it in this Council, that it was suggested by the committee that the re-modelling of channels on an extensive scale was a means by which water can be automatically supplied to the ryots and that corruption can thereby be reduced. If that is the remedy which has been suggested by a responsible committee of which the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg was the president, I do not know what other remedies can be suggested in regard to this matter.

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"Then, your Excellency, he referred to the association of Public Works officers with the revenue officers and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart also referred to that aspect of the question and informed the Council of the order issued a few years ago that if the Collector issued an order and communicated it to the Executive Engineer, the Executive Engineer was bound to carry out that order. But my present point is that by the time the Collector is approached by the ryot and his orders obtained considerable harm would have been done. The divisional officer has no such powers and the tahsildar has no such powers. I do not advocate this co-ordination of revenue officials below the divisional officer and the tahsildar. But if this power is given to the tahsildar most of the defects will be much more speedily remedied than if the whole matter was left to the Collector who could only be found in some corner of the district. I therefore think that the present orders do not bring about any improvement in the matter of the distribution of water.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk referred to several cases where wealthy ryots under the minor systems, tank systems, get the better of the poorer ryots. But if he is under the impression that the poorer ryots are better off in the deltas, I may at once inform him that he is wrong and that the same state of things prevails there. Probably the wealthier ryot has always the opportunity to get round the subordinate officers.

"There is one other observation of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to which I should refer. He said that an impression might be created by the discussion in the Council that the whole class of sub-overseers are a bad lot. I certainly will not be a party to conveying any such impression. The class of persons employed in the deltas with whom I have come across are fairly bad enough; and I will not even talk of them as a class. But, speaking generally, they have ample opportunities, which they certainly do not fail to utilize, of bettering themselves; and I heartily join with him in saving the whole class from condemnation. Still the fact remains that they have many opportunities of oppressing the ryot; and all that I have been asking is that these opportunities should be removed from these subordinates. Certainly this class of officers is not to be found only among sub-overseers. It is to be found in every department in the grade of officers corresponding to the grade of sub-overseers.

"Then, your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has stated that he would order an enquiry with reference to this matter. I am very thankful to him for the assurance he has given. But if he had coupled it with the assurance that it would be a public enquiry, I certainly would have been in a better position than I am at present. I have known of enquiries made by the Collector and the Superintending Engineer; nobody knows anything of these enquiries and the result is that things are left in the same state as they were. If the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart had assured me that the enquiry which he promised would be a public enquiry, to which all the people would be invited, I certainly would have been in a position to withdraw my resolution; but so long as there is not that assurance I am sorry I shall have to divide the house on this resolution.

"Finally, your Excellency, in suggesting or finding out remedies for administrative defects like these, official members might have been permitted to speak out their minds. I thought that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson or the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch or the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg would have said something by way of strengthening the criticisms which would help the solution of this difficult question; but I have not been successful in drawing them out. I think it may be due to the reticence to which they are generally prone as officers of Government and as official members of this Council. I think that, in a matter like this, it would have been much more satisfactory, if the rule had been relaxed and if every member of Council, official or non-official, had contributed his quota towards the settlement of this most compheated problem. Under these circumstances, unless the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart assures me that the enquiry which he has promised will be a public one, I would request your Excellency to put the motion to the vote."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost:

Classification of lands for irrigation purposes

(Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.
" " M. Ramachandra Rao.	" " Harold Stuart.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. W. O. Horne
" " K. P. Kanna Menon.	" " A. Butterworth.
" " C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" " R. B. Clegg.
" Rao Bahadur S. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" " L. M. Wynch.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	" " H. F. W. Gillman.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
" " A. S. Krishna Rao.	" " N. S. Brodie.
" " K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Dr. T. M. Nayar.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Mr. V. Kanniraman Nayanar.	" " Alfred Bourne.
" " T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.	" Mr. R. C. C. Carr
	" Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait.
	" Mr. E. F. Barber
	" " S. D. Peara.
	" " H. E. Clerk.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
	" " W. Francis.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the next resolution which I have the honour to move specially refers to the state of things in the Kistna delta and it is in these terms."

XVI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that a public enquiry be made as regards the desirability of abolishing or modifying the A and B classification of lands for purposes of irrigation now in force in the Kistna delta system.

"Before I proceed to speak on this resolution, it is perhaps necessary for me to explain to the Honourable Members who may not be acquainted with the state of things in Kistna the system that has been in vogue for the last six or seven years. There the delta lands are divided for the purpose of irrigation into two classes—A and B classes. The lands which are included in A class, it is notified, are to be supplied with water 50 days in advance of the lands notified as B class. You will therefore see that the places the lands in B class under great disadvantages.

"I shall now proceed to inform the Council of the circumstances which presumably led to this classification. The idea of a classification seems to have been suggested by, or seems to have first occurred to, local officers who desired to give priority to lands which were bordering on the Kolair lake or lands which were near drains and liable to submersion. This priority was intended to secure the growing of crops on lands which were low-lying and in which it was necessary to protect the crops at the time they are flooded by the water flowing from the surrounding country. This principle of preference was later on extended to all lands where the drainage was defective, not necessarily lands in the neighbourhood of the Kolair lake or the drains—lands where the drainage was not satisfactory and which were therefore liable to submersion. Later on a third class of lands was put into this category and they are lands at the tail end of the channels—lands which it was not found possible to cultivate unless an early start was given. These are the three classes of lands now included in A class and the remaining lands are included in the B class. The lands in the A class are certainly subject to certain disadvantages. I believe, however, that the remedy in this case was certainly worse than the disease. You have only to look at the broad facts of this classification. The area irrigated in the Kistna delta

Classification of lands for irrigation purposes.

(Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao.)

is now about 700,000 acres. Of this area about half is included in the A class and the remaining half is placed in the B class. The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has furnished me with figures from which it will be seen that in the Kistna Western delta the area under B class is more or less equal to the A class, about 140,000 acres, that is, half of the whole area. It seems to me that, if these are facts, it is quite indefensible that half the delta should be deprived of water for 50 days in the year for the sake of the other half. This is the first point which has to be noted with reference to this classification. It will be admitted, and it has been admitted, by agricultural experts as well as by persons who have cultivated their lands or who have lands, that early transplantation is the essence of agricultural practice in both the Gódávari and the Kistna deltas. The crop, the six-month crop, generally attains maturity in December, and ryots transplant their fields as early as possible. The Kistna is in flood about the 15th of June; by the end of August or the 15th September at the latest, the whole country would have been transplanted. The reason why everybody is anxious for an early transplantation is that they get a better outturn. It is a matter of common experience that the earlier transplanted fields yield about one-third or one-fourth more than the later transplanted lands. It seems to me, therefore, that in these circumstances to hold up water for 50 days at the most critical time and season is altogether an indefensible administrative measure.

"The second point which I would urge in this connection is that when the Kistna district was re-settled the lands under irrigation sources were all grouped together under various groups and lands higher up the distributaries were placed in the higher *tarams* on account of their natural advantages. But when it came to the question of supplying them with water they are now relegated to the background and the water is not given to them for 50 days. I do not know how this principle of settlement practice would be reconciled with this order. I am surprised that such an order should have been passed. Probably the orders were not considered in the Revenue Department before they were issued. This is a matter on which something will doubtless be said. I think that this classification ignores the fundamental basis of grouping irrigation sources, and is one which deserves reconsideration by the Government.

"Now the third point which I should like to urge on the attention of the Government is that I am unable to see why a person should be deprived of the natural advantages of the position of his land in the distribution of water. I do not deny that the State should have a voice in the distribution of water, generally speaking. But there should be very strong grounds for depriving a person of the natural advantages which he must have from the position of his land. In the present instance, to supply water to the whole delta by giving preference to one half over the better class of lands, lands which are of a superior quality and which are likely to yield much better yield, for the sake of lands of inferior quality, is in my opinion altogether unjust.

"Then I must draw your Excellency's attention to one or two facts with reference to the rules framed in connection with this classification. One of these rules says that the owners of A class lands should have their seedlings ready by the re-opening of the canals and that they should take advantage of the early supply of the canal water and that any failure on the part of ryots in this matter will lead to the transfer of lands to the B class. This rule is draconian in its consequences and places far too large a power in the hands of the distributing officer. Of course, anybody acquainted with the system of irrigation in the Kistna delta will recognize the difficulty of raising seedlings. As I have already pointed out with reference to the resolution moved by me today, in the Kistna delta there is considerable difficulty in raising seedlings. It is mainly due to the fact that the Kistna canals have to be closed for three months in the year. Everybody is therefore anxious about seedlings and they can only raise them after the re-opening of the canals. But the rule requires that they should be ready with the seedlings by the time of the re-opening of the canals. But there is considerable difficulty in raising seedlings by the time of the re-opening of the canals. The rule further says that any failure on their part to do so would lead to an alteration in the classification of their lands.

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"Another rule says that no water should be supplied to seed-beds under B class lands for 25 days after the re-opening of the canals. These are rules which require explanation. I do not understand how anybody could be expected to be ready with seedlings when the water is withheld for 25 days after the re-opening of the canals.

"The rule which shows the defect in the whole system of classification is that, if more water is available than is necessary for the A class lands, it may be supplied to the B class lands. This, your Excellency, really shows the element of uncertainty and the power that is placed in the hands of subordinate officers of the department in the distribution of water. I may at once state that this classification is not justified or put forward on the ground that there is no water in the Kistna for supplying both A and B class lands. As a matter of fact, the readings conclusively establish that there is far more water than is needed for the A class lands, up to the 15th of June. There may be exceptions but, generally speaking, from the official correspondence which I have perused I have not been able to see any justification put forward on the ground that there is no water available for these lands. I have already drawn the attention of Honourable Members to the fact that in the year 1895 or 1896 the irrigation under the Kistna extended to 480,000 acres. But the area is now 711,000. I believe it is a fact that so far as the main distributaries are concerned, they have been left as they were and they were not enlarged. Probably the great difficulty in the supply of water lies in the fact that the discharging capacity of the canals remains what it was in the year 1895 or 1896. I make this statement subject to correction and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk will be able to enlighten me on the point. But the fact is there that there is enough water, more than enough, to supply A class lands; but the ryots are asked not to irrigate for 50 days in the year under these rules. The anxiety of the ryots to use the water when they see plenty of it in the canals which is withheld from them may be better imagined than described.

"I take the strongest possible exception to the last rule in that it places great power in the hands of irrigation officers. If a rule is to be framed at all, it will have to be framed in such a way as to place the least amount of discretion in the hands of low-paid subordinates. If the ryots of the B class lands have their seedlings ready, they have to go to the sub-overseer and to the sub-divisional officer and the Executive Engineer. This is demoralizing not only to the subordinate officers, who have a lot of opportunity of making money, but also to the superior officers in that they consider that they could withhold water for half the area in the delta for the sake of the remaining half. Honourable Members will therefore see that this is the existing state of things. But what would be the remedies that would suggest themselves to a layman? I have already pointed out that three classes of lands are included under class A—lands liable to submersion, lands with defective drainage and lands which are at the tail end of channels. The obvious remedy would be to improve the drainage where the lands are liable to submersion or have defective drainage. I have asked the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk for the figures of what has been done in the last 15 years in the Kistna, Gōdāvari and the Cauvery deltas. He has been so good as to furnish me with a statement which I have in my hands. From that it will be seen that the average annual expenditure for the last 15 years on the drainage in the Kistna delta was Rs. 72,200. In the year 189-, it was Rs. 1·25 lakhs, in 1897 it was Rs. 1·51 lakhs; in 1894 it was Rs. 1·03 lakhs; and during the remaining years it went down as low as Rs. 12,988. But the average is Rs. 62,200.

"That statement was qualified by a remark that it is not possible to ascertain the expenditure on original works. Possibly most of this expenditure is on the maintenance of existing facilities for drainage. I take it, therefore, that so far as the drainage is concerned nothing has been done to improve it. The obvious remedy, so far as the lands which are liable to submersion and where the drainage is defective are concerned, is to improve the facilities for drainage. In regard to the third category of lands which have been included under A class, the lands at the tail end of channels, I think it is certainly not right to ask persons in the higher reaches of the canal not to cultivate their lands for 50 days in the best part of the year, simply because the lands lower down will be liable to submersion. It would be necessary—it may

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be expensive—to duplicate the channels, but if this is found necessary it must be done. I may inform the Council that, so far as the return from the Gödávari and Kistna deltas is concerned, it is very satisfactory It is 17 per cent. at present on the capital outlay in Kistna, 21·68 per cent. in Gödávari and 21·68 per cent under the Cauvery. It has been stated by the Government of India that they consider any major system paying interest at six per cent. on an average on capital outlay a satisfactory system. It cannot therefore be contended that there is no margin left for making the necessary improvements in the Kistna system.

"To sum up, I would strongly urge on the Government that this classification is altogether indefensible in principle and the withholding of water for 50 days in the year from half of the delta and allowing it for the other half—to continue the irrigation under the system such as that which I have brought to the notice of the Council — is altogether indefensible in principle. If it is necessary that the channels should be widened and that drainage facilities should be afforded, I do not see why they should not be done, when the system is now paying 17 per cent. on capital outlay. Apart from this, the withholding of water for 50 days in the year seems to me to be altogether unnecessary; and there are opportunities of making A class lands into B class lands and B class lands into A class lands as it suits the wealthy ryots. If the classification of the last five or six years be examined and a tabular statement prepared, you will see that what were A class lands for a series of years have been made into B class lands and what were B class lands have been made into A class lands. Probably the Hon'ble Mr Clerk will find that what were A class lands in 1909 would be B class lands in 1910. There may be a valid explanation for it; but in the majority of cases the reason of this state of things can be easily understood. In these circumstances, I would strongly urge upon the Government to hold a public enquiry and find out really what should be done to remedy the existing state of things."

At this stage (2–10 P.M.) the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 P.M. when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao about the classification of lands for irrigation purposes in the Kistna delta was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. The facts of the case have been so well represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that I do not think I will be able to add to or improve the case; but if I occupy some time of the house, it is on account of the importance of the question and it is to voice forth the feelings of the vast number of people whom it concerns. In the vernacular press this question has been agitated for the last two years or so; and resolutions have been passed at various conferences impressing the importance of this resolution and praying for redress. It is a question that concerns two classes of landholders, and the owners of A class lands do not seem to have raised any controversy about, or to have contradicted, the representations made by the owners of the B class lands. It is itself a sufficient proof that the question really requires serious consideration at the hands of the Government and it amply justifies a full enquiry into the matter. No doubt the question of the classification might have been started with the object of economizing the use of water; but it is causing great difficulty in the economy of the agriculture of this important delta. The B class lands which have got natural advantages are deprived of such advantages It is an admitted fact that a crop which stands for more than five or six months yields good results and a good return of crop; and to force the owners of the B class lands to defer the transplantation of their lands for 50 days after the beginning of the season is a real hardship and will certainly work great loss to them. The deferring of the transplantation for 50 days in the year will certainly increase the cost of agricultural labour, and the cost of agricultural labour will go up because there will be a desire on the part of all the landholders to transplant their lands as early as possible after the expiry of the 50 days; and this will certainly increase the cost of transplantation. The A class lands are not, as a matter of fact, transplanted within the said period of 50 days and much water is allowed to run to waste. These are facts which I represent to this house on the testimony of very reliable persons who have got much experience of this delta. The very fact that the Public Works department now and then allow the owners of B class lands, who have

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got seedlings ready, to transplant before the expiry of the period so fixed is a sufficient proof that there is water available in the canals and that these lands can be transplanted But there is some uncertainty for the cultivator and he is not sure whether the Public Works department will grant in any particular year the concession of transplanting before the expiry of the period. Therefore many agriculturists are not ready with their seedlings by the time the Public Works department give this concession. It is within the experience of many agriculturists that seedlings long detained in the seed-beds without being transplanted will not yield a good crop. Therefore, with the uncertainty of getting this concession, the cultivator cannot wait for a long time with his seedlings on the seed-beds without transplanting the same. I was told that if we carefully examine the cultivation accounts, it would be seen that the A class lands are not transplanted within the 50 days allowed on account of the want of seed-beds They are working under natural disadvantages. They have not got wells or a sufficient number of reservoirs to raise seedlings and the working of this system is not at all to the advantage of the A class lands entirely. The owners of B class lands are from time to time penalized for the use of water within the fifty days and there is another complaint that they cannot allow the lands being flooded and allow them to stand without transplantation. I would try my best to make myself clear on this point In the same village there are certain lands which are classified as A class lands and some which are classified as B class lands When the A class lands get water the B class lands will also be flooded, but the owners are not allowed to transplant them ; but if water is allowed to stand on the land for 50 days without crop it will certainly act to the deterioration of the soil and the yield will be very poor. With these remarks I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has stated the conditions in the Kistna delta as regards the A and B class lands very clearly. The only point with which he has omitted to deal and which seems to me to be the crux of the whole question is the fact that there is great difficulty at present in getting seedlings ready in the early part of the year. Water is let into the canals as early as possible, but some three weeks are occupied in growing seedlings. The seedlings are grown ; and then everybody howls for water at once. It is absolutely impossible, not only on account of the capacity of the canals but for other reasons, to supply all lands at once ; and therefore some system had to be devised by which water should be distributed to the various ryots in the way in which it will be of the greatest use to the community generally It is a choice between supplying the high-lying lands, which happen to be the richer and more highly assessed lands, and supplying the lower lands, which are not so highly assessed, I believe, as a rule. It is absolutely necessary, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has explained to the Council, that the lower lands should get their supply first, because if they do not, they will become flooded, and it will be impossible to transplant them with paddy and they will never get any crop at all. It is possible that the higher lands do not yield quite such a high outturn through their transplantation being delayed for a short time as they would yield if they were supplied at the time that the ryots would like. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachanda Rao, if I understood him aright, stated that they would yield one-third or even one-fourth of the full yield. I have not any figures to show what the decrease would be ; but I am perfectly certain that this is a great exaggeration I do not know where he got these figures from ; but I submit that is an over-statement of the case. If the B class lands were given water first, the A class lands would suffer a double disadvantage They would get drainage from the B class lands at once and be flooded by them earlier than they are now and they would never be transplanted at all ; so that if the system were abolished the A class lands would get no crops at all, which I do not think anybody would like to see happen.

"With regard to one or two other remarks which he made I may say a few words. It has been stated that the transplantation of the B class lands is delayed for 50 days. That is not the case. What happens is that they cannot be transplanted for 50 days after the water is let into the canal (which is a very different thing) because three weeks are occupied in growing seed-beds. I do not think any of them would be ready for transplantation till early in July—say the 10th or 15th July—and I believe the date on which they get water is the 27th. So it is only to that extent that their transplantation is delayed.

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"I am sorry I am unable to reply very definitely to the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao regarding the rules which he quoted. They were rules which were published in the *Kistna District Gazette*, I understand, and I have never seen them. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar gave me some gazettes, but unfortunately they are very old ones—1907 and 1909. I do not know what the rules are but that is a matter of detail and if the rules are unsuitable they can be put right.

"I may suggest that this resolution may be considered from two points of view. In the first place the proposal is to abolish altogether the distinction between class A and class B. In order to do this the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggests as a remedy the improvement of the drainage and the duplication of channels. Improvement of drainage is a matter which has been going on regularly; but if it is thought that absolutely complete drainage of the delta system is possible, the sooner the members get this belief out of their heads the better. You can never drain a delta so that it is absolutely dry always. You will always have water on the low-lying lands which are about a foot or two above the sea level. All that drainage can do is to ensure that the crops are not appreciably damaged if they are planted at the right time.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggests a duplication of canals so that all the land could be supplied with water at once. Of course, the obvious objection to that duplication of canals in the Kistna delta is that the cost would be enormous. The value of the amount of land that would have to be acquired is tremendous and the proposal is beyond the range of practical politics. But apart from that even supposing that we duplicate the canals and say, 'here is water for any 'one who wants it,' matters would not improve a bit, because the main factor is the supply of labour. You cannot transplant faster than the available labour will permit. Generally speaking, in a delta like Kistna or Gódávari, it takes about two months; and what would happen, supposing the canals were duplicated and the water was given to anybody who chose to take it, would be, I imagine, that the richer and more prosperous ryots who have most influence would get their supply of labour first and would transplant their lands, and the unfortunate A class lands would never get transplanted at all. Therefore I do not think that would be at all a practical solution of the difficulty.

"Then comes the question whether the present rules cannot be modified or improved, and there I am quite willing that the matter should be thoroughly considered. The question is a very difficult one. The classification is a matter of very great difficulty and I think that if the Superintending Engineer and Collectors of the two districts are asked to consider what can be done to minimize the discomforts and inconveniences complained of by the owners of the B class lands, that is all the Government need be asked to do. In doing that, I should ask those officers specially to consider the question of improving the supply of water for seedlings so that they may be grown before the canal opens. If we can only get a certain quantity of seedlings grown ready for transplantation by the time the canals are flowing full, the whole difficulty would be solved. That is a matter which has been brought to notice several times; but I am quite doubtful whether it has received such thorough attention as it might have done. That is the main direction in which, I think, we could hope for improvement. But in any case I am perfectly willing that the Superintending Engineer and the two Collectors should consider the matter and see what can be done."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency, it is perhaps appropriate that I should say a few words on this resolution, because I am not at all sure that the system whereby the water is divided between the high-lying lands and the low-lying lands in the Kistna delta in turns did not have its origin at the time when I was the Collector of the district. I can remember that it was constantly brought to my notice that in all the low-lying lands in the delta, what are called *bidisams* and *parras*, i.e., low-lying places—there were either no crops sown or if sown they were constantly failing. I can recollect that I caused enquiries to be made and the conclusion that I came to was that it would be better, both for the owners of lands in such situations as well no doubt as for the Government revenue, that water should be supplied to the lands in the low-lying tracts earlier than to those in the high-lying

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tracts. That was the general conclusion that I came to as the result of my experience in the Kistna district both as divisional officer and as Collector. I think it is probable that from the arrangement which was then made have grown up these rules of dividing the whole of the irrigated area of the delta into A and B class lands; and looking back on that arrangement I must say that it still appears to me to have been devised and intended for the best interests of the greatest number. The object of those who are charged with the distribution of water in that delta must be to make the water go as far as possible; and to that end it was seen that the only chance of enabling the low-lying lands to be transplanted and get a proper crop was to arrange that the crop should be put in in sufficient time to be enabled to hold its head above water, in the literal sense, when the time came for the great rush of water to flow into these low-lying tracts. It was with the object of benefiting the holders of land in these low-lying tracts that these rules were devised. No doubt difficulties are met with in giving effect to these rules and no doubt it is necessary to see that in the application of them all interests are as far as possible harmonised. There were anticipations, probably, when these rules were first initiated that have not been fulfilled.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju mentions the fact that the holders of A class land do not as a matter of fact sow their seedlings or transplant their crop when the *first* water is supplied. That is a perfectly true observation according to my experience. I have myself seen water running to waste into the Bay of Bengal at the end of July, when the canals had been running full or nearly full for six weeks and more; and on enquiring from the ryots I have found that they had so far done nothing towards transplantation; they had not even ploughed their lands. Many cases of that sort came to my notice in connection with these low-lying lands. There are on the other hand difficulties in the way of sowing seed-beds and the early transplantation of lands. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao objected that it was impossible to have seed-beds ready by the time the canals are opened. Now in the Gōdāvari district that impossibility has not been felt; but it is true that in the Gōdavari district the time during which the canals are closed is very much shorter than in the Kistna district. In the Gōdāvari delta the canals are closed, I think, for a maximum of one month; in the Kistna delta the canals are closed, I think, for three months and that causes a certain amount of difference in the circumstances of the two tracts and no doubt contributes to the difficulty of getting seed-beds ready by the time the canals open.

"On the other hand I inferred from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that it would be possible to commence the transplantation of seed-beds as soon as water is supplied to the canals; and he made it an item of his complaint or indictment that it was impossible for the owners of B class lands to comply with the instructions that they should have their seed-beds ready because the rule is that no water will be supplied to them for 25 days after the canals are opened. He assumed, I think, that if water were allowed in the canals for the planting of seed-beds, then the owners of B class lands would be ready to make use of it. I think that he is under a misapprehension there, because according to my experience the ryots in the Kistna district do not use the canal water for seed-beds. If they use it, they use it in default of what is better. They do not like the water that comes first in the canals, because it is muddy and thick; they say it is *yerra nilla*, 'red water,' and what they like is 'black water.' They will not, if they can help it, use the water that comes down the canals at the commencement of the irrigation season. The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has referred to this matter of seed-beds and transplantation and said, I think with justice, that the great difficulty, the crux of the whole problem, is 'how can seedlings be provided at the 'commencement of the transplantation season?' If seedlings cannot be sown until after the canal is opened, then three weeks will be expended in the raising of the seedlings; and considering the fact I have just referred to, that the ryots do not like canal water for raising seedlings, it is desirable that some means should be devised of supplying them with seedlings *from* elsewhere. I only throw it out as a suggestion; but it should not be impossible for somebody, some enterprising private person, to undertake the supply of seedlings. Many of the ryots in the Kistna delta obtain their seedlings at the present time from the Gōdāvari delta. They

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obtain their supply—I say, in spite of the shaking of the head of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, many of them obtain their supply of seedlings from the Gódávari delta and it will not be impossible for them to obtain their supplies from elsewhere. Possibly the Agricultural Department might be able to help them. I am willing to consult it on that point. There are parts of the Kistna delta where seedlings might be raised. In the tracts which extend from Chinna Ganjám to Bapatla and Tsandole and as far as Bhattiprole and then again along the sand ridge that runs along the coast towards the Gódávari district, it will be possible to raise a large quantity of seedlings. That I only throw out as a possible means of getting rid of that difficulty. I recognize in that connection that the Kistna ryot, with all due deference to him and much as I love him, is not distinguished by enterprise. Nature has been very kind to him and he prefers to wait upon nature and do as little as possible for himself.

"Still these objections and inconveniences are involved in the working of these rules. The Government are very ready to enquire into the matter, to see in what way the present rules are lacking and to see what remedies can be devised. What the Government do not agree to is to hold a public enquiry. We do not think that there is any necessity for it or that it would result in as useful an issue as would be secured by an enquiry conducted in the ordinary way by the district officials. An enquiry so conducted can be conducted on the spot in remote villages and not necessarily in what might be called important centres. We are very willing that there should be such an enquiry and no doubt orders will be issued to the Collectors of the districts and the Superintending Engineer, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk said, at the earliest possible date to make enquiries and report fully to the Government on the matter. But we do not think there is any necessity for the public enquiry proposed in this resolution. In other respects I can assure the Council that it is the object of the Government to try to find the best solution of these very difficult questions of supplying the whole of this great irrigation system with water in the most economical way at the time when it is most convenient to everybody concerned."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words in reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. While I am thankful to both the Honourable gentlemen for the small mercies which I see indicated in their speeches, I must confess that the principle of the classification is so unsatisfactory that, if the enquiry does not extend to the suitability of the principle itself, I regret I cannot accept their assurance that much good will be done by such an enquiry as is contemplated. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said that the Government are perfectly willing to undertake an enquiry; but that it would not be a public enquiry, such as is suggested by this resolution. I am unable to see what is the kind of enquiry that is proposed by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. What I am anxious about is that the Collector and the Superintending Engineer must give ample opportunity to every ryot who has a grievance in this matter to make his representation; and the enquiry should be a thoroughly satisfactory one not only with reference to the principles underlying this classification but also as regards details. All that I suggest is that this enquiry should be held in a public way by the Collector and the Superintending Engineer, if they are the officers who are to conduct this enquiry, and proper notice should be given of this enquiry to those who have a grievance in the matter. That is what I understood by the words 'public enquiry' in the resolution, and if the Honourable Member is not willing to have a public enquiry, I am really unable to see how the Collector and the Superintending Engineer are going to report on this matter. They will certainly have to hear all the parties concerned, persons who own B class lands and A class lands, the reasons for the classification—all these will have to be threshed out and unless such an enquiry is held, these grievances will remain as they are. Therefore, I am really unable to appreciate the difference between the enquiry such as is contemplated by the Government and the enquiry which I have urged in this Council.

"Then, your Excellency, there are two observations made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. I confess I cannot pretend to any intimate acquaintance with the conditions in the Kistna delta, such as that possessed by the Honourable Member

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which he acquired when he was the Collector of the district. At the same time, I regret to know that these rules had their inception when he was the Collector. I do not know whether that is a fact; but so far as I know, those rules have been enforced only for the last seven or eight years. Possibly he must be referring to some correspondence which took place at the time; but all the same, if it is a fact, I regret very much that it should be so. Still I have not heard a single word in defence of the system. I think it is unjust and inconsistent with principles of settlement that the lands which are higher up the channels and paying higher rates on the ground of supposed better irrigation facilities should be penalized by water being refused for 50 days. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has not attempted any sort of defence as to that part of the case.

"At the same time I must say there are two observations of his which, so far as I am concerned, may not be quite accurate. He has stated that the Kistna ryot does not at all like to grow his seedlings in clear water, but prefers flood water for seedlings."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"It is the other way on ; I said he does not like *yerra nilla*, that is, red water."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I beg your pardon. I understood the Honourable gentleman to say that the Kistna ryot wishes to grow his seedlings with flood water and not clear water.

"Then, your Excellency, there is one other remark which he has made, and that is that the transplantation season is not delayed by the water for seedlings not being given for the first 25 days. The district gazette says that owners of B class lands will not be given water for 25 days after the re-opening of the canal. The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk also referred to this matter and all that the notification says is the owners of B class lands will not be entitled to any water for 25 days after the A class lands. That is, they are able to transplant their lands only 50 days after the re-opening of the canal, which certainly is a long time. It will be about the 25th or 26th July that they will be able to transplant seedlings. That means a reduction of the crop. The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk said that this estimate of mine, one-third or one-fourth, was an exaggeration; and he asked me where I got the figures from. I did not certainly refer to any figures. I thought like other people I could speak from my own experience and also from what I have heard on the subject. I cannot say that there are any figures; but I am sure that, if the matter is enquired into, there is absolutely no doubt that the reduction of the yield is as much as one-fourth and I am sure that in the enquiry which is contemplated something will be done to verify this fact. On the whole, your Excellency, I regret very much that the principle of this classification is still maintained by the Government as necessary. I am afraid that this matter must be put to the vote. At the same time it must be stated, that if the enquiry is also extended to the suitability of the classification itself, I would not have any objection to withdraw this resolution. From what I understood from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson he does not wish to refer that point also to this enquiry."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"May I point out that any enquiry that would be held would extend not only to the working of the system, but if necessary towards its modification and even its abolition."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I am thankful for that assurance; but I do not know whether it is necessary to withdraw this resolution seeing that, after what the Honourable Member has stated, I think, he may accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"I do not accept the proposal that it should be a public enquiry."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I would be obliged if you would explain what a public enquiry is."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"What I said was that enquiry would be made into the working and if necessary the modification and even the abolition of the system."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"It will be as public as possible."

Classification of lands for irrigation purposes; extension of the Easter and Christmas holidays.

(Sir John Atkinson, Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I do not know what is meant by 'as public as possible'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"All that I am anxious is that the ryots should have ample opportunity of urging what they have to say and the enquiry should be as public as possible. A notification should be issued to all the villagers to come and say what they have to say. Unless that is done, I am afraid the officers will not be in a position to really understand all their grievances. That is what I am aiming at. I do not understand why the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson objects to the word 'public'. I think, there is very little difference between himself and myself. We understand each other perfectly, and I do not understand why he objects to the word 'public'."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I do not know how many ryots the Honourable gentleman expects the Government officials to examine. He says every ryot should have an opportunity of coming and saying what he wants to say. There may be 500 or 1,000 ryots. It is impossible to consult all of them, but of course typical cases will be enquired into and any person who has any special thing to say will be heard."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I think it would help matters if I might move an amendment that the word 'public' be dropped."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member cannot move an amendment at this stage."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable gentleman must decide for himself, after all that has been said, whether he should press this matter to a division. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has stated the position of the Government. He cannot assent to what may be called a full public enquiry. Our intention is simply to make such enquiries as may be necessary to satisfy ourselves of the necessity for a change, not limiting ourselves to the amount of change that may be deemed desirable. I do not know what the Honourable gentleman has to say?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I wish to withdraw my resolution under the circumstances."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao also withdrew with the permission of His Excellency the President his next resolution which ran as follows:—

XVII. This Council recommends that in the re-settlements now in progress His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that the assessment of lands of the ryots now paying below Rs. 20 under a single or a joint patta should not be enhanced.

EXTENSION OF THE EASTER AND CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I move the next resolution formally, because I am given to understand that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is contemplating the appointment of a committee to enquire into these and other matters. Therefore I simply put it formally before the house and I do not make a speech.

The resolution runs as follows:—

XVIII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Easter holidays be extended to six days and the Christmas holidays to fifteen days.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I had intended, your Excellency, to announce the fact in connection with resolution No. XI which was to have been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar, that the Government intended to appoint a committee to consider the question dealt with in that resolution. Then I noticed resolution No. XVIII which is now moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; and it seemed to us that it would be convenient that the question raised in

Extension of the Easter and Christmas holidays; curriculum of studies in the Engineering College.

(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

this resolution should also be referred to that committee. Therefore I propose that the two questions, the one raised in the present resolution, which has been now moved, and the other raised in the other resolution might, apart from the question of its being contained in the resolution, be referred to a public committee constituted as far as possible to represent all interests concerned and that on their report the Government should in due course pass orders."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I am satisfied with that statement and I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

CURRICULUM OF STUDIES IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR next moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—

XIX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council—

(a) That, in order to promote the specialized study of engineering in its various branches, provision be made in the College of Engineering for imparting instruction in (1) electrical engineering, (2) architecture, (3) hydraulic engineering, (4) highway engineering and (5) sanitary engineering on lines similar to those on which instruction is now imparted in the college in mechanical engineering.

(b) That specialization be allowed in the upper subordinate course in one or more of the above branches of engineering including mechanical engineering and that the standard of knowledge required in the several branches be made to correspond to that in civil engineering.

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, this question deals with a subject relating to the extension of the Civil Engineering College. I have indicated in my resolution the directions in which the expansion should be made. Before I deal with the various subjects mentioned in the resolution, I beg to make a few preliminary remarks. In the first place, your Excellency, in the answer given to me yesterday to a question put by me, the Government have stated that they are anxious that the Civil Engineering College should be so constituted as to become more useful and extended in its scope and that they are considering that question. Therefore I thought it necessary that I should bring forward this motion so that the Government may be in a position to consider the non-official public opinion also before deciding upon this question.

"Secondly, you find in the other Presidencies, for example, in Bengal and Bombay, there are greater facilities for the advancement of scientific knowledge which are not to be found in Madras but which could be had by the expansion of the Civil Engineering College; and I thought it right that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Government.

"Again, I understand that in the Tata Institute, which has been founded by Mr. Tata, the question of giving elementary scientific knowledge will not be pressed on, because the founders are anxious that it should be confined entirely to advanced scientific knowledge. Therefore there is necessity for the local college to take upon itself the question of imparting such instruction in its lower branches. Then, my Lord, we find that last year we sanctioned 12 lakhs for the construction of a new building for the Civil Engineering College at Guindy. I think it would be admitted by all that what is to be located in that building should be worthy of the large sum of money which is to be expended upon it. For all these reasons, I thought that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Government in order that, before any final decision is arrived at on the question of the expansion of the syllabus of studies, the opinion of the non-official members of this Council should be given to the Government to help them in deciding this question.

"The Council would like to know what is the present arrangement as regards the imparting of instruction in the Civil Engineering College. There are only two degrees for which the College prepares students, civil engineering and mechanical engineering.

Curriculum of studies in the Engineering College.

(Mr. Sashagiri Ayyar.)

There is a syllabus for four years; during the first two years civil engineering and mechanical engineering are studied together and after these two years, the students are asked to specialize either in mechanical engineering or in civil engineering. As a matter of fact, the civil engineer is expected to know something of everything. In the case of the mechanical engineer, he confines his attention only to one subject, with the result that in the last two or three years the only guaranteed appointment in the Civil Engineering College has always been going to the mechanical engineer, although the country requires that it should be in the hands of the civil engineer, because the civil engineer is asked to study a number of subjects whereas the mechanical engineer confines his attention only to one subject. Although in my resolution I have placed the college department first, I am more anxious that in the upper subordinate class the beginning of specialization should happen. Speaking as regards literary studies, I am not an advocate of specialization. I consider it a mistake to specialize so far as this country is concerned; but in regard to technical subjects there can be hardly any doubt that there should be specialization and that specialization should begin as early as possible; and therefore, although I have put the subject of the college department in the forefront, I am, as I said, very anxious that in the upper subordinate class there should be as much specialization as you find in the college department. With these preliminary remarks I proceed to offer my remarks upon the various subjects mentioned in the resolution.

"As regards electrical engineering, first of all, I ask that there should be specialization in that subject. I am glad that, since my resolution was sent in, the Government have been good enough to send me an answer to the effect that they have resolved upon engaging the services of a special professor for electrical engineering in the Engineering College. That disposes of the college department. I hope that the Government will extend that concession to the upper subordinates as well, because it is by specialization in the upper subordinate class that really good work can be done for the country. My Lord, I have been looking into the statistics as regards the necessity for these electrical engineers and I find that the Government of India are, on the whole, employing about 96 engineers and 300 telegraph masters who are getting Rs. 200 and upwards. Now these 300 telegraph masters are selected, first of all, by means of a process of taking out from a particular class and they are apprenticed in a particular way and they find that they are taken into the department. If these 300 telegraph masters can be produced from the various engineering classes, there is no doubt that the Government will be immensely benefited by it. These electrical engineers are required not only for employment under Government but you will also find that very many towns are now going in for electric lighting and their services will be required in connection with it. There is also necessity for electric traction and, if agricultural co-operation is successful in this Presidency, you will find there will be necessity for electric pumping. All this will require that there should be specialization in the upper subordinate class; and if in addition to providing a professor for the college department we also undertake to provide teaching in electrical engineering in the lower classes, we will find there is good opening for these men and that the country will be really benefited by it.

"Then I come to the next subject mentioned by me, that is, architecture. As regards architecture I find in a recent resolution of the Government of India, dated the 27th September 1913, that the Government have been good enough to offer three scholarships to the graduates of the University of the value of Rs. 100 each—to persons who are willing to go to Bombay to study architecture there. I think we ought to make provision in our local college for the teaching of architecture. That would be as regards the college department. But here again I consider that it is in the upper subordinate class that we really require there should be specialization because after the town planning of Delhi, you will find that many other towns will be willing to go in for town improvement and for the opening up of congested areas and for as far as possible putting the towns in order. That will certainly require the advice and assistance of persons who have been specially trained in architecture. I understand that, so far as Madras is concerned, there are six Europeans who find architecture to be a lucrative business. They are consulted by private owners and they are

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consulted by the Government; and if that is so, there is real necessity for the training up of persons in that subject so far as the lower class is concerned. At present what house-owners do is this: they go to a person who is able to draft a plan and they take hold of a draftsman for the purpose of advising them in regard to the construction of their houses. That certainly cannot be a satisfactory process. If you have a class of men trained in architecture, they will find there is a great opening for them and the persons who build houses will be greatly benefited by them. Not only that, but the Government have large building operations year after year; they are building public offices, they are building school-houses and they do require specially trained and skilled assistants in regard to this matter.

"Then I come, My Lord, to the question of hydraulic engineering. It may be answered that a civil engineer is really a hydraulic engineer. It would be said that a good deal of instruction in it is given to him and he may be taken to be a specialist in regard to that matter. I must demur to that statement. I understand the practice is this. In the second and fourth year courses, two lectures a week are given in hydraulic engineering. This Council knows that the country is largely dependent upon irrigation. You do want real irrigation experts in the country. We cannot expect that a person who has got two hours' instruction in a week in hydraulic engineering will be really able to cope with the demand which the country makes upon an engineer. As a result of that I do not say that our men have not been found equal to the work that has been entrusted to them but one must admit that the work has not been done as satisfactorily as it might have been done if they had specialized in irrigation. You have tank restoration schemes and you are trying to open new tracts by means of irrigation and for all these purposes it would be absolutely necessary that the overseers and persons studying in the upper subordinate class should have special instruction given to them in hydraulic engineering, and they should be asked to specialize. The Government, I understand, have spent Rs. 70 lakhs on irrigation in the year and they should have men who will be able to spend the money satisfactorily and to the advantage of the country.

"Then I come to the subject of high-way engineering. By high-way engineering I am referring to the case of railways, bridges and roads. In this country in consequence of the spread of civilized ideas we are asking largely for increased facilities of communication between one place and another. As a result of that, taluk boards and municipalities are largely going in for new roads. The Council also knows that there are certain boards which are anxious to construct new railways. Under these circumstances, there is great need in the country for persons who are specialists in regard to road-making, in regard to the construction of railways and in regard to bridge-making. I find in a publication known as the *South Indian Railway Gazette* that the railway alone employs 15 engineers and 54 permanent-way inspectors. Of those 15 engineers, only two men from the college have been taken. The reason given to Messrs. Atkinson and Dawson by these railway men is that the men produced from the college are not equal to the work. Messrs. Atkinson and Dawson in their report, chapter 22, point out that this Engineering College should really give instruction in particular classes in the particular subjects, namely, road-making, railway construction and bridge-making, and there will be a great deal of opening for them in the railways. If that is so with regard to the railway company, I have no doubt it is all the greater the case with the State railways. Therefore, there is hardly any doubt that, so far as high-way engineering is concerned, it is a subject in which there ought to be specialization at once, because there is opening for the higher class men and there is opening for the lower class men as well.

"Then lastly I come, my Lord, to sanitary engineering. As your Excellency in Council knows, and as your Excellency knows very well during your tours, you have been asked very often regarding drainage schemes and water-works schemes. These schemes cannot be properly taken in hand unless you have got men specially trained for these purposes. The Honourable Member in charge of the department will admit there is a great demand for the employment of these men in municipalities and district boards; but where is the training in the college which will equip them for looking after the work that will be entrusted to them by municipalities and district boards? It is absolutely necessary to train a class of men who will be able to take charge of

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drainage and water-works and advise municipalities and district boards in regard to these matters. What happens in the Civil Engineering College is that a few lectures,—I think they are not more than half a dozen in the four years—are given in sanitary engineering. Will that enable municipalities and district boards to recruit men from among those turned out from the college, capable of being entrusted with the management of drainage schemes, sanitary schemes and water-works? It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary that you should provide special training in regard to this matter, if the large sum which the Government is supplying to the municipalities and district boards for the carrying out of these works is to be well utilized.

"I have referred to all these matters and I have only a few more remarks to offer and I will close. I am glad that the Government is contemplating to specialize mechanical engineering in the upper subordinate class. In the reply sent to me they say they are contemplating that there should be specialization in mechanical engineering in the upper subordinate class. Although Messrs Atkinson and Dawson in their report say that there is really no necessity for the overseer mechanic, from the report of Mr. Tressler, which has been put into my hands, it is clear that there is absolute necessity for good mechanics and it is a very good move on the part of the Government to have resolved upon instituting a special study in mechanical engineering in the upper subordinate class.

"Now, my Lord, it may be asked 'what about the cost'? It is a question which, I expect, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will put to me. As regards the cost, I think it is easy to point out, from the very recent Government Order, that the Government of Madras expect, in regard to the advancement of scientific knowledge, the cost of it should wholly come from the Imperial Government. They have done so in other provinces and upon the principle of giving to him that has more they have given largely to Calcutta; and I think, so far as Madras is concerned—although it may be regarded as *lèse majesté* in the presence of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to say that this Presidency is benighted—I do not think I am wrong in saying we are very much backward in regard to the advancement of scientific knowledge and industrial and commercial matters. Under these circumstances we have a right to ask the Government of India that they should come to our aid in regard to the spread of scientific knowledge by providing professors in all these various departments not only in the college classes but also in the upper subordinate classes.

"My object in bringing forward this resolution has been mostly to bring to the notice of the Government what the lay public thinks in a matter which the Government is likely to enquire into. It is right that we, in this Council, should give to the Government what ideas animate us with regard to this matter so that, before the final decision is come to, they might take stock of what has been stated in this Council, because if we keep quiet now it would be an accomplished fact and we could have only an academical discussion in this Council. Therefore, I thought that, when the question is still ripe for discussion and a decision has not yet been arrived at, it would be the proper time for drawing the attention of the Government to our views regarding the various measures, so that the Government might look into the matter very carefully. Before I close, I wish to say this—I would have put my resolution in this way: "that a committee of experts be appointed to enquire into the matter." But I am always afraid of asking for a committee, because I know the Government of Madras are not anxious to have committees. But I think in a matter of this sort a committee of experts ought to sit to consider the whole question; and I hope that in the light of the observations that have been made in this Council, the Government will take the advice of experts and resolve upon the improvements that I have advocated being made in the Engineering College."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar:—"I beg to second this resolution. I do not think my words of mine are required to commend this resolution. As my Honourable friend has pointed out, there is great need for specialists in the various branches of the engineering science. It would also go a very long way in providing technological education to the people of this country. Broadly speaking, My Lord, technological studies range under two heads—those that depend upon advanced studies in engineering and those that depend upon advanced study in chemistry. By providing all that my Honourable friend has asked for in this resolution, a very great step will have been taken in providing one branch at least of technological studies.

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(Dr. Nagar; Sir Alfred Bourne.)

In Madras already we have begun to feel the necessity for experts in every one of the branches mentioned in this resolution. In a city which has got trams hauled by electricity and which at no distant date may depend upon electricity for pumping power, electric engineers will be required in large numbers. As to architecture, within the last few years the Corporation have begun to insist on certain architectural frontages for houses in certain streets; and because there are no experienced and trained architects the people have found very great difficulty in submitting satisfactory plans which could be approved for the erection of their houses. Then as to highway engineering, in a city whose roads have been criticised so mercilessly, we want trained highway engineers. As for sanitary engineering I need not go into the details as to how we have suffered for want of trained sanitary engineers. The city wants a large number of sanitary engineers to look after its sanitary works. But what surprises me most is that after we have begun to have extensive sanitary works the Engineering College has not utilized them for the instruction of students undergoing instruction. One would have thought that when there are facilities for practical training—there are very few places where they could get such training in India—the Engineering College would have jumped at the idea of utilizing them for practical instruction in sanitation. But there is good material going to waste. I do not think that up to this time a single student has been sent out to acquire practical training in the extensive works that are going on. Looking at it from all aspects this resolution, if agreed to and carried out, would be a great step in providing technical education which is so largely required in this country."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"It is with some diffidence, Sir, that I attempt to reply to this resolution. I was glad to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar tell us at the end of his speech that it was a question for experts; and I do not profess myself to be even such an expert as the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar. I can only assure the Council, on behalf of your Excellency's Government, that they will endeavour to develop this college into a thoroughly suitable college. Of course at present, to a certain extent, progress is hampered by want of accommodation. But as soon as the new building at Guindy is constructed—and I believe that attempts are being made to push that forward—as soon as that is constructed, there will be at any rate ample room for various developments, and certainly the whole question of the course will then come under review and the opinions of all the available experts will no doubt be taken. Of course even when a lay body such as your Excellency's Government, if I may say so, approaches an expert question like this with the evidence of experts before them, they will still have to decide between this expert and that and I think that is also the Honourable mover's position. When Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson report, as he thinks, on lines that he approves in one respect he agrees with it; but directly he finds something to which he does not quite agree, he goes to Mr. Tressler and says 'Mr. Tressler says this and he 'is right, and Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson are wrong.' This must be the attitude of all of us who are not experts and who have to weigh the evidence of one expert against that of another. From the general educational point of view, I may make one or two remarks. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar disapproves of specialization in ordinary subjects. He tells us that he approves of it, at any rate to a much greater extent, in technical subjects. I very much doubt whether this contention is sound. Here is the opinion of two experts differing on a purely educational question. No doubt what is wanted in all these engineering subjects is a very sound foundation, and if the foundation is not sound, I do not see how these men who do specialize in one of the branches that have been named can really become masters of their branch. Electrical engineering in particular surely cannot be taken up by a person of low general educational qualifications. I mean by an electrical engineer a person who is competent to take charge of the construction of large works and give real expert advice. By an engineer I do not mean merely a workman. He must be very well grounded in mathematics and physics and other similar subjects. The kind of electrical engineering that is to be taught to students such as we have in the subordinate class would, I imagine, be of a very much lower grade. Your Excellency's Government have for some time past decided to develop the electrical engineering side and the project has got very far. We may expect a professor to arrive at any time; and large sums of money are actually being spent in England on the apparatus at this moment.

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(Sir Alfred Bourne; Sir Francis Spring; the President.)

"When we come to architecture, we come to a subject which is even more foreign to me. I do not imagine that there is much scope for a large number of architects. I do not think that in any town in any part of England there is a large number of architects. One architect supplies a fairly large area as a rule. An architect is something very different from an engineer. The architect is more an artist. He must have a real artistic training and a training probably in classics.

"Hydraulic engineering is apparently a large term for irrigation, irrigation works and similar works. There, again, that surely is a part—I speak subject to correction—of the civil engineering course and what is wanted is to develop that course in the college and then see that the men afterwards thoroughly study the various irrigation projects which are either in course of construction or have been constructed. I should also have thought that what has been called high-way engineering, which apparently refers to the making of roads, railways and bridges, was essentially civil engineering. As to sanitary engineering there can be no doubt that, to a considerable extent, it is a special branch. Whether a civil engineer who wants to become a sanitary engineer should begin by studying this subject or whether he should make himself first of all a good civil engineer and then devote special study to sanitary works—that again is a matter for the experts. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the latter would be the proper course to follow. After a general course of civil engineering, a student should be definitely attached to, and assisted in his study of, sanitary works under construction. I am sorry to hear it suggested that the students of the college have not up to now been taken to see the sanitary works which they might have seen in this city. I do not know whether it is true or not. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar suggested it was. If it is true, I will undertake to make enquiries as to why such a course has not been pursued. It seems to me that certainly is a mistake. I can only repeat that as regards the electrical engineering branch arrangements are already far forward and that all other large matters will no doubt come up for consideration in connection with the new college at Guindy and smaller matters, like getting students to take full advantage of the works which are in progress, I will undertake to look into at once."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"I do not know whether I am in order in putting in an amendment at this stage."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You will be perfectly in order, but it depends upon the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING.—"It is an amendment to the Honourable Member's proposed resolution. I think it covers the whole ground and I think in the circumstances it will be a better resolution. I may mention that the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar and I have had some correspondence on this subject and we had a long conversation at my house two days ago. I recognize very fully the earnestness with which he approaches the subject and his intense desire that the young men of his community should, if possible, be afforded every facility for fitting themselves for the continual advances that are being made nowadays in civilization—in such matters as the improvement of sanitation, the employment of electricity, the bettering of roads, drainage, etc. Undoubtedly the means at present open to them here, for getting thoroughly trained in all these matters, can only be described as inadequate, if by adequacy is meant that, when a young man comes out of college, he is fit to go immediately and undertake the direction of such work as that referred to. We in England and in other western countries do not look at matters from that point of view. We think that when a young man comes out of college he has merely laid the foundation of a knowledge which will enable him to go on studying in the light of such practice as he may be paid small wages for, in the hope of becoming a specialist later on. But we do not contemplate college-made specialists. There are some excellent technical colleges like the one in Finsbury and others at Glasgow and Birmingham and other places and any number on the Continent; but I do not think that any one of them pretends to turn out specialists, trained engineers, in any of those lines. They teach the young fellows the sciences upon which their future practice must be based, but they do not for a moment pretend to teach them the practice. But I think the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar and his friends hope that the Engineering College will go further and will turn out young men who will be

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quite fit to take a place in the ranks of the employers of labour and to guide gangs of skilled and special workmen. That of course is quite impossible. But I think that he might have worded his resolution differently. Though I may not get a seconder, I may be allowed to read the proposition in the way that I suggest that it might be put, viz., 'that having in view the necessity for training a large number of students in 'practical matters of sanitation, water-works, drainage, electricity, etc., with which 'they are likely to be concerned in their future careers, the question of the engineering 'courses of the College of Engineering be submitted by Government to a committee of 'experts in time for the new buildings at Guindy to be suitably designed'."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaman Nayanar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I accept the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution as amended will run thus: 'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, 'having in view the necessity for training a large number of students in the practical matters of sanitation, water-works, drainage, electricity, etc.,' I do not know if the word, etc., is wanted and if sanitation does not include water-works and drainage. The wording might be 'civil, mechanical, electrical or sanitary engineering,' because after all civil engineering includes hydraulic engineering and high-way engineering."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"I agree."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution as amended will run thus:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, having in view the necessity for training a large number of students in practical matters of civil, mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineering, with which they will be concerned in their future careers, the subjects of the engineering courses of the College of Engineering be submitted by Government to a committee of experts in time to allow of proper provision being made at the new College at Guindy.

"In that form, I think, the Government may accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I withdraw my resolution in favour of that of Sir Francis Spring."

The resolution as amended was put to the Council and agreed to.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, my next resolution runs thus:—

XX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that at least five more technical schools be started at suitable centres on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura.

"I have advisedly used the language employed here in order that there may be no sharp-drawn distinction between industrial schools and technical schools. It is a matter of great difficulty to draw the line between the words 'technical schools' and 'industrial schools'; and for that purpose I have advisedly used the words 'on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura,' because the Technical Institute at Madura partakes partly of the character of a technical institute and partly of the character of an industrial institute. The institutions which I ask Government to establish are to be on the lines of that institute. Your Excellency, in my previous resolution, which I am glad the Government have seen their way to practically accept, I was dealing with the position of the masters, the foremen and the overseers. In this particular resolution, I am asking the Government to take in hand the workmen, because after all upon them the advancement of the country will depend. The workmen in the west—and I think we will have to adopt the same classification here—are divided into three classes, workmen who are concerned with the manufacture of steel and iron, textile fabrics, and chemical trades. These one might compendiously call factory workmen. What is required for these workmen is general industrial training although in the west in the evening

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classes, technical instruction is also given. So far as these men are concerned, it may be said that there cannot be a very large number of them in this country, and as the trade, in this country, of the class mentioned by me is in its infancy, it may not be necessary to provide any large number of institutions in which these workmen will have to be trained. There is some truth in that view, I admit. But none the less there is some demand for their training, and in the report, to which I made reference in speaking on the last resolution, the report of Col. Atkinson and Mr Dawson, they point out that the Government should try to turn out good mechanics in their schools. I also find that Mr. Tressler in his report says that there should be a school in Madras for this purpose; and in G.O. No. 795, dated 29th August this year, I find that the Government are inclined to agree with him. If, therefore, a school is opened in Madras where good mechanics can be turned out on the lines suggested by Messrs. Atkinson and Dawson on the recommendation of Mr. Tressler, the training of this class of workmen will be sufficient for the present and there will be no necessity to go any further.

"Then I come to the second class of workmen, workmen who are engaged in wood and stone carving, metal-chasing, enamelling, and in the decorative arts. For these purposes there exists already an institution in Madras, namely, the School of Arts, where instruction of this kind is given; and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne in his report says that this will be converted into a school for industrial arts and that a large number of scholarships will be offered for men who seek to enter this institution. So far as this second class of workmen is concerned, if liberal scholarships are offered and if the amplification suggested by the Director of Public Instruction is carried out, there will be no necessity for establishing another school of that kind. Such an industry as this should not be allowed to die out. It is very important in this country where decorative art is utilized in temples. I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne is inclined to think that if the School of Arts is converted into an industrial school, it will give all this training.

"Then I come to the third class with which my resolution is really concerned. The third class of workmen are those who are using hand tools and are working in carpentry, smithing, brick-laying, tailoring, and so on. It is this class of men that require solid improvement, if the resources of the country are to be developed and if they are to be useful to the country. From an economic and practical point of view, it is their education that is very necessary. In the article by Mr. John Wallace, a high authority, upon the modes of working adopted by Indian workmen, which is printed in the report of the Ootacamund Conference proceedings at page 156, it is pointed out that there exist defects to which Indian workmen are subject. He says they want accuracy, they want expedition, they do not know the choice of material and there is slovenliness; and he points out a number of defects in them and he says that it is absolutely necessary that a thorough training should be given to them to make them more accurate and to take away their slovenly habits and make them understand the importance and the use of tools and so on. I do not want to take up the Council's time by reading a large extract, but it is a very instructive paper in which he points out what the defects of the Indian workmen are and how they ought to be remedied by the Government. Now for these purposes there are no schools established by the Government which would remove the defects that I have just mentioned. There is at present one school at Madura to which I have referred. There are schools maintained by Christian missionaries and I may again quote the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne's testimony in regard to their position. He points out that they are unorganised bodies, unendowed, and they do not give a knowledge of the existing industries. They are chiefly confined to needle work and lace-making and they are not such as would conduce really to the giving of sound education to workmen. Therefore, I ask the Government to establish at least five more schools in suitable centres for the purpose of giving the necessary instructions to these workmen.

"My Lord, I find that this is not a matter which is new to the Government at any rate. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, who I am sorry to find is not here, has taken a large amount of interest in regard to this kind of industrial development and the establishment of industrial schools. He advocated at the Ootacamund Conference that there should be six weaving schools and twelve artisan schools.

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He pointed out that the country could not prosper unless these schools were established as early as possible and I do not want to go the length to which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has gone. I will be content with five more institutions in which weaving also will be one of the subjects taught and which will combine instruction both to weavers and artisan classes. That is really the school which you find in Madura and I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne saw his way to recommend to the Government that it should be removed from the hands of the district board and taken over by the Government and put entirely in order.

"My Lord, I would only suggest that in these schools which I ask the Government to establish some improvements should be made. I do not want schools of the same kind as the one we have in Madura. In Madura instruction is given in carpentry, smithing, weaving, dyeing and elementary mechanical engineering. I would omit in the new school dyeing altogether, because in the last report submitted to the Government and in the order of the Government, it has been found that it has been very badly taught; and it cannot be expected that in any artisan class like that dyeing can be satisfactorily taught. I would add two more classes, one class in metal-chasing and metal-work and the other in brick-layer's work. As regards metal-work, I find Mr. Chatterton, speaking of it at page 41 of the report of the Ootacamund Conference, says that it is an industry which ought to be very much encouraged by the Government and there is a great opening for men trained in such industries and that if you take the Indian workmen in hand you will be able to turn out of him very good work. Here again I do not want to quote very largely from that report but the matter is fully discussed by Mr. Chatterton. As regards brick-work it is very extensively undertaken by Indians and it is done in a crude form. It is absolutely necessary that some amount of good training should be given to them and therefore I would advocate that by omitting dyeing and including two other classes, a metal-work class and a brick-laying class, the Madura institution can be really improved and will become really a pattern for all other institutions.

"Now my Lord, I have tried to find out how matters stand in other provinces and I find that in the other provinces there are a far larger number of schools than in Madras. There are not as many schools here as you find in Bombay and Calcutta; and therefore it is necessary that you should make some endeavour to make Madras to be abreast of the times and to give to the workman some education which would fit him for the work he has to do.

"Then it may be asked whether I have considered the objections that may be raised to the establishment of these schools. I will deal with some of the objections put forward, mostly put forward at the Ootacamund Conference by persons who are certainly well disposed towards this country, but who stated that there are certain difficulties which ought to be met before these institutions could be started. One objection was that the artisan classes are not attracted to this institution because they want to earn even during their young days. Therefore there is no use of establishing a school which would not really attract these people. The answer to that was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew who, as I said, has taken real interest in the matter. He said that the way to get over the difficulty was to offer scholarships to the children of the artisans, which would enable them to get as much as they would earn by attending to work. It is necessary to make them more capable and at the same time it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that they are really well equipped in regard to their work. Therefore he suggested that you should offer to them scholarships which would give them as much as, if not more than, what they could earn when they are under training. If that suggestion is adopted this objection can have no force.

"Another objection is that parents do not appreciate the benefits of such schools and there is no use of forcing a school upon the people who do not appreciate these matters. The answer to that was given by Dr. Travers in the same conference. He denies that the Indian parent is unwilling to send his children. He says that the real difficulty consists in the inability of the parents for finding or purchasing good working tools because they are too poor to do it. Therefore he advocated, that just as the Singer's Sewing Machine Company send out agents to go out round the

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country with a large stock of tools to village parts, as far as possible the Government should also endeavour to supply cheap tools which would enable these men to purchase these tools with which to carry on their work That is the suggestion made by Dr. Travers and I hope that suggestion will be accepted.

"Another objection was that there were no qualified teachers in this country. That can be no obstacle to starting these schools. You can get enough teachers from England. There are many subjects in which there are no qualified teachers in India and you get them from England. This is a matter in which we can certainly get teachers from England or you can send men from here to England to learn to teach these subjects.

"Then it was stated that these men after learning in these schools would desert these schools, and would not desire to keep up this knowledge at all and were unwilling in after-life to cultivate what had been learnt in the school For that purpose one answer has been given by Mr. Sircar in his book on Economics; that is, to give as little literary education as possible in these schools. That is to say, give them the most rudimentary education in English. I would supplement what he says by saying, try to give them education purely in the vernacular. That would not put their heads in the air as pointed out by some; and it would make them stick to the profession and the instruction imparted to them would not be lost to the Government or to the men. These are some of the objections that are raised.

"There is one other objection to which I would refer and that is that our countrymen do not like to take to manual labour and that stands a great deal in the way of real useful education being obtained by them. I will come to this point last and there is one other subject to be dealt with and that is as to the cost. I find that this matter again was considered by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and he supplied the Government with a memorandum in which he pointed out that twelve artizan schools would cost an initial expenditure of Rs. 1·20 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1·20 lakhs. He said that six weaving institutions would cost Rs. 30,000 as initial expenditure and Rs 30,000 as recurring expenditure. In the five schools, in which the weaving industry will be included, you will find the initial expenditure according to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's calculation will be about Rs. 75,000 and a recurring expenditure of one lakh. My Lord, I find that, last year, there was a provision for industrial education in the budget to the extent of Rs. 1,62,360. Out of this, only Rs 1,10,265 have been spent. Therefore there is still a balance of Rs. 50,000 left and if you supplement it by another sum of Rs. 50,000 all these schools can be started. I do not know if the Government can, under these circumstances, really say that it would involve them in such a heavy expenditure as would be prohibitive to start these schools.

"There is only one other subject to be dealt with and that is, the unwillingness of my countrymen to take to manual labour. I am prepared and willing to admit that there is a good deal of truth in that, and I am willing to admit that except the lower strata of society which depend entirely upon manual labour for their sustenance there is a great disinclination on the part of the higher classes to take to manual work. They do not really understand the dignity of labour. Probably they are ashamed of doing some work and unfortunately they have been encouraged by certain persons who consider it religion to feed certain classes of people I think these men hardly realize that by keeping them back from labour they are really committing a sin and not storing some virtue which would enable them to go to heaven. As a matter of fact, any man who stands in the way of honest labour being done is really a man who is not patriotic. My Lord, I think it would be admitted by all that there has been a good deal of improvement in regard to this. The old ideas are giving way and there is a feeling that we must take to labour, honest labour, if we are to be respected by society and I ask the Government to take advantage of this state of feeling to start these schools.

"It may be said that the starting of the new schools will not bring you any good unless there are industries in the country. We know that this argument will be employed. I hope that, sooner or later, the Government will not only start these schools but also spend capital for the purpose of pioneering industries. That is

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(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; Sir Alfred Bourne.)

a matter which is in correspondence between the Government of Madras and the Secretary of State, which, therefore, I cannot at present discuss in this Council. But, my Lord, if the example of Japan and Germany is followed, namely, of starting schools and of starting these industries, I think the Government will find that they are providing an opening to these men which would give them honest employment and they will also find that the country is developed. They will also find that their own exchequer is developed in an easy and healthy way; and last but not least, although I do not want to talk High politics in this Council hall, you will find that what is stated as unrest will be removed and it is possible that the work of administration will be made simpler and easier. For all these reasons I ask the Government to take up the establishment of these schools and see that the workmen are really benefited by them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar. Some of his statements might lead one to believe that the Government are not anxious in this matter. I should like to assume that they are greatly anxious to develop their policy with reference to industrial and technical education. In answer to one of my questions yesterday your Excellency's Government informed us that an opportunity would, if possible, be taken at some future sitting to make a statement as to the steps that are now being taken in various directions in connection with industrial and technical education. We may therefore take it that the Government are anxious to develop industrial and technical education and I think there should be no difficulty in giving effect to resolution No. 33 of the Ootacamund Conference. As suggested there, there should be six schools started at Vizagapatam, Conjeeveram, Bellary, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Madura. I take it that it is as a part of that scheme that two schools have been already started, one in Madura and the other, I think, is proposed to be started in Madras. I think, therefore, as far as the preliminary proposals are concerned there should be no difficulty in starting schools such as those suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar in this resolution. I have nothing more to add except that we are anxious that a beginning should be made as early as possible. If your Excellency's Government can further our wishes by taking this matter on hand as early as possible, we shall all be greatly indebted to the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"The Honourable mover and the seconder recognize, I think, Sir, that the Government are really anxious to see progress made in the matter of technical education; the Government not only are anxious but they have been anxious in the past. Ever since I have been in this country, there has been a constant endeavour to do something in this line. There are numerous technical schools scattered throughout the Presidency. They are of different grades and different states of efficiency it is true, but there are a number of them and I confidently assert that the opportunities afforded there have been taken very little advantage of and that, if boys come forward to these schools to undergo the training offered to them, the state of things will be forwarded very much more than it is now. Just at present there is a sort of fresh move forward and we have had more money to spend on various educational objects, some of which is being devoted to this matter. The school at Madura is being entirely re-organized. That scheme of re-organization will absorb a considerable amount of money; it is estimated that the recurring charges will rise from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 74,000 per annum. The building will cost more than three lakhs of rupees.

"As to weaving—I take the subjects as they stand in my list—after much discussion, it has been decided not to open any more weaving schools. There are various weaving schools which are not taken proper advantage of and the experiment which the Government are now trying is to have peripatetic schools, that is, to carry the instruction home to the weavers in their quarters. It is too early yet to say whether we shall be successful in this effort or not. Special efforts have been made with regard to dyeing; but it has been removed from the ordinary course at the Madura Technical school. Endeavours have been made to start a special school. I must say the prospect there is not very hopeful, because the people will not come forward.

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Efforts have been made by Mr. Marsden to hold classes for these dyers and he could only get four pupils to come who were in any way qualified to receive the instruction he thought it desirable to give them.

"As to the other subjects the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar was dealing with, namely, the question of carpenters, smiths and workmen of that class, in Madura within the last year or two we have been making further efforts. The Government have considered, I understand, the question of founding other schools of their own and they have rather come to the conclusion that for the present at any rate we had better give money to private agencies. Instead of scattering money on a very large number of these technical schools, we picked out a certain number and are giving them considerable sums of money with which to develop. I may instance the Chengalvaraya Nayak's Technical Institution at Madras, which I believe is fairly successful. We picked out one at Coimbatore to which large grants have quite recently been given, one at Calicut and one at Vizagapatam (where negotiations are not yet by any means complete, though I hope we may make some arrangement with them); and in Tanjore the Government have gone as far as sanctioning the acquisition of a considerable piece of land, the intention being, in this case of Tanjore and in the other cases I have just mentioned, to try and direct the policy of the private manager. I think I may say we definitely wish to see that done. I do not want to give the private manager a free hand as we have done in the past. We think that possibly we may persuade him and induce him to take up the particular line that we think most desirable. That is our present policy; 'We will give you this money, we will give you, perhaps, the building, or we will lend you a building, or we will give or lend you land, if you will carry out our wishes.' For various reasons, I think it is quite possible that that system will succeed much better than a school under actual Government management. We wish to get some of these private managers to have the matter very much at heart; we have to raise enthusiasts as well as paid subordinates and I have great hopes that this Government may do something in the course of the next two or three years to show great progress in this matter. Your Excellency's Government have also under consideration the construction of another school at Madras which has been mentioned by the Honourable mover. That matter will be taken up as soon as Mr. Tressler returns from leave.

"I say then, Sir, that the Government are just as anxious as anybody, and perhaps more so, to push forward this matter; but they are not prepared to be bound by a resolution saying that they should open five more schools as Government schools. I therefore beg to oppose the resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I find from what the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has stated that the Government are moving in the direction of improving these technical schools. But he has stated that the policy of the Government as far as possible is to aid private managers."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"I meant 'the policy of the department': I did not commit the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I happen to belong to the management of one of these schools and I think we are doing very well with regard to literary education, but I doubt very much whether the time has come in this Presidency for such work as this being entrusted to private managers just at present. You have first of all to create in us a large taste for work of this kind. That has yet to be done. It may sound rather peculiar to English ears; but until the Government come to our aid in giving to us an insight and opening into the real necessity for industrial education, I do not think that we can be said to be in a position to take up the management of these industrial schools. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has in view a few Christian schools in which Christian missionaries or some of them are maintaining an industrial department, but as pointed out by him in his report for 1911–12, notwithstanding that they come from England and notwithstanding they are largely inclined to philanthropic work, the institutions managed by them have been failures. If Christian missionaries who have some

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knowledge of industrial work in the west have not been able with grants to satisfactorily conduct industrial schools, I am willing to admit for the time being that you cannot expect that Indians will be able to come forward with endowments and with the necessary equipment for starting industrial schools. It is for that purpose I ask the Government to take up this matter and I instanced Japan and Germany where the Government establish these various schools and as far as possible they are carried on under Government auspices. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has not been able to promise that, if not five schools, at least three or four schools will be started. If he had done that, I would have seen my way to withdraw the resolution, but in the absence of such an assurance as that, I am sorry I am obliged to press this resolution to a division in the Council and I hope the Council will testify to the necessity of such schools being started, if not the whole number, at least a smaller number, so that people might receive industrial education in this Presidency. I want to press this resolution to a division, having regard to the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar demanding a poll, it was taken with the following result, 16 voting for and 18 against the resolution :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar	The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.
,, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.	,, Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
,, Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	,, Sir Harold Stuart.
,, Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	,, Mr. W. O. Horne.
,, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	,, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
,, ,, P. Kesava Pillai.	,, Mr. R. B. Clegg.
,, Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.	,, ,, L. M. Wynch.
,, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	,, ,, R. C. C. Carr.
,, ,, K. P. Ramen Menon.	,, ,, A. Butterworth.
,, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.	,, ,, N. S. Brodie.
,, Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	,, Sir Alfred Bourne.
,, ,, K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	,, Mr. H. E. Clark.
,, ,, V. Kunhiraman Nayanar	,, ,, C. R. M. Schmidt.
,, Shah-ul-Mulk T. Zein-ul-abidin Sahib.	,, ,, S. D. Pears.
,, Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait.	,, ,, F. H. M. Corbet (*Advocate-General*).
,, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	,, ,, H. F. W. Gillman.
	,, Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikanna Pillai.
	,, Mr. W. Francis.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, the following resolutions standing in his name on the notice paper were postponed :—

XXI. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of members elected by the taluk boards to the Godavari District Board be raised from 14 to 20 in the existing strength of the Board.

XXII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to relieve the proprietors and zamindars of permanently-settled estates in this Presidency from the duty of collecting the quit-rent on enfranchised service inams imposed upon them under section 18 of Madras Act II of 1894.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR :—"It is past 5 now. Will it please your Excellency to have my resolution to-morrow morning?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Would not the Council prefer to continue this sitting?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR :—"There will not be much work to-morrow."

District Conferences by Collectors.

(The President; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have still got seven or eight resolutions on the paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"Some of them will be withdrawn."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think I must ask the Council to sit for half an hour just to get a little way further, unless it is particularly inconvenient to any large number of Members. Of course I do not wish to put them to any inconvenience; but it would be desirable to get through our work if we can. Would it be inconvenient to sit for half an hour?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"There will be no inconvenience."

DISTRICT CONFERENCES BY COLLECTORS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"I beg to move the next resolution that stands in my name. It runs thus:—

XXIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to issue instructions that every District Collector do hold a conference of the leading ryots of his district in the principal town of the district in the beginning of each official year, at which he may place before them a brief account of the district administration in the previous official year, so far as it concerned matters relating to irrigation, sanitation, village communications, education, etc., and also a rough programme of the administration during the current year relating to the same matters, and at the same time give them an opportunity of expressing their views on matters referred to by him at the conference and on such other matters on which they may be permitted to offer their views.

"Your Excellency, in placing this resolution before the Council I am extremely solicitous of being understood as not suggesting even in the remotest degree that the district administration at present is in any way unpopular with the ryots, that the well-being of the ryots is not cared for by the Collector, and that the ryots are at present a neglected class. On the other hand, I am aware, and it is a matter of common knowledge, that in almost every Collector there is an ardent and a growing desire to know and to study the wants of the ryots, and, as far as he may find it practicable, to meet them. But, at the same time, it has to be remembered, your Excellency, that the Collector of a district now-a-days is so fully occupied over his daily official routine of work, consisting mostly of the disposal of bags of official files and correspondence, that, in spite of his best intentions, he finds it hard to spare time to go about and mix with his ryots, to learn first-hand direct from the ryot what his needs and wants are. In the absence, therefore, of his going about and learning from the ryot directly what his needs and wants are, he has to content himself with getting information second-hand, and sometimes third-hand, from his subordinates, and I must add sometimes from newspaper correspondence. In former days, we have heard it said that the Collector commanded greater opportunities and availed himself of the opportunities afforded to him of coming across the ryots during the *jamabandi* time. There he met the ryots and spoke to them about their needs and wants, had a conversation and discussed with them and was able to know more about them. That was probably because he had more time at his disposal then and less of official files of correspondence to look after. As matters stand at present, the Collector confines the scope of *jamabandi* and has to confine its scope to after all a settlement of the demand of land-tax. He does not find time to do more than that. The aim of my resolution at present is to secure for the ryot a certain, definite, and annually recurring opportunity to meet his Collector, an opportunity to interview the Collector, to learn from him first-hand, direct from him, what he has done during the past year for him and what he means to do during the current year. That is exactly the aim of my resolution; and a conference of the kind I suggest will, in my humble opinion, certainly add to the popularity and efficiency of the district administration. My Lord, I submit that there will be no practical difficulties in this resolution of mine being sanctioned. First of all, the first characteristic of this resolution, unlike that of other resolutions, is that it involves the Government in no

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(Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

expense of any kind. If expense there be, it is but little which the ryot will have to undergo. The ryot will certainly incur that cost most cheerfully, because he will have an excellent opportunity of meeting his Collector and exchanging ideas with him and probably securing benefits after the interview.

"Then again the programme of the conference will never grow in volume. It will be a very simple programme, it will not lead to lengthy speeches, because it will be confined to ryots and ryots alone. We do not expect lengthy speeches from them. I say the ryots alone will form the meeting and probably the discussion will take a conversational form where the Collector will mention his views about the various topics I have referred to in the resolution. The ryot will exchange his views with the Collector. I am moving this resolution in the full hope that it will meet with the full sympathy of the Government, for I have always understood that the ryot is a special object of concern to the Government and that the ryot looks upon the Government as a parent. A conference of the kind I have suggested, I feel sure, will certainly bring the ryot, attached and loyal as he is, closer to the Government and make him more attached and loyal than he now is. With these few remarks I commend this resolution to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second this resolution. In doing so I wish just to offer one or two observations. I wish to call attention to what the resolution is. It is a resolution in reference to the District Collector and it asks simply for a single annual conference and further it roughly sketches out the sort of work for the conference. No doubt in the details given here we have unfortunately, by a mistake, predominence given to the items which are now covered by local boards and municipalities, such as village communications; but I hope it will not be understood by the Honourable Members here as indicating that the work of this conference will be covered by local boards and municipalities, because we find also 'irrigation, etc.' 'Etc.' implies all the work which appertains to land revenue, police, abkári, forest and other departments which come under the district administration now. Therefore I presume that the Honourable Members will consider this aspect of the resolution, in so far as the work of the conference is not covered by the existing local boards and municipalities. I am anxious about this, because some persons might feel that the existence of municipalities and local boards might be some reason why they should vote against the resolution. As a matter of fact I may point out that there is no sort of conflict between the present resolution and the existing local boards and municipalities. The work of these local boards and municipalities will be confined to those items of sanitation, roads, education and such other things as have been fixed in the respective Acts V and IV of 1884; and the work of the conference will be practically the rest of the matters of district administration. I may also point out that the nature of the work of the district boards and municipalities is not the nature of the work of this conference. District boards and municipalities have been entrusted with practically full powers of decision and direction of work in these branches. What is now asked is not that the work in other branches should be entrusted to this conference for final decision, but only that there may be an opportunity for the chief official of the district to meet the leading ryots who are capable of taking some interest in the matter and discuss such matters with them and derive and impart such light as may come from such discussion.

"Whether such a resolution is needed at all and whether it may produce any harmful results are the questions next to consider. As for such a conference being needed, the Honourable mover has pointed out that past history is the best justification for such a conference. In point of fact, former Collectors, several decades back, not only used to go about and meet their leading ryots at the annual *jamabandi* but give these ryots an opportunity of understanding the district administration. Of course, I believe, the coming conference, if this resolution should be accepted, would be rather different from these banyan tree durbars, as they used to be described; because I believe within the last two decades people have greatly advanced. There is growing education not only amongst the classes, known as the educated classes, but amongst the vast masses of the well-to-do ryots. Many a ryot now understands what his rights are, at least to a certain extent, and what should be expected of those in

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charge of the district administration. This growing culture on the part of the well-to-do ryots necessitates this proposal. In the circumstances of any country, for an administration to be strong and efficient, the people must be taken along with the Government always. That is specially true in the case of a Government like the Government of this country.

"We fully appreciate the need for introducing educated or cultured people into the task of the administration and certain reforms have been commenced for liberalizing the Government and allowing the people to participate in it. But these reforms have commenced with the liberalization of the administration at the top. What we now find is that after four or five years of reform, at the top, facilities are afforded for the people's representatives to meet high and responsible officers of the Government, to understand what exactly the processes of the Government are, what processes are adopted each year and thus to remove serious misapprehensions on the part of the people, which may undermine the good work of the excellent institutions of the Government. But it is not sufficient to try and improve the administration at the top. It is necessary that it should go lower down, if the benefits of such a principle of liberalization are to be fully reaped by the people. In this case I may point out that what the representatives of the people could do at the top is only, or rather mainly, to take part in fixing the general principles on which the administration is to be carried. No doubt the right of interpellation may give some opportunities for correcting lapses in individual cases, but, as has been the experience of most members, it has not been possible always or frequently to resort to interpellations for remedying errors committed in district administration. What is really necessary is the *prevention* of serious errors which no doubt exist in our district administration as they exist elsewhere. As has been pointed out by the Honourable mover, these errors are not necessarily due to any gross neglect on the part of the district administration. They have the best intentions and, no doubt, very good training. Those in charge of the district are but men, though men of a very highly-spoken-of service. What we do require is that these highly paid men should be aided by certain institutions, which it is in the power of this Government now to create, in the task of discovering what exactly are the real needs of the people and not only discovering them and doing the right thing, but taking the people along with them so that the people may correctly appreciate the intentions of the Government. It may no doubt be said that the work of a Collector brings him into contact with a number of leading ryots in various ways, and that there is very little need for the Government to do anything more. But this statement does not fully take into account the actual state of affairs. It is no doubt true that a Collector is brought into contact with a large number of petitioners and a large number of other persons, but it is not always that he comes into contact with the leading or the representative set of men and besides it is not all Collectors that do always move about amongst the people. As pointed out by the Honourable mover, the amount of office work is so great that several Collectors are not utilizing their opportunities of mixing freely with the people. In fact I know of a particular Collector, whose name and district I shall not mention, a very well intentioned officer who tries to dismiss any gentleman who wants to discuss public affairs with him; after sitting a couple of minutes he begins to turn over his file and the visitor leaves. That is the experience of some Honourable gentlemen on repeated occasions. No blame is sought to be attached to that individual officer. The amount of work that he finds he has to do is such that he wishes to devote all his time to it. Therefore the object of this resolution is to enable this Government to make it a part of the routine of such Collectors to mix with the people at least one day in a year; so that if it is made a part of their routine, such officers will treat this also as a routine and attend to it as they attend to their other duties. No doubt one will not be satisfied with a single meeting in the year, but we only wish to make a modest beginning and it is quite possible that what is now recognized as an annual conference may grow into a quarterly conference or even a monthly conference. As the benefits of such a conference come to be appreciated by the officers themselves, I have not the least doubt that the officers themselves will wish to have the benefit of such a conference. It will enable people to understand the district officers and to

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see fully eye to eye with the Government, even if the Government decides a matter against them. As an instance of the advantage of mixing with such officers, I may mention that many a gentleman who did not come into close contact with high officials of the Government has been opposing several proposals for raising taxes. I know instances of several people who by coming into contact with high officials of Government are enabled to know all the details of the administration to appreciate the good intentions of the officers and to see that some unpleasant taxation has to be resorted to and who then willingly assist in the process of raising such taxation. I mention that to show that contact with officials and the effects of explaining the official standpoint will be of very great use to any man who takes interest in the improvement of the administration of the district. In fact the number of persons who take interest in the district administration is increasing every day. Therefore it is necessary for the Government to make it a part of the routine duty of the heads of the district to get opportunities of coming into contact with leading ryots and explaining to them what is the situation in respect of the various branches. I believe no objection will be put forward on the part of the Government that what is suggested is impracticable. I wish to point out that there is nothing impracticable in the suggestion. We are not calling upon the district administrator to explain all his acts—to put him on his defence, so to speak. That is not the object of this resolution. To matters appertaining, for instance, to forest policy, there are some forests where grazing is not permitted though previously it was permitted. Possibly there are some difficulties in permitting grazing there, and they may be opened up next year. The Collector, in consultation with the District Forest Officer, may point out what exactly is the reason for closing certain reserves and why more reserves cannot be opened. He may point out that, owing to the general tendency to commit mischief on the part of the people, the forest officers have to close them. Then take another instance, the abkāri question, a question like the location of a shop. It will be possible for a district officer to ascertain from the people—what is now felt to be a great difficulty—what is the proper place for the location of particular shops. Similarly matters relating to police, irrigation, land revenue can be discussed. It will be quite possible to mention a large number of matters about which the district administrator will be able to have an opportunity of explaining what he has done and what he can do, and learn from the people what they expect of him and to point out if in any case they put forward any unreasonable demand to the Government, how and in what respects the demand is unreasonable.

"I may also mention that when I was conversing with a particular District Collector, whose name I shall not mention, he approved of such a course and said that it would be an excellent thing if the Government would impose it as a system upon all Collectors. I may also point out that, if the Government should accept this principle, the benefits of this principle may be further extended, if it is found to work well. In fact deputy collectors, I mean, divisional officers could easily have their annual divisional conferences, or biennial, or quarterly, divisional conferences with similar good results. I might easily go on and multiply instances, but it is not necessary. I do not know the attitude the Government wish to take; but at this late hour I do not wish to take more time in explaining a matter which appears to me to need very little from me to commend it to the Council. With these words, I commend this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover and seconder of this resolution have been so seductive in the terms in which they presented it and their arguments were so alluring that almost they persuaded me to accept it. There was such a great deal in what they said that seemed to anticipate my very thoughts and everything that they said was, as I have said, so very alluring that I supposed that all my objections would be met, until the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar told me that a conference of this sort which was to begin this year as a meeting of one day, might become next year or afterwards a quarterly meeting or even a monthly meeting or possibly a weekly meeting; and then I thought that was sufficient for me. I was very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar such a very high compliment as to the manner in which our district officials carry on their duties. He said that he had not a word to say against the manner in which the district administration was conducted by, he

District Conferences by Collectors.

(Sir John Atkinson; Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Acharyar).

said, every Collector. He credited every Collector with the utmost desire to meet and consult the ryots; but he felt that the Collector had no time; and that also was the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I know it is perfectly true that the Collector's time is very fully occupied. Every day his work is increasing, and one of the items of work that has been recently added is very urgent and special demands from the Government office to supply information required by the Honourable Members of this Council—to provide answers to questions and to supply information which may be called for to meet resolutions that are to be proposed. That is no small item which has been added to the work of our district officers and if the Honourable Members will take it to heart and think that it is better that the Collector should spend his time in consulting the ryots rather than in answering questions of the Honourable Members of the Council, nobody would be more pleased than myself. That, I take it, is undoubtedly one of the principal duties of a Collector and of every district officer to keep himself in intimate touch with the ryots of his district. No man can lay greater stress upon that part of a Collector's duties than I do.

"Reference was made to the part played by the *jamabandi* in the discharge of that item of the Collector's duties. When I first came to this country the *jamabandi* of a taluk used to occupy two months; every village was brought up and the ryots appeared before the Collector, ten, fifteen or twenty of them and the whole policy of the village and its administration and everything connected with it would be fully discussed. Unfortunately, owing as I maintain largely to the remarks that have been made by non-official members to the effect that now-a-days the *jamabandi* is a farce, a large number of ryots who would otherwise have attended it do not come, because perhaps they wish to give point to the remarks of the Honourable Members that the *jamabandi* is a farce. We do not want to make it a farce. The members of the Government and the executive officers would fain see the ryots of every village at the annual *jamabandi* and discuss with them, as fully as circumstances will permit—as the circumstances and the time allowed by the Honourable Members of this Council will permit—discuss every item of village policy with them. Now it is proposed that there should be summoned to this district conference the leading ryots of the district. I am not quite sure what is meant by the leading ryots in the district. In the district of Tanjore will the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar or the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar be a leading ryot? If so, if that is the type of leading ryots that are to be summoned to this conference, then I say such a conference is superfluous. Gentlemen of that type have opportunities in this Council and other gentlemen who do not belong to this Council have ample opportunities in the district conferences or—what is the new name?—group conferences."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Taluk conferences."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Yes, taluk conferences—and I have no doubt that before long there will be many other conferences to which it will be quite unnecessary that we should add a Collector's conference. There will be opportunities in these conferences held by intelligent and public spirited unofficial gentlemen to discuss matters. In addition there are opportunities—let alone the press and petitions—there are opportunities afforded by the district and taluk boards and municipalities. It was interesting to me to hear the note of apology from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that this resolution was not intended to interfere with the privileges and the authority of our local boards and municipalities. He was very careful to disarm any opposition that might arise from the benches opposite to him to this resolution on the score that it was an encroachment upon the prerogatives of our local authorities. He apparently thought that any such argument with reference to the authority of the Local Government was of no moment whatever. It would not be open to these ryots' conferences to discuss education, sanitation and matters of that sort which were within the cognizance of local boards, district boards and municipalities, but they should discuss irrigation, forests, abkári and other branches of administration which are usually supposed to be within the more immediate ken of the Provincial Government. Now we were told that it was to be a conference of leading ryots who were to discuss the action of the Collector in the past year and his proposals for the coming year. I was very glad indeed to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that the education, and also the prosperity of the ryots of the districts, have very

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much advanced in recent years He told us that there had been a great advance in these matters recently and that the ryots now-a-days would be very much better able to understand and appreciate the subjects that would be dealt with in a conference of this sort than in the years gone by. That is no doubt quite true. It was only the other day that I read a little story about a ryot—I am not going to say where he was. A district officer met him and asked him what he thought of the cattle-show that had been held. His answer was 'Last year we had the plague; this year we have the cattle-show. God is merciful and He sends them both.' If that represents the type of the intelligence of the ryots that will come to the conference, I do not think they will help us very much. But on the other hand I would say this, that among the leading ryots of the district is perhaps the chairman of a municipality or men who pay their revenue in tens or twenties of thousands and I do not see that there is any need for the Collector to ask such men to come and give advice. Such a man has ample opportunities. We are told that it is out of the mouths of babes and sucklings that wisdom is ordained and I am of opinion that there is a very great deal more to be learnt as to the general wants of the ryots from the ryot who never leaves his village, and who lives ten or fifty miles away from head-quarters than from those ryots who are found hanging about the head-quarters of the district and bobnobbing with the leading members of the aristocracy at their head-quarter station, whether they be Europeans or members of the bar or officials. The ryot whom the Collector ought to see and consult and the man who can tell the Collector what is needed is the ryot who is cultivating his fields with his own hands, and if the district official wishes to know about the wants of people and about the administration and about the character of the officials and, if I may say so, about public opinion with reference to the non-official members of this Council, the best thing for him to do is to go to the fields and talk to the ryots who are cultivating them.

"I said that when I first heard the speeches of the Honourable mover and seconder of this resolution, I felt very sympathetically disposed towards it. But when I saw the cloven hoof in that remark about the one day in the year growing into once a quarter or once a month, I thought that the simple nature claimed for this conference would very soon become something rather complicated. There will be resolutions (and we know what resolutions are), there will be set speeches, there will be press reporters, and that sort of conference will not help the district officers much. I am entirely at one with the Honourable mover of the resolution and the seconder in desiring that district officials, more especially District Collectors, should maintain at all times, in all places and in all branches of their administration the most intimate relations with the ryots of the districts. But I do not think that a conference of this sort would give any assistance to them in that work. Therefore I oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I thought that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar with his siren voice would be able to tempt the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to accept this resolution; but I am disappointed. I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar wants a conference between the Collector and the ryot, not as tax-gatherer and tax-payer, not as dispenser of justice and litigant, but as Collector representing the Government and the ryot. I do not think this could be compared with the group conferences or the district conferences or the taluk conferences which we hold among ourselves to formulate resolutions and submit them to the Government for their consideration. Here we want to bridge over that gulf that exists now between the Government officials and the ryots. Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that this was contemplated a long time ago. I am generally fond of quoting from my political bible, Sir Thomas Munro. I always find something in that book to support me against the opinion of the Government (*Laughter*). I know it well that most of the Collectors have got the strongest desire to know the people, to serve the people and to do something for them; but unfortunately they are more or less bound to their desk and they are almost always engaged in returns and reports. They have no opportunity of mixing with the people at all. Now, Sir Thomas Munro says, 'as a young man begins he continues 'all through life;' they become very efficient administrators, but I do not know if they are in full touch with the people of the country. Of course there are exceptions. Some of them find opportunities for some hobbies, as Lord Crewe

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would put it, and know the life of the people by going about and mixing with them. But most of them are so absorbed in their routine work that they have no time to fully comprehend the nature of the people's grievances and their feelings and sentiments. Sir Thomas Munro says:—'When a young man is transferred from 'college to the office of a zillah register, he finds himself all at once invested with 'judicial functions. He learns forms before he learns things. He becomes full of 'the respect due to the court, but knows nothing of the people. He is placed too 'high above them to have any general intercourse with them. He has little 'opportunity of seeing them except in court. He sees only the worst part of them, 'and under the worst shapes—he sees them as plaintiff and defendant, exasperated 'against each other, or as criminals; and the unfavourable opinion with which he 'too often, at first, enters among them, instead of being removed by experience, is 'every day strengthened and increased. He acquires, it is true, habits of cautious 'examination and of precision and regularity; but they are limited to a particular 'object, and are frequently attended with distortness, too little regard for the value 'of time, and an inaptitude for general affairs, which require a man to pass readily 'from one subject to another.

'In the revenue line he has an almost boundless field, from whence he may 'draw at pleasure his knowledge of the people As he has it in his power, at some 'time or other, to show kindness to them all, in settling their differences, in occasional 'indulgence in their rents, in facilitating the performance of their ceremonies, and 'many other ways; and as he sees them without official form or restraint'—that is the object of this resolution—'they come to him freely, not only on the public, but often 'on their private concerns. His communications with them are not limited to one 'subject, but extend to everything connected with the welfare of the country. He 'sees them engaged in the pursuits of trade and agriculture, and promoting by their 'labours an increase of its resources, the object to which his own are directed. He 'sees that among them there is, as in other nations, a mixture of good and bad; that 'though many are selfish, many likewise, especially among the agricultural class, are 'liberal and friendly to their poorer neighbours and tenants, and he gradually learns 'to take an interest in their welfare, which adheres to him in every future situation.'

"I wonder if the Collectors have now opportunities for mixing with the people without official form or restraint. He says: 'the main object, therefore, in beginning 'with the revenue, is not to teach him to collect the kists, which is a very secondary 'consideration, but to afford him an opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the inhabit-'ants and their usages, which is indispensable to the due discharge of his duty in the 'judicial as well as in the revenue line.'

"One more quotation from Sir Thomas Munro: 'A knowledge of the natives is 'still more essential and this knowledge is only to be acquired by an early and free 'intercourse with them, for which the revenue presents infinitely more facilities than 'any other line. It ought to be our aim to give to the younger servants the best 'opinion of the natives, in order that they may be the better qualified to govern them 'hereafter. We can never be qualified to govern men against whom we are preju-'diced. If we entertain a prejudice at all, it ought rather to be in their favour than 'against them. We ought to know their character, but especially the favourable side 'of it, for if we know only the unfavourable, it will beget contempt and harshness on 'the one part, and discontent on the other.'

"Now, your Excellency I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson would contradict me if I say that the Collectors have got no opportunity now of mixing with the people. They know them only as litigants, plaintiffs and petitioners and seldom meet them as ryots. They are collecting the *kist*, they have to adjudicate at the *jamabandi* the settlement. What the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar wants is a ryots' day with the Collector, a garden party if you please, where the people can meet the Collector and exchange *pannupari* with him. If the Collector has any expenditure to incur, it will be a small sum for the *pannupari*. This may be small thing in the eyes of many, but I think it will operate to the best advantage of the Government's reputation among the people. The ryots will think that the Government are the well-wishers of the ryots. One Collector was good enough the other day to give notice to the ryots to meet him and give their opinion about the proposed

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increase in the land-cess. He gathered a number of ryots of the district and distributed *pansupari*, and there was a gramaphone performance. The ryots were immensely pleased. And I may mention that the Collector that did it was Mr. Bryant, the Collector of Cuddapah. That is the sort of things we do want. There may not be any representation of personal grievances; but let them see that they are face to face with the Collector, the representative of the Government, and no rigidity of official etiquette and form should mar the meeting. They would appreciate and value it: and he would be just like a parent to the ryots. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson need not be afraid. Even the most ignorant ryot is able to express his feelings. Feelings are common to everybody. The man may not be a literate person. This sort of arrangement should be looked upon as the ryots' day, and if the Collector were to inaugurate and carry it out, say, on the King's birthday, it will be good and welcome. The leading ryots can be easily gathered together. He need not actually place before them all the things he has done or will do for them; but if they come face to face with the Collector, it will have a salutary influence and the administration of the country will improve. I challenge the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to prove that the Collector has at present got any chance of meeting the people as people—and not as petitioners and litigants. Your Excellency, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Government. You can very gracefully accept it. It simply says that the Collector should ask the ryots to attend a reception at his head-quarters or elsewhere and partake *pansupari*. I think the Collector will get a garden party in return from the dutiful ryots."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, if the conference as proposed be held every year I assure the Council that much of our work will be greatly simplified. All the information that we ask the Government now can be obtained from the Collector and we shall not trouble you. If the Council will be glad to have its work lightened, this is one of the ways in which it can be done."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU:—"I should like on the present occasion to offer a few observations with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. I join my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar in his remarks with reference to the work of this Council and I am grateful to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that he has given me an opportunity of saying a word on that matter. He has complained that the work of this Council has added to the work of the district officers. Possibly it has done so. But I think that is entirely due to a want of facilities in the district administration by which we can obtain information locally. There are several matters in which probably information furnished to us by the district officials would relieve us and also your Excellency's Government from calling for information on various matters and the facts relating thereto without which it is impossible to make any effective representations either to the local authorities or to your Excellency's Government. I have felt this difficulty myself; and I know the feeling probably of the district officials will be that if such power is given to us or if such a privilege were accorded to the non-official members of this Council, the district official will be rather under the thumb of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. I think they might have such a feeling, but I think it might be possible for your Excellency's Government to accord to us this concession of corresponding with and obtaining information from the district officials. I do not know what the existing orders are on the subject; but I have myself applied for information to local officers—."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I am obliged to point out that the Honourable Member is straying somewhat from the point."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I would close on that matter. But as the matter was mentioned I pointed out that this conference would go in some way to relieve this kind of work to which reference has been made. Judged from that aspect I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Rediyar's proposal for an annual conference would give the ryots an opportunity at least once a year of making their representations to the local authorities. After all we are here to represent the opinion of the ryot, seeking redress in matters pertaining to the local administration from your

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Excellency's Government. Therefore in that way I think the resolution of my Honourable friend is entitled to consideration. I am sorry that although the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was prepared to accept it, something that has been stated by the Honourable mover and seconder has deterred him from accepting the resolution which has been proposed by my Honourable friend.

"Your Excellency, there are one or two other observations that I should like to make. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson thought that it would be useless to consult the leading ryots and that he would like to talk with the man who cultivates the field and who works with his own hand. That is no doubt good; but I do not know whether he intended to say that the district officials certainly would not be benefited by talking to the leading ryots in his district. I think there will be no difficulty in finding out the leading ryots in a district; and I do not think they would be poor representatives of the class which they represent. For example, there are various lists which have been made, lists for municipal elections, lists for local board elections, and lists for Legislative Council elections and lists of landholders. Any of these would be a quite suitable method of summoning leading ryots for the conference of the district. Your Excellency may take for a moment my district. There are two hundred and fifty ryots who are paying Rs. 3,000 annually to Government and who have sent my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Raju to this Council, men who themselves are cultivators, and who have large extent of their own lands and who are thoroughly representative of their class, who are certainly not anxious to make speeches, but who wish to bring several points in the district administration to the notice of the most responsible officers in the district. If such gathering of the ryots would not be of any use in placing the district administration on a better footing, I cannot see which other assembly could. I think, therefore, that the Honourable Member's remark with reference to the leading ryots hanging about the aristocracy in the head-quarters is one which certainly does not commend itself to me. I think that the administration will be much more popular and would be carried on in a better way in reference to the people, if such a conference as is suggested now is assembled every year.

"Then there is only one other remark, your Excellency. That is, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson referred to resolutions and press reporters and various other appendages to these assemblies. I think it is entirely within the discretion of the Government to say how this conference should be held. I think one merit of my Honourable friend's resolution is its great elasticity. It is quite possible to frame any rules under it, if the Government should only be disposed to summon every year an assembly such as the one suggested in the resolution. Therefore I should think that these fears ought not to be a reason for not accepting this resolution.

"I have only one word more to say. The Honourable Member referred to, I think, group conferences, district conferences and other conferences that are now being held. Unfortunately I must confess to a feeling that the Government pays far too little attention to these conferences and to what takes place there. Yesterday I asked your Excellency's Government for some information as to what action had been taken on the resolutions passed at these conferences. The answer is very unsatisfactory and the Government have merely stated that, whenever it was found necessary that some action should be taken, they had done so. I requested for information as to what had been done with reference to many of these matters. When these conferences have not succeeded in bringing to the notice of the district officials the various grievances which are urged year after year and when no notice has been taken of these resolutions, I think we have a very legitimate complaint that these conferences have not been effective to bring the district officials and the people together. That is the reason why I believe my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar wishes that the Collector himself should summon some conferences. It is not usual for the Collectors to attend the present conferences. Possibly they think it is not a part of their business or there are other reasons which are not at all quite clear. None of these district officers, so far as I know, have attended these conferences. Therefore, I think the proposal that is made is eminently sound and is entitled to consideration, more especially so, as my Honourable friend has left, under his resolution, as it has been framed, the whole matter entirely to the Government."

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The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have one word to say in regard to this matter. I was very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that the *jamabandi*, as it was conducted some decades ago, was most satisfactory and that, since, it has become, not as desirable as it ought to be. I have very often alluded in this Council to the fact that the *jamabandi* should be improved, that there should be less of the checking of accounts in these centres and more actual interview and interchange of ideas between the landholders on the one hand and the responsible officers of the administration of the district on the other. I believe that this resolution brings out that view prominently and I think, if the Government really think, that the *jamabandi* has not been serving the purpose which it was really intended to serve and which it really served some decades ago—I think this is a very good opportunity of giving a trial at least for these district *jamabandis*. This resolution may be given a trial before we have regularly constituted district councils and advisory councils as was put before the Imperial Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to support this resolution and I propose a small amendment to make the wording rather clear. I wish to know your Excellency's opinion whether it should be taken up at this stage or whether it can be done tomorrow. There is the word 'etc.' about which there was discussion. It was said that this resolution includes some branches of questions which should be dealt with by local boards. Therefore, in view of these circumstances, I wish to move a small amendment to make the resolution clear."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is your amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My amendment is that in lines five and six, the words 'so far as it concerned matters relating to irrigation, 'sanitation, village communications, education, etc.,' be omitted and the following words be substituted, viz., 'especially regarding matters relating to police, 'excise, forest, revision of settlements, revision of water-rates, recommendations 'about remissions of land revenue' and that the words 'relating to the same 'matters' in line seven be omitted.

"With your Excellency's permission I will confine my attention only to the proposed amendment. As regards my other observations on the resolution, I wish to make them later. So far as this amendment is concerned, my object is to make it clear that the matters which are to be placed before the suggested conference should more especially deal with excise, police, forest, and land revenue questions and not with questions of sanitation, village communication and education. If I suggest that sanitation, village communication and education are to be dropped from this resolution, it is because I feel that the local boards in the Presidency are now dealing with these questions. There is also considerable improvement in the constitution of these local bodies and there is no necessity for these questions being specially placed before the conference. Having suggested first the portion of the amendment, I also suggest that instead of the word 'permitted' in line ten of the resolution, the word 'willing' be substituted. The word 'permitted' gives rise to the suggestion that the District Collector, holding a conference, is, even in placing matters before the ryot, at liberty to place only such matters as he likes. So long as they are mere consultative bodies there ought to be no objection to his placing all matters before them."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-mulk Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether it will be convenient for the Council to finish this resolution now or to adjourn the meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I request it may be continued tomorrow. I have not offered my remarks about the resolution."

The Council was then adjourned till 11 A.M. on Thursday the 13th November 1913.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 13th day of November 1913.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* EARLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUSHIRAMAN NAYANAR.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAYEER.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

District Conferences by Collectors.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

DISTRICT CONFERENCES BY COLLECTORS—*cont.*

The discussion on the resolution relating to district conferences by Collectors was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations in support of the resolution now before the Council. Your Excellency is aware that when the Decentralization Commission enquired into the question regarding the formation of Advisory Councils, that point was discussed from various standpoints and it was then thought that the powers of district and taluk boards might be extended in various ways so as to make them consultative bodies to help the Collector in administrative affairs. Then again, on or about the 27th of February 1912, a resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council proposing the constitution of District Councils to help the Collector in the administration of affairs and to bring the people into closer touch with the administration. The Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, replying to that resolution and opposing it, observed as follows:—

'I am a firm believer in the Collector seeking advice of the people, and the 'people understanding the Collector. To secure this touch he must be mobile; he 'must be able to select advisers on the hundred subjects from every class and every 'locality, where they are best available.'

"So far as I was able to follow the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I find that, so far as the principle is concerned, there is practically no disagreement. It is not denied that as far as possible the Collector should come into closer contact with the people and the people should be in a position to make themselves understood by the Collector. The only difference has been regarding the mode of application of that principle and the means by which that end might be attained. So far as the present resolution is concerned I venture to submit that it is a very modest measure and I hope the Government will be pleased to accept it. It gives ample discretion to the Collector as to the matters which he should place before a conference of ryots; it gives ample discretion to the Collector as to the matters which the ryots should be permitted to place before the Collector. It has also been pointed out that the passing of this resolution will not in any way add to the financial responsibility of the Government and will not in any way impede the work of district administration. In his opening remarks the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson pointed out that, seeing the way in which the resolution was worded and hearing the remarks made by the Honourable mover, he found it possible to express sympathy with this resolution but that when he heard the seconder who referred to a quarterly conference he had some difficulty in the matter of accepting it. I only request that the statements made by my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in suggesting that when once the system of the annual conference is found to work satisfactorily quarterly conferences might be held need not make the Honourable Member of Government withdraw the sympathy expressed with the resolution, when the resolution, as it stands, is inoffensive. It is very modest and it does not go an inch farther than is absolutely necessary in the circumstances of the case. What my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar wanted to tell the Council was that if this experiment were tried and if it was found to work satisfactorily, the question of holding the conference even quarterly might be taken up. So far as the present resolution is concerned, it only suggests that the Collector should be requested to hold a conference of the leading ryots of his district in the principal town of the district in the beginning of each official year, at which he may place before them a brief account of the district administration in the previous official year, so far as it concerned matters relating to irrigation, sanitation, village communication, education, etc.

"In this connection the only point to be considered is the question of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the system. Can it be denied that the advantages of trying such an experiment outweigh any possible disadvantages that might result? To start with, the first and most important advantage it will have is that it will educate the people in matters concerning district administration. The educative value of such a conference is a matter which cannot be neglected.

"The second point which I wish to place before the Council is that it will remove all misconceptions as far as possible and lead to better understanding between the Government and the people, the rulers and the ruled.

District Conferences by Collectors

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Dr. Nayar.)

"Thirdly it will also enable Collectors to get first-hand information regarding the actual wants and needs of the ryots. That is a circumstance which cannot be easily ignored. It was pointed out yesterday that the leading ryots would be in a position to be heard by Collectors, but can it be said that the poor and uneducated masses have equal opportunities of making themselves heard by the Collector? In this connection I need not refer to any other instances to support this position except to the way in which my Honourable friends who were on the Forest Committee went from village to village to get first-hand information which they would not have been in a position to obtain if they simply went on the papers, petitions and communications sent to them.

"And there is the fourth advantage, which has also to be taken into consideration—that the district administration will certainly become popular and will lead to the co-operation of the people, which, I venture to submit, is the keynote of success in district administration. I place before the Council these four advantages which are certainly likely to accrue from this resolution being accepted—firstly, the educative value of it; secondly, the removal of misconceptions; thirdly, enabling Collectors to better understand the wants of the district; and fourthly, to popularise district administration.

"Let us consider what possible disadvantages are likely to accrue. So far as I have been able to follow the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, the only point urged by him is that the Collector is already over-burdened with work, that it may not be possible for him to devote much time to this duty, that the proceedings of the conference may be prolonged and that there may be long speeches. I venture to submit, your Excellency, that these considerations can never outweigh the various advantages that would accrue if this resolution is adopted. These disadvantages are disadvantages which can be very easily got over. These conferences would not take months or years; they might take a day or two or a little more than that. In view of the advantages of the system, I think the experiment should be tried and the resolution which has been put forward by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, may be accepted.

"Before I close, I wish to make another appeal to the Government. If for any reason the Government finds it difficult to accept this resolution in the form in which it has been suggested, may I not appeal that at least the stamp of approval may be given to the system of holding conferences? May I not appeal that the Collectors should be encouraged to hold conferences with ryots and explain to them matters of administration whenever they find it necessary and convenient to do so? It may not be advisable, in the opinion of Government, to lay down that the Collectors should hold such conferences; but the Collectors may be advised to do so whenever they find it possible and convenient. If that at least is done, I am sure that there will be Collectors who, as soon as they find time, will be willing to hold conferences and encourage ryots to approach them more easily, to ventilate their grievances and wants, and a further step will have been taken to help the people and bring them into closer touch with the district administration. With these remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"My Lord, I have considerable sympathy with the objects of this resolution and if the resolution had been worded somewhat differently I might even have voted for it: but, as it is, my Lord, I think that the resolution aims at bringing about in a compulsory manner, by an administrative order, a conference which ought to take place voluntarily and spontaneously. The Honourable Member who has moved this resolution wants the Government to insist upon every district Collector to hold an annual conference, at the head-quarters of his district, of the leading ryots. I am prepared to take exception to every word of his. To begin with, it should not be an annual conference; secondly, it should not be held at the head-quarters; thirdly, it should not be a conference of the leading ryots, and therefore I am prepared to take exception to every word of that resolution. My Lord, there is considerable truth in the statement that the district officer of the present day is less in touch with the ryots than used to be the case in olden times. We have first of all to consider what are the reasons which have led to this apparent estrangement

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(Dr. Nayar.)

between the district officer and the ryot. To my mind there are three or four processes which have been going on. In the first place, at the present time the Government allow a Collector to remain in a district for a very very short time only. I remember the good old times when in my own district there was a Collector by the name of Mr. Logan who was in the district for something like twenty years and by the time he left the district his name was a household word in every part of the district. Even to this day the uneducated and the illiterate people in the country parts cherish the name of Mr. Logan. My Lord, I do not for one moment think that the men who followed Mr. Logan were not every bit as good as Mr. Logan, the only thing is that they never had the opportunity of living in the district and going to every nook and corner of it and becoming intimately acquainted with the ryots. My Honourable friend Mr. Francis was the Collector of Malabar. How long did he remain there? for three or four years. That is hardly sufficient time for a European officer to become familiar with the ryots in every part of the district. That is disadvantage No. 1.

"Secondly, there is the disadvantage which has already been alluded to, that the Collector has too much official work to do, too many files to go through, too many reports to write, that all his time is taken up in discharging official duties and poring over files and that very little time is left for him to travel in the district and get first-hand information directly from the ryots. This is disadvantage No. 2.

"Thirdly, I think the present day civilians know less of the vernacular of the district than the former day civilians. That may be due to the fact that they do not remain sufficiently long in a district. If a Collector is allowed to remain sufficiently long in a particular district, he becomes familiar with the language of the district; but if the Collector is posted to a Telugu district today and tomorrow transferred to a Malayalam district and the third day to a Tamil district, you do not give him an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the language of his district. Say what you will, unless European officers are able to converse with people in their own language, they will not understand them and gain their confidence. You may have banyan tree darbars through the medium of interpreters. Those darbars do more harm than good. In most darbars ryots are brought together couched up by certain subordinates and I do not know even if the translation is properly done. The ryots may complain and I doubt very much whether the subordinate directly complained against, who may be standing there, will permit that to be translated and allow the Collector to understand it. Unless the district officers can understand the vernaculars of the district and can converse freely with the ryots and meet them anywhere without prearrangement and accidentally, they will never get to know the truth of what the ryots want. These are the causes of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. How are you going to remedy it? 'By holding annual conferences of leading ryots at headquarters.'?

"In the first place there are Collectors and Collectors. A sympathetic Collector may utilize such an opportunity to very great advantage. He may really get to the bottom of the trouble and ascertain from the ryots what their grievances are; but there are a few men who are not sympathetic. There are unsympathetic Collectors who do not care for such conferences. I do not know, if by an executive order you make them bring about a conference, they might not utilize the occasion for rubbing the people up the wrong way. Why, my Lord, only the other day newspapers were full of an incident where a divisional officer called for a conference and when the leaders appeared before him they were badly treated and insulted; and I am quite sure that that conference has not done any good whatever. On the contrary, whatever the actual facts may be, we have heard only one side; but a certain number of leading ryots have gone forward with the idea that they have been deliberately insulted. If these conferences are compulsorily brought about, there may be occasions like that when they may do a great deal of harm. The Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Ayyar has said that though the ryots have no education they know their rights. But whether that is so or not we have improved in one respect; for as a class we have become highly sensitive. We have developed hyper-sensitiveness whether the slight was intentional or otherwise; and these compulsory conferences will unfortunately

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(Dr. Nayar, Mr. Horne.)

afford a great many occasion where there may be some small incidents quite unintentional which may be magnified and the personal relation would become worse than it was before My Lord, the true remedy that we have to devise to meet this state of affairs is first of all to decentralize the Collector's work as far as possible and relieve the Collector of all his routine duties If we only take a practical step in this decentralization in district work, I think that will go a great way to solve the problem. When the Collector has been relieved of most of his routine duties of sitting at his head-quarters and poring over his files he will be left with the duty of travelling in the district; and when an officer constantly travels in the district sooner or later he will actually come into contact with the people. That is the only remedy which you can propose. My Lord, if you have a compulsory annual conference of this sort, not a statutory public assemblage or anything of that sort, but an ordinary informal assemblage, brought about by compulsion from Government, I am afraid that sooner or later the conference will resolve itself into a conference between the Collector and some of the leading ryots as put by the Honourable mover of the resolution. If you have such a conference in Tanjore, the Collector will be talking to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar or the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar the whole time, and the majority of the ryots who do not understand English will be watching the process of conversation going on and, after the conference is over, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar will tell them that the Collector is a sympathetic man and will do a lot of good, if he was pleased with him. On the contrary, if he is not pleased with the Collector and if the Collector has not been quite satisfactory to his way of thinking, he will tell the ryots 'he is no good, he is 'thoroughly unsympathetic and hopeless, let us try in the Legislative Council what 'we can do'. This sort of conference does not bring the Collector into any more intimate touch with the people than the present state of affairs. You can order a conference; that is all. One man may take a horse to water but twenty man cannot make it drink. A Collector can really get to the bottom of things only by speaking to the ryots. How can he do that if he does not know the language of the ryots and the ryots do not know English? I am afraid, my Lord, that all this compulsory confabulation will fail as it deserves to fail. I think it will be much better to leave to the discretion and good sense of the Collectors themselves to have these informal conferences; and also the Government might by an administrative arrangement make it possible for the Collectors to constantly travel about in the district and come in contact with the people. Therefore if your Lordship will permit me I will move a small amendment to this resolution.

"The amendment is that the words after the word 'pleasad' to the end be omitted and that the following words be inserted:—

'to impress upon Collectors and other district officers the good that may 'result from holding informal conferences with ryots in different centres in 'their district during their tours and ascertaining from the people directly 'concerned their wants and grievances.'

"That is all the resolution also wants. But I say that the Government should be requested to impress it on the district officers instead of absolutely laying down a rule, 'you must meet once in a year and have an informal discussion.' I am afraid a compulsory thing will be absolutely abortive; and, as I have pointed out, in some cases it will cause great mischief. Therefore, if only the Government will take this step of impressing on the officers the necessity for this sort of thing and will bring about other administrative changes which will relieve them of official routine and enable them to remain longer in a district and compel them to study the vernacular, I think all the objects aimed at by the Honourable mover will be achieved I therefore beg to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kuthiramen Nayanar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Horne:—"Your Excellency, I do not wish to take up the time of this Council by offering any remarks about the substance of the resolution or of the amendment which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has moved I think it can safely be left to the good sense of the Council to say whether the proposals which have been made are such as would tend to an improvement in the district administration or

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(Mr. Horne; Sir John Atkinson.)

bring the Collector more closely into contact with the ryots. I do, however, wish to allude to certain aspects of the remarks and arguments which have fallen from the Honourable mover and seconder and from the gentlemen who have supported this resolution. I notice running through the speeches of the Honourable Members an assumption (accepted apparently as an axiom almost beyond discussion) that the present day district officer does not come into contact with his ryots, that his ryots have no opportunity of approaching him and that he has no opportunity of understanding their wants and grievances. It is true that the Honourable mover of this resolution exonerated the district officer from the suspicion of deliberate default in this matter—in fact he made excuses for him—and that the Honourable seconder was gracious enough to acquit him—I use his own words—of gross negligence or neglect. But both of them accept and repeat the current fiction to which I have alluded. It is a fiction which I have seen given expression to in the press and it is one which, if I may say so, seems to be especially prevalent in journalistic and forensic circles. It seems to be an accepted article of belief, conventional belief, that the modern district officer is a mere clerk, a glorified file-shifter, who is tied to his table and so immersed in a sea of papers that he never goes out into the district, never sees things for himself, but sees everything through the eyes of interested subordinates; and cannot be approached by his ryots. Now, Sir, that is not the case and it would be a great pity if the expression of that wrong notion should pass unchallenged in this Council, and therefore I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly contradicting and repudiating this entirely erroneous notion. I have been a district officer myself for most of my service and have travelled about the districts of this Presidency for more than thirty years, and I can say, without egotism, that I know something about district work and the way in which the district officer does it. On the strength of that experience and knowledge I assert that the current conventional belief is wrong. How it arises I do not know, but very possibly because of the fact that the people by whom it is most strongly held are those who have but little opportunity of seeing the district officer at his work, because that work is mostly done outside the orbit within which they revolve. I am particularly disappointed to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai give expression to this backneyed impression, because I really thought that the Honourable Member had learnt better. It is within my recollection that my Honourable friend, when brought into contact with district officers doing district work, could hardly refrain from expressing his almost pathetic astonishment at finding that his beliefs were wrong and that these officers were not secluded behind a cordon of peons and orderlies; that they moved about in the villages alone and unattended; that they were careful to see things for themselves; that they were not instructed by interested subordinates; that any one who wished to speak to them could do so; and that they were not entirely ignorant of the vernaculars. I should be very glad, your Excellency, if other Honourable Members who hold those stereotyped beliefs could have them similarly corrected by seeing the district officer at work instead of reading about him from equally misinformed sources; but even if that hope cannot be realized, even if the Honourable Members who hold these beliefs cannot have the opportunity to correct them, yet I am glad to have had this opportunity of defending the long suffering district officer from the misrepresentation to which he is often subject. The district officer is the man upon whom, after all, the great burden of the administration falls. No one who understands his work and the way in which it is done and the difficulties under which it is done can help having the keenest possible sympathy for him."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I propose to address myself simply to the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. I do not concur in all the remarks that he made; but some of the misapprehensions which seemed to exist in his mind possibly have been removed by what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Horne. I do believe with the Hon'ble Mr. Horne that the district officer of the present day does get into contact with and does get to know the ryots of his district. I believe also that his knowledge of the vernaculars is as good as that of the generality of his predecessors. In that respect there is no deficiency. Again in the matter of the length of a man's stay in the district, I think

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(Sir John Atkinson, Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

that it is perhaps the case that one's attention is apt to be concentrated on one or two specific instances. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar referred to the specific instance of Mr. Logan having been a very long time in Malabar. It very often happens that men are left for a long time in Malabar, because conditions there are peculiar. An officer who is acquainted with Malayalam may not be adequately acquainted with Telugu or Tamil; but the tenure of the present day district officials and the divisional officers, is on the average not only not less but, I think, longer than that of their predecessors. Attention is apt to be concentrated on one or two specific instances to the exclusion of the whole mass of cases. I would only add that the Government are perfectly ready to accept this amendment, which they think is a very reasonable one and certainly a very great improvement on the resolution that has been proposed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"Although I feel sympathy with the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar and think that if Government had chosen to accept that resolution in the form in which it was brought up there would have been no hardship on the Collectors, and there would have been a distinct good gained thereby, still I think Honourable Members ought to accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, because under the circumstances of the case a great deal of good can be achieved if district officers be impressed with the necessity of holding conferences and explaining the position of the Government and the district administration once or twice a year as they may find it convenient."

"My lord, I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Horne in thinking that a little too much has been made about district officers not knowing or understanding the wants of the people. It is perfectly true that there has been a good deal of misapprehension on the point; but it is a perfectly justifiable and justified position which the people have assumed in the matter. My reading of the position is this: the district officer in the good old days had something to do with the people; he was not bound down by an iron machinery; he was not bound down by red tape but had a little discretion to exercise in the details of administration. He could remove grievances, improve the position here and there by personal contact with the people and consequently he felt that he could do something to make the people believe that he was in living touch with them and that he sympathised with them. The district officer when he is sufficiently long in a district—the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's criticism is perfectly justified that district officers are moved from place to place—does understand the ryots and does understand the grievances of the ryots to a large extent; but he finds himself helpless to remove any portion of their grievances, because the machinery which controls him does not permit any personal equation in the matter. I quite realize and appreciate the position of the Government when they think—I think that is their impression—that the compulsory bringing of these ryots and the district officer together every year and a discussion of these grievances might irritate both parties without any great good being done, because the ryots are not foolish, they are not ignorant as many people suppose. They know what they want and what they think they do really want and they express their grievances to the district officer. When they find that the district officer is unable to comply with their request year after year, it is perfectly possible that they may think these conferences are perfectly useless. That is the reason why Honourable Members have been working in time and out of time to make the administration more real and more personal, as far as circumstances permit, and to give greater latitude to the district officer in the details of administration. I would only allude to one or two matters. If in former times a ryot complained of a failure of crop the district officer could grant remissions. People felt 'what a good man he is. He has come to our rescue.' But the district officer is not able to do so now. There is a forest grievance and he was able to remove it in the good old days; but now he finds that the Revenue Board may take him to task if he relaxed the strict rules. In a number of other ways the position of the district officer has been rendered helpless; and that is the reason why, although he might sympathize with the position of the ryots and may be able to tell them that he sympathizes with them, yet he is unable to help them. That is the reason why we ask the Government to give the district officer a little more latitude, to make the Government a little more personal. We know that the days of personal Government

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(Rao Bahadur Narasimhesvara Sarma; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

are fast passing away and it is impossible to get them; but it is not impossible to make His Majesty's representative in the district loved by the people at present by giving him a little more power in these details. Conferences, it is perfectly true, are the order of the day and, however much the responsible officials may regret that these are days of conferences, that is a feature of the movement of the people which must be recognized. I felt sorry yesterday that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's remarks might be misunderstood as showing that the Government were unsympathetic towards popular demonstrations and constitutional expression of the grievances of the people to the authorities concerned. I am sure the Honourable Member never meant that. I am sure that he sees, as well as we do that the Government have to recognize that some grievances exist, that the people should have the right of approaching the district official and mention to him those grievances and that he should do his best to remove those grievances. Therefore if the district officers are asked to receive—just as your Excellency receives deputation from the Presidency associations—if Collectors and divisional officers do receive deputations and attend these conferences and explain to the people the position of the Government, a good deal of misconception and misapprehension will be removed and the limitations under which the district officer works will be better understood by the people and will be better appreciated by them instead of their thinking that the district official is quite unwilling to help them. That is why I am anxious that either the resolution or the amendment should be carried, because, if the Government officials explain to the people sometimes their attitude in the matter and not simply clothe themselves in a cloak of reserve, the people will better understand them. Their intentions are very good and in the majority of instances they might find themselves helpless; but they may tell the people that they have done so much for them during the past year and that they are willing to do so much in the coming year; that if they have not done more it is on account of particular difficulties which confront them and the people will then begin to understand them. I therefore hope that the civilian officers who are in charge of district administration will cast off their reserve and explain the difficulties of the Government to the people and take the people into their confidence; then I am sure that the magistrate, who is now looked upon as the head of the police and the tax-gatherer and the oppressor in the matter of forest and excise administration, will be treated as His Majesty's representative and the people will begin to love and cherish his good name."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"After hearing the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar I am disposed to support his amendment and in supporting it I would like to say one or two words in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Horne. I never meant to include all the Collectors in the category of unsympathetic officials who do not care to seek an opportunity to find out the grievances of the people or mix with them. I said yesterday I made exceptions and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Horne comes under this exception (Laughter). I myself had misconceptions about the Hon'ble Mr. Horne but having come into contact with him those misconceptions disappeared and I have very great respect for his good heart. Many people by not coming into contact with district officials get misconceptions about them; they would not approach them and tell them their grievances or speak out their mind. My object in supporting the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar was that our people, not as petitioners, applicants and even as grievance-mongers, should meet the Collector, but they should meet as Collector and ryots once in a way so that misconceptions between the Collector and the people might not exist, that there might be a little more free intercourse and that the Collector might know which is which among his people. As a matter of fact, I move among the people; I am not moving in a certain orbit as the Hon'ble Mr. Horne would have it; I am more or less a villager in life. I know that some Collectors by the shortness of their stay or something else cannot distinguish one man from another. To them natives are all natives, they are unreliable and cannot be trusted; they might have some motives at the back of their heads in approaching them. That sort of misconception will disappear if the Collectors were to have periodical conferences with ryots which need not be by enforced orders. That would generate a better feeling among the people and all the suspicions of the Government about some vague political unrest would wear away. There will be a better feeling of security,

District Conferences by Collectors; committee on police administration.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Rao Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar; the President; Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

because the people know their Collector whom they can approach not as the Collector behind the desk or at the bench but as the representative of Government interested in their welfare, to whom they can confide their anxieties and difficulties. I accept the amendment and I am sure my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar will also accept it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I fully accept the amendment and am thankful to the Government for accepting it."

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next resolution (No. XXIV) stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar who is absent. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has expressed his intention of withdrawing the next resolution after that."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which notice had been given was withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju:—

XXV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to relieve local boards from the duty of constructing and maintaining travellers' rest-houses.

COMMITTEE ON POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA then moved the following resolution:—

XXVI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee to enquire into the administration of the police with a view to reduce the cost thereof and to render it a more effective instrument than it is at present for reducing the amount of cognizable crime in the Presidency and for the better detection thereof."

In doing so he said:—"May it please your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move invites the attention of the Council to the growth of expenditure on the police, to the large additions which have been made to the strength of the police, to the growth of grave crimes in the Presidency, to the falling off in detection, and asks that a committee be appointed to devise measures with a view, if possible, to reduce the cost of the establishment and devise better means of checking grave crime and improving the detection of crime. The department, I realize, is presided over by an officer who has had unique opportunities of understanding the problems of police administration. The department, I know, has been recently reorganized and is still in process of reorganization which is not yet complete. The reason why I have ventured to bring forward this resolution is that the growth of expenditure, if allowed to continue unchecked in this department, is likely to leave nothing in the Government's hands for improvements in various branches of administration, improvements in public works, forest administration and works of a productive character and that it is also necessary that the expert advisers of the Government on police administration should realize that the improvements which they thought would prove a panacea for all evils have not succeeded in providing that safeguard against crime and are not likely to do so unless the methods are slightly changed. Honourable members will see, I have taken the figures from the police administration reports and tried to be as accurate as possible and even if there be a few mistakes the figures may be taken to be substantially correct for the purpose of my argument. The strength of the department which I have noted against 1911–12 may be taken as the sanctioned strength and not the actual strength of the police department in those years. Honourable members will see that in the year 1891 the expenditure of the police department was Rs. 39·03 lakhs. In 1901, after a period of ten years when there was a growth of population of about five millions, the increase in the expenditure was only five lakhs. But between 1901 and 1905, when the police reorganization scheme came into force, the growth of

Committee on police administration.

(Rao Bahadur Narasimhacara Sarma.)

expenditure was somewhere below Rs. 2 lakhs. The Police Commission recommended certain changes, estimated that the police force which was at that time 23,819, or about that, should be 26,754 and estimated the cost to come to Rs. 68·06 lakhs of rupees. We are now in the year 1912 and the expenditure is more than Rs. 86·5 lakhs and the police force has been increased from 23,819 to 30,957. The sanctioned strength is 36,000, and I dare say if the police force is increased to that sanctioned strength, the expenditure would run over a crore of rupees. Honourable members will also see that in this expenditure is not included the cost of *talayaris*, 21,617 in number, costing Rs. 9,71,072, who discharge official revenue duties and are treated as part of the village establishment and are paid out of land revenue charges and also 6,751 village constables costing Rs. 13,295. If the cost of *talayaris* and village constables be added to it, the police expenditure would be said to be more than Rs. 95 lakhs, so that if the full sanctioned strength should be actually realized, I dare say the expenditure will run over a crore of rupees. Honourable members will also see that between 1900 and 1912 the sanctioned strength has been steadily growing. In 1905 it was 26,465; in 1909 it was 32,090; between 1909 and 1912 the number has increased by 560. Therefore it is time I think that the department should see as to whether it is absolutely necessary in the interests of this Presidency that the police force should be so strengthened and whether the expenditure should be allowed to grow so largely. We managed very well with a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs in 1891 and with Rs. 44 lakhs in 1901. The cost of living has grown and the policemen ought to be paid better. I do not ask that their salaries should be reduced; but there must be a limit to this expenditure and I would respectfully ask the Government to state clearly why it has been found necessary that the constabulary which was 21,676 at the time of the Police Commission should have been allowed to go up to 26,754. Twenty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-six was the number when the Police Commission made their recommendations, and the strength fixed by them was 22,754, and the administration report says that the Government contemplate an increase in that number.

"I wish to refer now to the growth of grave crime and see whether the remedies which have been suggested by the Government have really put down grave crime, whether other measures should not be adopted in order to prevent them and whether it is necessary to increase the constabulary strength to the proposed sanctioned strength in order to achieve the object which all of us have in view to make the position of every man safe and secure. In 1901 the number of grave crimes was 26,944, in 1905 it was 29,694 and now it is 34,403. I will not weary the Council with details which are before Honourable members under each head. It is a matter for gratification that the total number of cognizable cases not included under the head of grave crime has decreased, and I think that the Government have justly taken credit for it, and that shows the peaceable character of the population, and that the conditions of this Presidency, except with regard to grave crime, are widely different from those of other Presidencies and do not really call for a large increase in the police force of the Presidency. With regard to grave crimes, the figures which I have taken from the report show that under each head the number has increased considerably. As regards murder, while the number of cases in 1886 was 248 it was 378 in 1901. The Government themselves acknowledge that the causes of these murders are mysterious and that the police force cannot be said to be absolutely responsible for this state of things. There is some truth in that; but at the same time it may be rendered that, if offenders are sure that the police would not be able to detect the offences, the growth of crime is sure to rise from year to year and that seems to have been the case during the past two years. Under the head of 'dacoity' the crime has increased from 147 in 1881 to 232 in 1891 and to 511 in 1912. I am perfectly aware that the Government have recently directed their attention to grapple with the problem in right earnest, to bring the criminal tribes of the Presidency under some sort of control to enable them to lead respectable lives. I respectfully venture to suggest that instead of increasing the cost of the police, any sum which the Government might spare should be utilized in reclaiming these criminal tribes from their criminal propensities and proclivities. Under the head of 'robbery,' 'house-breaking,' 'theft' and 'cattle theft' there has been no improvement, but steady deterioration.

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(Rao Bahadur Narasimhewara Sarma.)

"I know it will be said that the sub-inspectors who have recently been drafted into the service are inexperienced men and that partly accounts for the growth of crime and the falling off in detection by the police force. But they have the advice of the constables and of the inspectors of police who are experienced men. I believe responsible police officers, Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents, have been asked by the Government to assist these subordinate officers in the detection of crime. That only shows that the Government have not been able to really trace the proper causes which have contributed to the increase from year to year. The attention of the Government should be directed to other channels and not to the channel of increase in the constabulary and a few officers. Seeing that so far no improvement has been feasible in that direction, I venture to submit that the recent activities of the Government are on the right lines and the expenditure should be in that direction and not in increasing the constabulary. The reason why I make that remark is, that any amount of money spent in reclaiming these tribes, would be money well spent and would not be a recurring expenditure. They would be peaceable citizens, economically useful to society. But when there is a growth in the annual recurring expenditure, I know that no department would try to reduce the expenditure, once it has grown. We should check it in its incipient stage, and once the expenditure has grown to one crore of rupees, I do not think that any efforts on the part of the Government would be able to reduce it to Rs 90 lakhs. I wish respectfully to request the Government to pay their attention to this matter.

"It may be said that in other provinces the expenditure under 'police' is also very heavy and that we are not spending very much more than what other provinces are doing in this direction. I have been told, times without number, that a comparison of province and province would not be of very great use in the discussion of these problems, at any rate in this Council, and I shall not attempt any comparison with other provinces, because the time at our disposal is very short and I do not like to weary Honourable Members. I would just allude to one or two salient points. We have rightly earned the reputation of being the most loyal and peace-loving subjects of His Majesty. It may be that our reputation has not stood us well in certain directions that our reputation has unfortunately prevented us from enlisting in the army to the same extent as we should have been enlisted if probably we had the character for rowdism. At any rate we are recognized, and justly so, to be peace-loving subjects of His Majesty. We have got on for years with a police administration which cost us only Rs 30 or 40 lakhs. Policemen have to be paid better and we have increased their salary. I respectfully ask: is there any necessity for increasing the strength of the police force enormously as has been done? To a certain extent I realize that there should be an increase in the number of officers and I do not object seriously to the increase which has already taken place; but I fail to see why when we got on, under old conditions, with 19,000 or 20,000 constables, we should require this large number. I know that the armed reserves have been increased, but the increase under that head has been only 1,400, so that the increase under that head could not account for this enormous increase in the expenditure. If it is said that the people are more riotous, and in consequence there is more need for watchfulness, I do not think that is a fact. More or less there have been feuds among sections of the community and about five or six cases are noted in the last few administration reports. But the strength of the police force at the present time is quite competent to deal with crimes of that sort and I respectfully venture to submit that there is no case made out for a larger increase in the future.

"Another direction in which I respectfully venture to suggest that the Government may move would be this. Some steady increase might be made in the number of superior officers of the police; and they may be sent to European countries, if necessary, for the purpose of learning those arts which are necessary for putting down civilized crime, which is naturally apt to be on the increase in this Presidency as time goes on. We are all in the habit of reading detective stories and somehow have taken to the idea that, if only the detective ability of the police be improved, it should not be difficult to deal with crime in this Presidency where people are frightfully ignorant and do not know the artful ways of thieves in civilized countries.

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"Another remark that I respectfully venture to submit is this The police force no doubt has to deal with rowdies and riotous men. It must be equal to the emergency and must be drawn from such classes as are capable of dealing with such men. But it may be that in the past the Government have not drawn their material to any appreciable extent from classes which have got great brain-power. I think it must be realized that brain-power in this direction as well as in other directions is essential to the detective force; and I hope therefore that any prejudice which the Government or their officers might entertain against the class which is supposed to possess brain-power, would not stand in their way of enlisting those classes as police officers. If I am wrong in what I have stated, I hope to be corrected because there is an impression abroad that those classes have no place in the police.

"Once more returning to the question of cost with which I was dealing, I have to explain that certain sundry charges which are shown in the budget estimates, are not shown in full detail in the proposals of the Police Commission. They have taken into account all travelling charges of officers, but several miscellaneous charges which are necessary in the case of the police, have not been taken into account Even if Honourable Members take those miscellaneous charges into consideration, I think no case has been made out for this enormous growth in expenditure. Another item to which I wish to invite your attention is that, in these matters, the Government also are careful to cut their coat according to their cloth. Bihar is satisfied with an expenditure of Rs. 81 lakhs on the district police force. I know it is a new province and perhaps comparison with it is not right. But still, as I have said, when we got on fairly well with Rs. 44 lakhs, eight years ago, I hope there will be a limit to that expenditure and that money would not be taken from other departments, which must be taken if this growth should be at the same ratio as it has progressed during the last few years. That is the reason why I am so anxious. Bombay still spends a large amount of money on the police administration. They have to deal with people who have been rulers of the country till quite recently. Therefore that Presidency presents difficulties which our Presidency does not present. There they have also mounted police. They have got seven crores of provincial revenue to spend on thirty millions of people and if they spend Rs. 80 or 90 lakhs on their police they have got a large sum to spend on a smaller population. I quite see that our population is larger, but still when there is the patent fact that we were able to manage with Rs. 44 lakhs and that the amount which we can save will have to be spent amongst forty millions of people, we shall have to be very careful in watching the growth of expenditure under this head. I do not like to detain the Council longer. I do not ask for any committee of officials and non-officials. I have simply asked for a committee, and it is necessary that there should be a committee to go into that question, because no department would ever think that it is spending too much upon itself. The Honourable Member in charge of the police no doubt is also the Finance Member and therefore is interested in curtailing the growth of expenditure under this, in order that he may give us a little more money under other heads. But still, I suppose, he would not object to the appointment of a committee which has a special object in reducing the expenditure as far as possible, and suggesting to the Government various methods by which the detective ability of the force can be improved, crimes repressed and the criminal tribes brought under greater control."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second this resolution of my Honourable friend. My Honourable friend always shows remarkable industry in collecting figures and instructing the Council. We are very much indebted to him for the ability with which he has marshalled all his facts and figures. I do not understand, however, his remark about brain-power which the police department failed to enlist. He might have been a little more explicit on that subject. I believe, Sir, crimes are increasing and are undetected with all the efficiency of the police force; because the co-operation of the people has not been enlisted by the Government in the way it should have been done by the decentralization of power in the hands of the Government for safeguarding and administering villages. I think if local co-operation is brought into play by some enactment then people will feel their responsibility to help the Government and would make it easier for the Government to secure the person and property of the people. I am glad that the

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Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has referred to the preventive measures which the Government are taking by providing locations for the criminal classes; and I trust also that the Government would take measures to detect and find out the organized gangs of assassins you find in some parts of the Presidency and locate them somewhere, so that the people may be free from fear of them and there may be less of murders. I am glad to learn that the Government are in the right track and I hope that they will take proper and energetic measures to stamp out these gangs of assassins. I believe it is known to most of the members—I do not think that such things exist anywhere else in the Presidency—that in a part of the Ceded Districts, we have organized gangs who do it as a business concern or make a trade. They have a shop as it were and they will enter into bargain to send out hirelings to perpetrate assassinations. I am glad that the Government are aware of it and are trying to stamp them out and I hope they will promptly and energetically do it; and if they do so the people of the Ceded Districts would feel relieved and grateful. If, as I have said, there be decentralization of the power in the hands of the Government, then they will spend much less than they do now and there will be more detection and people can feel much more secure from even organized murders. Even if the Government would not accept the resolution, we should like to have information from the Honourable Member in charge of the measures that they are going to adopt to check the increase of crimes in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, this is a resolution of a very exceptional character. I find on the agenda paper that there are eighteen resolutions dealing with revenue and expenditure either directly or indirectly. Ten of these resolutions recommend an increase of expenditure; six of them propose a reduction of revenue; one opposes the enhancement of the land-cess; but this one is the solitary resolution before the Council which has for its avowed object the reduction of expenditure. I am sure the Council will feel sympathy with me when I tell them that my first impulse was to accept this resolution gladly; but on further reflection I felt that the hopes as to the reduction of the expenditure would be illusory, while the cost of the committee which the resolution proposes would be certain. I have therefore most regretfully come to the conclusion that I must oppose the resolution because it will only lead to an increased burden upon the revenue. An examination of the objects which the Honourable Member has in view in proposing the committee strengthens my belief that it is unnecessary to incur that expenditure. The committee is to enquire into three main matters. The first is how to reduce the cost of the police. The Honourable gentleman has shown how this cost has increased very largely in the last ten years or so. That is quite true and I am afraid it will increase still more. The increase which has taken place already is due in part to an increase in strength and in part to a substantial increase in pay. I do not think any member in this Council will hold the opinion that the increase of pay has been too large. I am inclined to think that they will agree with me that it has not yet been large enough, because at the time when, in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission, we increased the pay, there was a rise in prices which has continued to the present day and the largely increased pay which we then gave in fulfilment of the instructions of the Government of India has already proved to be an inadequate wage. Coming back to the Presidency after an absence of nearly ten years, I was much struck by the deterioration of the police recruit; and every officer with whom I have consulted is of the same opinion. The recruit that we get now for the post of constable is undoubtedly much inferior to the type of men we were getting ten years ago; and if we are to get better men—and we do want better men—we shall be obliged to give better pay. The Honourable Member has deprecated any comparison with the figures of other provinces but he himself made such a comparison. I think that in the matter of the police, who work on a system common throughout India—the criminal law being the same in all the provinces and the substantive law and the procedure governing the police being much the same in all the provinces—I think there is a fair and reasonable ground for making a comparison of the statistics of the different provinces; and though it does not tell in favour of Madras, yet it does to some extent show that Madras at any rate is not in the worst position.

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"I find that the cost of the police in Madras is As. 3-2 per head of the population. There are three provinces in which the cost is less. I have only got the figures for 1911 and cannot give the statistics for 1912. They are as follow:—Bengal, As. 2-3; Eastern Bengal and Assam, As. 2-1; the United Provinces, As. 3; the Central Provinces, As. 3-6; the Punjab, As. 4-4; Bombay, As. 5-6. The average of these provinces is As. 3-5 against the Madras figure of As. 3-2. So at least we can say we are not very extravagant.

"Then again Honourable Members seem to be of opinion that we are contemplating further increases in the strength of the force. That is not the case. We do hope to work up to the present sanctioned strength, but we do not contemplate any appreciable increase. There may be increases here and there, but no increase of the whole force. The standard based on the population, which was adopted by perhaps the best authority on police in this Presidency—the late Sir William Robinson—is one constable to 1,000 inhabitants. The present rate in Madras is 1 to 1,273 of the population; in Bengal it is 1 to 2,242; and Eastern Bengal and Assam it is 1 to 2,940; and I should like to remind the Council that in these two provinces there is a very large force of *chaukidars*, who are not village servants but practically low-paid police, and it is on that account that they have a much smaller force of police than exists in other provinces and therefore show a lower cost per head of the regular police force. Coming to the provinces where that consideration does not apply, we have in the United Provinces slightly less police compared with the population. There it is 1 to 1,317 as against 1 to 1,279 in Madras. In the Central Provinces it is 1 to 1,161 and in the Punjab it is 1 to 967. In Bombay—I would ask the attention of the Council to these figures—it is one constable to every 774 of the population; and you will see by and by that the detection of crime and dealing with crime is better in Bombay than in most of the other provinces. I have little doubt that that is due to the fact that it is so well policed. Honourable Members may be interested to hear what are the figures for Great Britain; they are as follow:—

England and Wales	1 to 678
Scotland	1 to 642
Ireland	1 to 370

Comparing these figures, you will see that our police force is a very small one in proportion to the population—certainly not an excessive one. I may say that before this resolution reached the Government we had already been devoting our attention to the possibility of reducing the strength of the police. We felt that we must increase the rates of pay before long and we hoped that we might possibly be able to meet a part of that increased expenditure by reducing the strength of the establishment. We have not yet completed these investigations; and if we can find it in any way possible to reduce the regular strength, either by employing more village police or special police *talayaris* or in any other manner, the Honourable Member may rest assured that as Finance Member I shall certainly most gladly seize the opportunity to improve our financial position.

"If the Council will excuse me, I will go back once more to the question of strength, because there is one other element in that connection which is of some importance, and that is the relation between the police and the cognizable crime; and there Madras is in a position which is very much in its favour. In Madras, we have one police officer to every 5·3 cases of cognizable crime investigated; in Bengal it is 1 to 3·9; in Eastern Bengal and Assam 1 to 3·8; in the Punjab 1 to 2·9; and in Bombay and the Central Provinces the figure is the same, viz., 1 to 1·4. That again shows how much better off is Bombay than we are. Here again I have some figures for the United Kingdom which will be of interest to you. They are in England and Wales 1 to 1·6; in Scotland 1 to 0·5—though Scotland is in very much the same position as Madras—and Ireland 1 to 0·8.

"I wish first to make one observation on the table relating to crime which the Honourable Member has so kindly prepared. If Honourable Members will look at that table, they will see that there is a sudden jump in 1905. I could not understand why there should be such a sudden increase; I felt there must be some reasonable explanation. I find that in that year there was a change in the system of

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classification A number of cases which had previously been treated as false were under the new classification treated as true cases. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, who wrote the report of the police administration for that year, says in the report: 'In previous years these cases were all treated as "false". The effect of the new 'classification is to swell the number of "true" cases, and thus to effect very pre- 'judicially the results of police work, as judged from statistics. For this reason also, 'the figures of the year under report cannot be compared with those of previous 'years.'

"I would ask Honourable Members, in dealing with these statistics, to bear that very important thing in mind and not to go away with the idea that the police work had deteriorated very greatly and that crime has increased very greatly. I am afraid that the practical efforts of the police in stopping crime will not perhaps be successful for a good many years to come. The Honourable Member has alluded to what the Government are now doing with considerable energy, that is to say, dealing with the criminal population, that section of the inhabitants which supplies the people who commit crime. It is too early yet to prophesy what the results of our efforts in that direction will be ; but the information we have is distinctly encouraging and I hope before long we shall have all these bodies of habitual criminals, the so-called criminal tribes, safely settled in reformatory settlements where they will be taught to lead regular orderly lives, wherein every child will be weaned from a life of crime and taught to become a moral and law-abiding citizen. If we partially succeed in dealing with that population, we shall have done a great deal to reduce crime; but we shall have done also much more if we are able to take the children and bring them under good influences when they are still in the stage of childhood.

"There remains the ordinary habitual criminal who is not a member of a criminal tribe, and in his case we are starting some settlements which, I think, will deal with him. I hope they will greatly grow and that we shall expand our operations to a still larger section of the criminal communities. I need hardly say that the Government will welcome any assistance which the non-official public will give in this respect. At present we are largely indebted to the Salvation Army and other missionary bodies; but I think it would be extremely satisfactory to most members of this Council if the work which has been done by these missionary bodies were also done to some extent by the members of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities. I can assure you that the Government will extend to any association of these communities which will offer substantial assurance of success the same pecuniary and other assistance that is now given to missionary bodies We shall welcome it. The field is a very large one and it is by no means fully occupied at present. We should welcome any further assistance that we can obtain in this direction.

"Another way of reducing crime is by improving detection. As the Honourable Member said one great deterrent effect is the certainty of conviction. If a man is sure that he will be convicted, he is not nearly so anxious to commit the offence as if the risk is small. It is true that our detection has fallen off, but it is not quite so bad as these figures show It is undoubtedly unsatisfactory; but it is not the most unsatisfactory in India by any means The Police Commission—I can speak with some authority as to the Police Commission's views—fully anticipated that this would be the result of the adoption of their recommendations. The foundation of their recommendations was to improve the character of the investigating officer. The old investigating officer was, I am afraid, very largely corrupt. It was felt that unless we tapped a different class, we should not succeed in eradicating corruption from police methods. I believe we have very largely succeeded in doing that. All my enquiries in this Presidency tend to support that conviction. Before I came back to Madras, I made enquiries in other provinces and I was assured of the same thing. I think here is also scope for assistance which Honourable Members could render to the interests of administration. I am sorry to say that we are not attracting on to the ranks of sub-inspectors the men of good educational attainments that we had hoped to attract There are practically no graduates in these ranks. The pay is Rs. 50 to start with, rising to Rs 100, and there are a number of inspector's posts and eventually Deputy Superintendent's posts. The pay is good, as good

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as the pay in the registration department, and yet I find hardly any graduate in the police. It is to me a matter of some disappointment that young graduates should prefer the life of ease and more or less routine work in the registration department to a position which is one of great responsibility and of great importance, wherein they could do solid service to their country. I hope Honourable Members—I have already addressed them privately on the subject—will use their influence to induce young men of brains—we want young men of brains—to go into the ranks of sub-inspectors and in that way improve the intelligence of our investigating agency. Intelligence alone is not sufficient; what we want is experience. It is from lack of experience that we are suffering. I believe the present stamp of man we get is a very great improvement on the old head constable in intelligence and certainly in honesty. As he gains experience, he will be able to show as good detective work as in the old days. I hope therefore that, partly by dealing with the criminal communities, partly by improving the detective staff, we shall reduce crime and in this way meet the second of the objects of the Honourable Member.

"The third point is one which I have already dealt with, viz., an increase in the rate of detection. That, as I have already said, we aim at securing by improving the detective and investigating staff, and we hope to secure the co-operation of the public by the greater interest which will be evinced in these investigations. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai talked about co-operation. I do not know whether he means the same co-operation as I do. I mean by co-operation of the public that, when a crime is committed, people should come forward and give all the information in their possession. If that is the co-operation which the Honourable Member refers to, then I can assure him that we welcome it and it is for that we have been working of late years. If he means—I am not quite certain about it—a return to the old village system of police, I must unhesitatingly condemn such retrogression."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"No. I meant village *panchayats*."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I will not trouble the Council any further. I have shown that the Government have taken action in all the directions in which the Honourable Member wished them to move. He has himself stated that the recent activities of the Government are on the right lines and I think he will be satisfied with the rate of progress that we are making. I do not think any committee is required. We have in Mr. Gillman a very active Inspector-General of Police; and both the Hon'ble Mr. Horne and myself have special knowledge of the subject and I think Honourable Members might leave matters to us and trust to us to push on the reforms as actively as possible with a minimum of cost."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The principal point which I have urged was the reduction of expenditure; and in a way the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has been kind enough to promise that he would consider whether it would be possible that the constabulary need be increased to its sanctioned strength. The reason why I have urged that was that money that is saved thereby might be spent in other directions which are not of a recurring character, and that the steps which have hitherto been taken for suppressing crime and increasing the constabulary have not been fruitful in the direction of detecting and suppressing crime. With regard to the figures, which have been quoted, as to the proportion of the number of constables in Madras and other provinces, I already stated that the conditions in this Presidency were somewhat different from the conditions prevailing in the other parts of India. That is perfectly true. I would ask the Government to work up the police to one per 500 inhabitants, only if we had the means; but, unfortunately, when we compare the proportion of expenditure which is incurred in England, Wales and Scotland upon the police, with that of other departments of a productive kind, I think the proportion there is very much smaller than the proportion we have here in this Presidency. As I have said already, more civilized thieves require better paid officers, and all the more costly countries have their officers better paid. But so far as this Presidency is concerned, the Government have not shown any reason why, when we got on so splendidly with a police force of 21,000 in 1905, it has been felt that a police force of 32,000 is necessary for the needs of the present day. That is the point. The Police Commission recommended 26,000. When we were getting on well with

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a police of 23,724 strong; the Government have not said one word of explanation as to why they have felt it necessary to work up the figures to 32,000. There should be reason for it, and I have not been able to find the reason in any of the administration reports and the Government have not chosen to take us into their confidence in that respect. When we got on for 50 years with a certain limited force, when the results were much more satisfactory than they are now, no ground appears for such an enormous increase. I hope the Government will be able to see their way not to increase the police force any further.

"I have brought up this resolution in order to show that there is no need, in this Presidency, to allow an increase in the police force, but as the Government have under consideration a measure of the same description, I do not think that at the present stage any useful object will be achieved by asking for a division on this resolution. I therefore beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT FOR ONE-THIRD CROP AND LESS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Having regard to the discussion which has taken place, I beg to withdraw the next resolution which stands in my name"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

XXVII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to authorize the grant of remission of assessment to pattadars payings land revenue of Rs. 50 and below, when the lands are cultivated by the pattadars personally, and when the estimated gross outturn does not exceed one-third of the normal crops, whether the failure is due to excess or deficiency of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryots.

EXAMINATION IN TELUGU IN THE SCHOOL FINAL SCHEME.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

XXVIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct the withdrawal of the circular of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board No. 3479, dated 29th October 1912, drawing a distinction between modern Telugu and classical Telugu and giving to schools the choice of presenting all their pupils for examination in modern Telugu or classical Telugu and of the circular No. 20, dated 10th January 1913, giving the pupils from the same schools the option of using different styles and enabling the same pupil to answer papers in different styles at the public examinations held by the Board.

In doing so, he said:—"This resolution deals with an educational problem of considerable importance to the Telugu community, the strength of which in this Presidency is nearly 16 millions and in the whole country is 22 millions. I do not wish to drag the Council into a controversy which has been raging hot outside the Council walls over what is known as the *grāmyam* controversy, as to whether it is necessary in the interests of the Telugu community that a style of one description or another should be adopted in works which are to be published hereafter, in works which are to be read by students in schools affiliated to the University and in the School Final course. What I am asking by this resolution is that the Government might be pleased to hold the *status quo*—and not to move in the matter until they are convinced by the preponderant voice of the Telugu community that reform in any particular direction is

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necessary and that what is suggested is really a reform. I do not want the Government to decide as between two contending parties on a literary matter as to which party is right and which party is wrong. All that I ask by this resolution is that only one standard should be adopted by all students who go up for examinations and that the Government should keep up a perfectly neutral attitude and not allow themselves to be drawn into the controversy in the way in which they have been drawn into it unwittingly.

"It is necessary very briefly to refer Honourable Members to the history of this question. I do not ask them to decide between the merits of the one party or the other to this question. I believe that no educated Telugu thinks that the style which is adopted in some of the ancient books, *Prabandhams*, in particular, should be adopted in school books, which are taught in schools or even in colleges. Everyone will agree that the modern prose works should be written in a clear simple and intelligible style. I take it that there is no controversy on that question. Books have been written during the last twenty years in that style; and the activity displayed especially in Telugu literature has been so remarkable that in two years 200 books have been written in Telugu prose. A number of these books have been published and some of them are read in the bazaars. Telugu newspapers also have been on the increase and the style that is adopted by them is the style which the educated Indian community has considered as the style which ought to be adopted. It is not the old turgid style which was adopted in certain classical books. The real controversy between the parties is this: certain gentlemen, for whom I have the highest esteem, think that no amount of simplicity would do, that there must be an attempt to write as you speak and not above that level, and that colloquialism should be employed freely even in the use of the literary language. Others protest against that measure. Whether this party is right or the other party is right is not the question with which this Council is concerned. The Government, when a deputation waited upon them two years ago, said that they would adopt a perfectly neutral attitude in the matter. I did not take any personal or active part in that controversy, because I thought that public opinion should be fully expressed on the subject and I did not wish to adopt a partisan attitude. It was remarkable to see everywhere loud outbursts of indignation in the country raised against introducing colloquialism freely into the literary style. At the meeting presided over by the Raja of Pittapuram and which consisted of about 1,600 educated men, there were only two men who advocated the free use of colloquialism. There were meetings held in various parts of the Telugu country to protest against that change. I had the honour of presiding over the Nellore conference; and I deprecated the idea of bringing the subject before the conference and did not in the least degree encourage it. But the Reddis of that place who were not Brahmans insisted upon the introduction of that subject at the conference; and the whole conference unanimously resolved that such a change is inadvisable until the people themselves desire it. I am informed that a memorial was submitted to His Excellency by hundreds of Telugu graduates and others, objecting to this innovation. Well, my Lord, I thought that when the Government promised to be perfectly neutral in the matter they would be so. Although the Government still think that they have adopted a neutral attitude in issuing circulars which form the subject-matter of this resolution, yet I was horrified—I use a strong expression advisedly—when I was informed that the Government permitted the students to adopt what style they pleased in the composition papers. The position of the parties was this. Let literary men, let public taste decide the matter; the genius of Telugu literature provides for these *grāmyams* creeping into the literature and if literary works adopt them they become literary. But what people objected to is that these so-called reforms should be forced down their throats by the Government. I might have hesitated in bringing forward a resolution of this description if I felt that the attitude which the Government adopted was neutral. But what do the Government say? They say that every student might take either style—modern Telugu or the classical Telugu. What is the authority, I wonder, for this Board to pronounce an opinion as to whether there is such a thing as modern Telugu as contrasted with classical Telugu or the dead Telugu, as some put it. Very few Indian Telugu people, educated graduates, believe that there is any

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such distinction in Telugu. With regard to the style we have various descriptions—*Drākshāpāka*, *Kadalīpāka* and *Nārtpāka*, *i.e.*, turgid style, difficult style and intelligible style. There, provision is made for modern prose and rightly so. The books that are recommended by the Board are like the one which is now prescribed, namely, *Kasiyatra Charitram*. That is a book of which I never heard in my school days. This was the first time I ever heard it; and when I saw it in this notification I had the curiosity to go through it. I again say that there is no style in it. What the circular amounts to is that no student need be cribbed or confined within any rules or limitations of grammar and that he may write as he pleases. It comes to that. If the authorities after proper deliberation adopt a certain standard and students conform to that standard, I would be the last man to question the propriety of that standard. But on this Board there is not one man whose mother-tongue is Telugu or who graduated in Telugu. I am not aware of any enquiries having been started by the Government to take a census of the opinion of the educated Telugu graduates. Public opinion seems to be very strong against it. The Government may, if they choose, adopt this particular form of style if they after instituting an enquiry come to the conclusion that such a style should be adopted. But what I ask is that there should be one style adopted by the University and the School Final Board after proper enquiry and after ascertaining the opinion of the public. The Government have, no doubt, moved in the matter with the best of intentions, their object being to spread education. If it be said that books written in the old style would not be understood by the masses, I can quite appreciate that attitude. The newspapers which are being published and the books which have been written during the last two years, nearly 200 in number, have not been written for cultured audiences but for the average man. My submission is that there should not be two styles to be adopted by the students in the course of their studies. No student would care to study any text-book if he is asked to write as he pleases, because there is no necessity for it. He need not study anything, because he is asked to write as he pleases; and he will then introduce as many foreign words as he likes into the Telugu composition unnecessarily. That is the standard aimed at; and that would lead to a complete abandonment by the Telugu people of the study of Telugu books. This is the reason why people are anxious that the Government should not proceed in this direction. I have consulted many of my Honourable colleagues; and they are perfectly at one with me in saying that there should be no two standards but there should be only one standard. The University has moved in this direction in regard to the F.A. course. In regard to the F.A. course there is a committee appointed to go into the question and ascertain what colloquialisms can conveniently be adopted so as to make them intelligible to students and then to draw up a programme. I believe that, if Telugu men are invited to undertake this task and if there be any enquiry set on foot to ascertain what are the colloquialisms throughout the whole Presidency which will commend themselves to all classes and if the standard laid down by them be adopted, certainly no educated man would object to that course. But unfortunately the colloquialisms of the Vizagapatam district are different from the colloquialisms of Cuddapah. The Telugu spoken in that district is different, I know it, from the Telugu spoken by the people of Madras in several particulars. The *Kasiyatra Charitram* is written by a Madras citizen who is out of touch with pure Telugu. If this be set as model for Telugu men, we have a right to complain. What we ask the Government to do in this matter is: let an enquiry be started by a committee, let it consist of responsible men, representing both sides, and let them draw up a set of rules. Then these rules, whether they be right or wrong, people will be glad to submit to. I respectfully venture to think that this dual course which is now proposed will lead to a complete failure of the study of Telugu and will lead to bitter disappointment because it will be tantamount to saying that no student need learn the vernacular, as he is expected to write as he likes. If an examiner is from Cuddapah, he thinks that the colloquialism of Vizagapatam is not the proper modern Telugu; and if the examiner happens to be from Vizagapatam, he thinks that the Bellary Telugu is not the modern Telugu. What after all is the modern Telugu of the educated classes? The educated class of one district speak Telugu which varies somewhat from that spoken in another. There must be a common literature; and that is the standard which our ancients have tried to adopt. A common standard has been their aim. We should

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also have a common standard; and right or wrong, we should adopt it. In a matter of this description I should like the Government to leave it to the people to settle the controversy themselves. So far as the books they prescribe for the course are concerned, they may be prescribed after both parties are heard in committee under the presidency of an experienced educational officer who is conversant with modern methods of teaching languages. All that I intend to ask is not that Honourable Members should decide the controversy but should ask the Government to adopt only one style. I find for the Matriculation examination certain text books prescribed, and for the F.A. certain others, and for the B.A. certain others. The grammar which we have been accustomed to read for ages is the grammar by which those examinations are governed; and that is the grammar to which the students who appear for these examinations have to conform themselves. But for the purpose of the School-Final course, they need not conform themselves to any grammar. There will be great divergence between the two courses—the University course and the School-Final course. I therefore request the Government to re-consider this question. All that I ask them to do is that they should re-consider this question and decide the matter after consulting the opinion of some of the responsible men of the Telugu country, or a committee appointed for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to second the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma. Although I do not see eye to eye with him in all that he said in support of this resolution, I think that this matter need not be turned into a literary controversy in this Council as to which is better, modern Telugu or the classical Telugu, such as that suggested in the circular now under discussion. The question of developing the form of Telugu which will be acceptable to the educated Telugu classes is a matter which, I should think, should settle itself by common consent and by natural growth of Telugu literature. But, as it is, the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne had to deal with this matter as an educational question. I think these circulars were issued with the best of intentions according to the educational ideals of the gentlemen who composed the committee which issued them. The modern teacher is imbued with the latest educational ideals of the west. He is anxious that what is taught to boys must be intelligible as far as possible and must conform to the spoken language of the people. I believe that is his view. The extent to which colloquialism could be permitted in the Telugu language is a question which has been raised by this controversy; and the matter is now being hotly contested on the one side by gentlemen who have been imbued by higher ideals in education and who intend, as far as possible, to make Telugu intelligible and simple and to further in every way the education of the masses. These are the ideals of the modern school. As against this it has been stated that in this attempt grammatical and literary traditions are being abandoned and the Telugu language is in danger of being polluted. That is the fear that has been expressed by the classical school. But independently of this controversy the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne had, I believe, to issue those instructions in the circular more from the educational standpoint; and at the time I rather think that the words "modern" and "classical" were [illegible] in the circular. What was probably meant was colloquial and literary style. The extent to which colloquialism may be permitted is a matter now under consideration. I believe, so far as I have been able to judge, that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has absolutely no inclination to side one school or the other; and as he referred to experts yesterday he has probably to rely very largely on experts in this matter, experts who are acquainted with the tastes of the people in the Telugu country. In this matter I think it would certainly serve all purposes if a committee is asked to ascertain the opinion of the Telugu educated public in regard to the extent to which colloquialism could be permitted. As a matter of fact, I myself see from the pamphlets which each of these schools have published, that the classical school has, to some extent, conceded that the language is in need of greater simplification and that new ideals have already come into existence during the last 25 or 30 years. I believe that if a committee was appointed a *modus vivendi* may be arrived at by the exponents of both these schools. I am averse to anything being done to check the progressive elements in this controversy, advocated by those who wish to bring the educational ideal of the spoken language being approximated as far as possible to

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what is taught in schools without at the same time offending the grammatical and literary traditions which have been hitherto observed Under these circumstances, I think these circulars may be re-considered and the matter may be adjusted to the satisfaction of all the parties. I understand from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne that a committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Madras University is now considering the subject of standardisation of composition for the intermediate class; and probably he will be able to suggest a remedy by which this matter may be thoroughly examined by the committee—the extent to which colloquialism already in vogue is permissible and the extent to which the standardisation of Telugu composition could be arrived at. With these few words, I beg to second the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma. At any rate it seems to me that the cultivation of two styles is altogether unnecessary; and if the boys have to learn anything, it is far better that they should learn one standard and not two—the classical and modern styles."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"I may say at once that your Excellency's Government do not propose to withdraw these circulars. The whole system of awarding school-leaving certificates was introduced very largely to allow greater freedom in schools. All that the School Leaving Certificate Board endeavours to do is to ascertain and record the progress which a pupil has made during his school career Of course, it is impossible to carry this system to the absolute extreme; but if a school were to represent to the Board that it was taking a particular line in any subject, we should consider whether it is possible to estimate the value of their pupils' work and progress on that basis. With regard to this question of Telugu, it was brought to the notice of the president of the Board that there was a number of schools teaching Telugu in such a style or of such a nature—I will use any word that is acceptable to the Telugu community—that a particular examiner would reject entirely a boy's work and say 'this boy made no progress whatever in Telugu and I shall have nothing to say to him.' As long as boys are attending school and as long as schools are taking that attitude, it seems rather hard for the Board to consent to reject altogether as valueless knowledge what the boys have been taught in the schools. That is the attitude of the Board for the award of school-leaving certificates. The attitude of the Government is, I maintain, one of strict neutrality. The Honourable Member says that he wants one style; and he wants us to take a neutral attitude. I maintain that is a contradiction in terms. If we are to say that there should be one style and one style only, that is not neutrality. That is siding with one party to the controversy. We are only endeavouring, so long as the controversy exists, at any rate exists in a very acute form, to observe a neutral attitude. No special committee is necessary to adopt any special system, because I hope that this committee which is appointed by the University to report upon the degree of colloquiality which can properly be encouraged in writing Telugu will arrive at some agreement; and if that Committee issues a report—I do not think that that committee is dealing entirely with what you may call the University standard—I think the report of that committee, if it ever appears, may be equally applicable to the foundations of the language as laid in schools and to school work. Both the Honourable mover and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao seem to lay stress on a second committee. At any rate, they advocate a committee to decide this question, I could appoint a committee in the next ten minutes that would decide it in this way or another committee that would decide it in that way That would not help us. This committee that was appointed by the University and which is now sitting—I do not know for how long—is rather like a stale-mate game of chess. There are so many on one side and so many on the other; and nobody will budge. The committee has recently been enlarged and we are bound—the Syndicate is bound, and the Government are bound—to a neutral attitude. We have tried to enlarge the committee and added members who represent the two schools of thought It is merely a question as to how far they can argue one another down. I have heard recently that there is some hope of their coming to an agreement. Some agreement must be possible. If the Honourable member says that public opinion should decide the question, I think the Government are quite willing that public opinion should decide it. But what we want to know is, what is 'public opinion'? I am interviewed by this side and by that side; I have received memorials from this side and from

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that side; and it is difficult to say what is public opinion. Would it not be possible to help us to see what public opinion is, if that public opinion bears upon the schools? It is quite open to the public to influence the schools. A strong public opinion can do so. Let an influential body of Telugu gentlemen approach a school and say 'this school is teaching what we do not want.' If they are really in the majority and have the right on their side, they can influence the school; at any rate they can threaten it with boycott. Then the matter would die of itself. I do not see how the Government can be asked to intervene. We are told by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that we are cultivating two styles. We have got these Telugu teachers in these schools and they are teaching this or that style. We are not cultivating it; we are merely accepting the *status quo*, which is what the Honourable mover asked us to do."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I just wish to say a word or two on this resolution coming as I do from a Telugu district. Unfortunately being a Tamilian, I am not well acquainted with Telugu literature; but I can enter into the feelings of my Telugu constituents and assure the Council that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailing by reason of this circular. Your Excellency, I, would appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne and to his sense of fairness and ask him why our districts have no representatives on the committee which, he states, is sitting to consider the subject of text-books or the courses to be adopted for schools. I am told, and I am sure, there is not a single member for the Ceded districts sitting on this committee which is to decide the fate of the Telugu language to be taught in schools. That fact must be brought to the notice of the syndicate by the Honourable Director so that the state of things may be rectified. We are very much concerned about the colloquial language to which the circular relates. The colloquial language of the Ceded districts is different from the colloquial language of Gōdāvari, or of the other Northern districts. The boys if asked or permitted to write in the colloquial language need not, as my Honourable friend put it, learn much Telugu. What I apprehend is that the boys might not take the trouble to learn the grammatical Telugu and understand their own literature and in course of time they might be driven from the best traditions of their own language and take to the colloquial language that is taught in books and dramas like *Kanyatra Charitram* which are intended for European Civilians. I hope that scholars in our districts will be chosen to be in the committee and to decide after due consultation and deliberation as to the best style to be adopted under the modern conditions. With these few remarks, I cordially support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I feel tempted to interpose at this stage, because what has happened to Telugu might happen to Tamil tomorrow. It may be the beginning of a course by which double styles would be introduced in regard to Tamil, Malyalam and other languages, as has been the case in regard to Telugu. I felt somewhat disappointed with the opening remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne; but I think that, if I have followed him correctly, he regards the present circular as a temporary measure—a temporary measure before the Senate Committee is able to decide what extent of colloquiality could be introduced into vernacular literature; that the circular will stand until that committee is able to come to a conclusion upon the extent of colloquiality which ought to go into the Telugu literature. The moment that the committee has come to a certain decision, this circular will be withdrawn. If that is the position—"

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE (*interrupting*):—"I suppose so."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The question is bound to come up for consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"If that is going to be the case, I do not think that any harm will be done. All that we want is an assurance that there would not be two styles in regard to the Telugu literature in the School Final course. Suppose one boy takes up one style and another boy another style and both of them go to the intermediate course, what could be their fate in the intermediate examination. I take it from the concluding words of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne that

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he regards this circular to be a very temporary measure, which will be withdrawn as soon as the Senate Committee has come to a conclusion. If that is so, I have no reason to complain."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"The circulars which form the subject-matter of this resolution refer to modern Telugu and classical Telugu without attempting to define expressly and explicitly what is meant by modern Telugu or classical Telugu. I find it stated in the circular referred to in this resolution that by modern Telugu the Board means 'language of the kind used in such books as Brown's 'Reader, the first part of Arden's Telugu Grammar and Eongula Viraswamayya's '*Kanyaka Charitram*.' If by modern Telugu is meant any work written in Telugu within recent years and by authors living in the Telugu country—it will be possible to find what is exactly meant by modern Telugu. The whole trouble regarding this question is that a distinction has been made even between literary Telugu and classical Telugu. I presume, and not without foundation, that the reasons which led to the recommendation of the School-Leaving Certificate Board are based upon two assumptions—first, that there is a great divergence between literary Telugu and spoken Telugu, and second, that it is possible to define and specify the standard of modern Telugu or literary Telugu. My Lord, I venture to submit, after a careful consideration of the subject, that there is no such great divergence between spoken and literary Telugu as is supposed to exist and there is no such wide gulf between them as is wrongly supposed to exist in the circulars. I find that it is pointed out by Mr. Brown himself 'the polished dialect 'of Telugu used by poets deviates no more from the spoken dialect than the language 'of Milton, Pope and Byron differs from the English we speak and write.' If there is not such a great divergence between spoken language and written language, there does not appear to be any necessity for the two different systems being tried to be introduced in this curriculum. It is pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne that public opinion can make itself felt upon the various schools which are to send up boys for the examination; and that if it materially affects the teaching of modern Telugu in those schools, it will naturally die out It is the common experience of all that for some years the study of vernaculars has been neglected. This question will specifically come up before the Council in resolutions 30 and 31 on the agenda paper. Under such a state of circumstances, if boys in the school course are given the option of choosing between classical Telugu and modern Telugu, which means nothing else but colloquial Telugu, they will naturally choose that which is 'most convenient and easiest for them to take up If once that option is given to them, a further blow will be given to the study of the vernaculars in this Presidency. As contended by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, it is unnecessary to consider whether the view taken by the advocates of modern Telugu is to be adopted or the view taken by the advocates of classical Telugu is to be adopted. I think the Council may come to a common agreement that, whichever method may be adopted, it may be the method which is in accordance with the progressive ideas of the times, but which is also in accordance with the literary Telugu of the former times. It may be possible for that system being developed, if not today, tomorrow; it is for Telugu people to develop their style as best as they can. If necessary, the Government may be pleased to appoint a committee to consider that question—whether the style to be adopted is merely the old classical style which is not in accordance with the progressive ideas or the modern style which is in conformity with the style adopted in newspapers. If that is not done, the result will be that vernacular education will be neglected and that there will not be one uniform standard adopted. I may also point out, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, that there is no means of knowing exactly what the colloquialisms of the several districts are. There are differences in the colloquialisms used in the districts of Nellore, Vizagapatam and Gödävari. It is pointed out that it is possible for examiners of various districts to allot different marks in valuing the papers; and it will not be a correct thing to suggest that the colloquialisms of the various districts should be perpetuated in the school final course. I think that a definite standard should be fixed. I may also remind Honourable Members that for the last forty or fifty years during which the system has been in force no complaints have been received with regard to classical Telugu or literary Telugu—that it is unintelligible or that it cannot be understood If

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complaints had been received year after year by the educational authorities or by the Government that the Telugu as taught in the schools is such as has not been understood, there would have been time enough for an enquiry and for necessary instructions being issued in the matter. We find also that Christian missionaries who have been translating the Bible and publishing several publications have adopted a form of Telugu which is certainly literary and to which no objection can possibly be raised. When we have all such standards before us, to suggest that we should have modern Telugu which is to be based on Brown's reader is, I venture to submit, a position which has to be re-considered. " I would remind Honourable Members that the Rev. Mr. Arden says in regard to grammar that its design ' has been to present English-' speaking persons with a book with which they may commence Telugu and gradually ' acquire a thorough knowledge of the colloquial dialect and afterwards an introductory ' knowledge of the grammatical dialect.' This book was intended mainly for those who come from foreign countries and who have to go up for official examinations. This is the standard that is proposed to be fixed for Telugu people, people whose mother-tongue is Telugu and who are bred up in the Telugu country! I venture to request that the Government may be pleased to cancel that order or at least to re-consider and modify it as early as possible. So far as the question of language is concerned it is for the people to settle what the language should be—in what language the people should be trained and brought up. I venture to request that the Government, in dealing with this resolution, would be pleased to keep a neutral attitude and ascertain whether, as a matter of fact, this question of language cannot be re-considered from the people's point of view."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I am constrained to ask the indulgence of the Council for a few minutes, so that I may say a few words, chiefly with the view of easing my own conscience, for I feel in this matter like a man whose sin has found him out. I have to make a confession. Till quite recently I sat on the Board for the award of school-leaving certificates and I am afraid I was a member of it at the time that the first circular adopting modern and classical styles as optional styles in which students might write was sent out to schools. Since then I have had occasion to talk to people representing both schools of thought. It appears to me that we then laboured under an impression which has turned out to be wrong. It appeared to us at that time that what was known as the modern language movement was very strong and influential and that it was necessary to safeguard the interests of schools. From the enquiries I have since made, it appears to me that there is no reason whatever for believing there are two such distinct schools which deserve to be recognized, so far as the teaching of the language in schools is concerned. Neither party to the controversy is so bad as the other party represents it to be. I have not come across reactionaries whom we may call hopeless obscurantists, who want to write their Telugu in the manner in which people in the thirteenth or fourteenth century wrote it. Everybody who ranges himself on the side of a classical style is quite willing to allow that great simplification is necessary as regards the style of literary composition. Neither have I seen any one belonging to the modern school who wants the student to write exactly as he speaks, adopting all the vulgarisms and the inaccuracies which one finds in the language which is spoken. I find that everyone is willing that there should be conformity to recognized standards of grammar—that the language should not be ungrammatical, unliterary or ungraceful. Everybody on the one side or the other desires that between the classical and the modern styles there should be a mean style which may be able to blend all the excellences of both, which are worth being retained and preserved. That, I understand, is the style in which the great poet and author Mr. Viresalingam Pantulu, the retired Telugu pandit of the Presidency College, has cast his great works which have done a great deal to influence thought in the Telugu country. I understand also that that is the style in which the great blind poet of Rajahmundry, Lakshmiarasimham Garu, has written his great works. I imagine, your Excellency, that when teachers in schools teach their pupils they will not fix their eyes upon one school exclusively or upon the other, but they will fix their eyes on the style which for the time holds the field and catches the imagination of the Telugu-speaking public and is able to captivate their minds and influence their language. That is the school, I imagine, that we should encourage—the school that takes in something of the modern school, allowing a certain amount of

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freedom of colloquiality and an easy expression of style without however departing from the regular standards laid down by the great authors who made the Telugu literature great in their time. I was rather amused to hear that it was necessary to recognize both the schools of thought and allow schools to teach according to the one or the other plan. I am a reformer myself and so, I venture to think, is everybody here. We want everything to move forward. If we are of that opinion, we ought not to recognize a classical style and allow certain schools and scholars to cultivate the old pedantic and highly ornamental style. Who would say, for example, to the English-speaking people—would the Board of Education ever send out a circular to the effect that it was permissible for students to write as Dr. Johnson wrote, adopting his latinisms and long words where small words would suffice, his inversions and his balance of style so studied and so artificial? I do not imagine that such a step will be taken for one moment. We should keep schools out of this controversy. I think much has been done already to drag schools into this unnecessary controversy. I imagine that the problem will settle itself. For example, I was somewhat inclined to doubt the maxim laid down by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne that for the preservation of neutrality it was necessary to recognize both schools. Suppose, for example, that it struck the exponents of what is known as the spelling reform movement of the present day to come to the educational authorities and say 'we think now we have 'secured a fairly decent status in the world of literature, would you recognize our 'method of spelling and allow teachers to teach both methods according as they 'pleased, let the students write this way or that way as they please, have two 'different sets of examiners, have two different sets of papers and give both parties 'an equal chance to fight each other.' I rather imagine that the educational authorities would then turn round and say 'we have got along, under the present 'system, so long; if you can conquer the outside world and if you can establish that 'yours is the right mode of spelling in the world of literature, then you had better 'come to us and our schools will follow your line of thought, but we will not 'antinipate events.' I imagine that will be the line taken by the Educational Department; and I contend—though I am a late, I am a sincere penitent—that that should have been the line taken. The Telugu Composition Committee to which the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne referred was, I think, sitting at the very time when we issued the very first circular, and it now occurs to me that we should have done better if we had waited till that committee issued its report. I understand that the committee is about to conclude its labours and issue its report; and if that is so, the whole question will be set at rest and this controversy will pass out of our memory."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne says that it is necessary, in the interests of neutrality, that both the schools should be recognized. My Lord, the several questions that have been raised by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne have been answered by previous speakers already. The question is: are we to allow the Telugu students to read their ancient literature or rather are we to compel them to read their ancient literature before they attend their examinations or are we to make it unnecessary for them to read their literature before they come up for their examination? The question has been answered by the University Commission. The University Commission, in making their recommendations about the vernaculars, said: 'The principle should be recognized that no translation is satisfactory unless it is properly and grammatically composed. . . . . This system 'has not so far borne fruit partly through neglect and partly through the absence of 'proper text-books and the inherent difficulty of obtaining the services of lecturers 'competent to convey western learning to their pupils in the vernacular.'

"The University Commission in dealing with the question of translation and composition papers said that the grammatical style should be followed and that no paper should be recognized of having any value unless the answers are grammatically composed. As I have said already the intermediate and the B.A Honours courses also retain a knowledge of grammar as being absolutely necessary and prescribe text-books which are written according to the correct grammar. Therefore, it is not preserving *status quo* to ask the students to adopt any style they please; it is *status quo* to ask the students to adopt that style which has been followed in the past fifty

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years, unless, as the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has stated, the exponents of a particular style can come forward and say: 'We have succeeded in getting the people 'to adopt this particular standard.' I take it that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne means to keep these circulars in force until the committee of the Senate which has been appointed to consider this question sends up its report or until the Senate recognizes the courses of study which the students are to follow in respect of the intermediate examination. If these circulars are to remain in force only till then, I do not see any necessity for pressing this resolution. I understand that is what he meant and what he said. If that be so, I do not wish to press my resolution. I may only know if that is so."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"May I say that is so? We recognize that it is an extremely awkward system and we hope that it will be only temporary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"In these circumstances I do not wish to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS FROM THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE AND THE EDUCATIONAL RULES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

XXIX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to exempt the Ceded Districts, Nellore and the backward parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Salem from the operation of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules and may enact rules suitable therefor and provide additional educational institutions, collegiate, secondary and primary, therein, with a view to bring them into a line with the more advanced parts of the Presidency.

In doing so he said:—"This resolution, your Excellency, asks for special treatment in matters of educational policy with regard to those tracts of the Presidency which have been educationally backward within the last 25 or 30 years. The principle of giving special facilities to students belonging to backward classes is recognized by the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. We read it in every sentence therein. Muhammadans, Europeans and certain other classes have rules specially applicable to them, because it has been recognized that, unless the classes which labour under practical disadvantages are helped, these communities cannot be brought into line with the more advanced communities. What this resolution asks the Government to do is to place certain tracts of the Presidency which are educationally backward on a more favourable footing than others or to give them special terms for a time—I only ask for a time until they are brought into line with the rest of the Presidency. My Lord, I do recognize that during recent years the Educational Department has been devoting its attention, to a certain extent, in the way of helping primary education in the Ceded districts and in other districts which are educationally backward and that primary education has made an appreciable advance in those districts. I do recognize that and thank the Government for the encouragement that has been given so far. But I cannot help remarking that the progress that has been made in secondary education and collegiate education is extremely unsatisfactory and that higher education deserves special treatment. Throughout the five districts in the Presidency—the Ceded districts and Nellore—there is not one second-grade college, while the area in question is a very extensive one. It is peopled by upwards of five millions; and many of them are remote from Madras or from places where there are colleges. I venture to submit that it is an extremely unsatisfactory state of things—to find five districts of the Presidency unprovided with even a single second-grade college. It cannot be said that there is absolutely no need felt in those districts for higher education,

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(Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

because it is a matter of common knowledge that a large number of students in these districts have been compelled to leave their homes and go to Madras, several hundreds of miles away, to prosecute their studies. A number of students, I believe, have not been able to get admission into colleges here, because there is no room for them. It may be asked—why should not the people of the country themselves try to move in the matter and ask the Government to recognize these institutions and to help them. It is because these districts are backward, it is because the native community of these districts is extremely backward and unable to start schools on their own initiative, that I come to request your Excellency's Government to give them special treatment. The experiment has been tried sufficiently long. There was only one college in Bellary, the Wardlaw College, and that too under the new Educational Rules which were introduced there has ceased to exist, so that there is not a single college there at the present moment. If you take the secondary education of these districts, I cannot say that the figures are much more encouraging. The total number of students in the secondary schools of this Presidency has been computed in 1911 to be 110,118. But if you take the population of these four districts alone into consideration and if in the ordinary course of things these districts were as civilised from an educational point of view as other districts are, we should have found upwards of 10,000 pupils in the secondary schools of these districts. But what are the facts—the number is not more than one-third of it. It is about 3,600 in all these districts put together. Relatively to the population the number is smaller than what we should expect to find if these districts were as advanced as others. The Educational Rules which have been introduced have killed a number of middle schools, because it was impossible to maintain them as such. Take the year 1906–1907. There were three lower and nine secondary schools in the Kurnool district, while there are only four secondary schools at the present moment. In the Bellary district there were four secondary schools and ten lower secondary schools, but now you have only nine schools. In the Anantapur district there were two upper secondary and seven lower secondary schools, making a total of nine; but in the year 1910–11 there were only four. In Cuddapah it was thirteen, but now it is only nine. I may mention Nellore also. There it was thirteen, and now you have only eight. I know that the number of pupils has advanced slightly because there is an upheaval in modern society and there is a general inclination on the part of the people to obtain the advantages of higher education. The number of primary schools has gone up and naturally we should expect an advance in the growth of secondary education. But the figures in regard to schools show that in a number of places, if help had been given, these schools would have remained or would have been raised to the upper secondary standard. But they have been abolished because the people are too poor to obtain or to reap the benefits of education. With regard to primary schools, I have taken the trouble to collect figures. I find that the number with regard to primary students also is much below that in the rest of the Presidency. I have included also the portions of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Salem districts in this category. These parts are the most backward in the Presidency and have been so for the past so many years. Something has been done to improve education in these districts; but I think that additional facilities are required to bring the primary education in these districts into line with that of the rest of the Presidency.

"With regard to secondary education in Vizagapatam and Ganjām, I cannot say that there is the same complaint as in Gōdāvari, Ceded districts and Nellore. The only remark I will make is that all these districts which lie on the border of the Agency tracts and especially the Government taluks have not even a single second-grade college or high school—Golgonda taluk, Yellammanchili taluk and Pulkonda taluk. Vizagapatam has only three ryotwari taluks and they have no high schools. The zamindars in these districts—we must be grateful to them—have done much to encourage secondary and higher education. The Government ought to do something to help the people in the ryotwari tracts in their educational career. With regard to the Agency tracts, I do not think I need say much. They receive special attention at the hands of the Government; and I believe that the Government recognize it already. It may be asked—what need is there to remove these districts from the

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purview of the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code? My Lord the position is this. The school fee notification, increasing the rate of fees leviable in schools, may work well and without undue hardship in tracts where the benefits of education are rightly appreciated. But the same cannot be said with regard to tracts which are educationally backward; and the result from an educational point of view in these districts has, I think, not been very happy. Then with regard to the recognition of secondary schools and the circumstances under which grants have been given to secondary schools, the rules require that it is only when endowments and private subscriptions are forthcoming, the Government give grants equal to them. That may be very well in places where the people have appreciated the grant-in-aid system; but in tracts which are backward, the Government must, I think, take the initiative, as they did in times gone by, when they felt that there was necessity for improving education. The mistake arose when the Education Commission recognized the whole Presidency as being one unit for all practical purposes. That is the difficulty which confronts the people in various directions. It is not necessary for me to go any further into the subject. It is for the responsible officers of the Government to go into the matter and see if special help should not be given to these tracts so that they may be brought into line with the rest of the Presidency.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk Zain-ul-abidin Sahib seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"The Government have always endeavoured to give special treatment to those who are backward. So far as the first part of this resolution is concerned, it seems to me to be only a question whether we should deal with classes or with localities. As far as funds allow, we are now giving every concession to classes and we include among the backward classes not all those who ask to be included, but all those who may be proved by statistics to be really backward. The inclusion in the list of backward classes confers privileges not only in regard to elementary education but also in regard to fees in secondary schools. I must say, Sir, that it seems to me that is a fairly good system, always remembering that we have a limited amount of money to distribute. I think that this system of choosing classes and giving them concessions is more likely to result in a fair distribution of money than if you take certain localities for the purpose. It may be that there are certain localities in regard to which all the other localities would agree that they should be distinguished as backward. But there are so many localities on the border line; and directly we began to declare one locality backward, another locality would come forward and demand also to be declared backward. We must have recourse to statistics to settle this question. Statistics would help us to some extent, but not a great deal. It all depends, according to existing statistics, upon the criterion chosen. For instance, many localities which have been picked out by the Honourable mover as backward are forward, taking the statistics in any one way, and are advanced when compared to Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. There is not a single district wherein a large number of backward classes do not live and congregate together. I may perhaps instance the case of the southern part of the Tanjore district, which is one of the most backward parts of the country. If you take the statistics of secondary education or of scholars receiving secondary education, we again find a difficulty. We should find, for instance, the Ganjam and the Vizagapatam districts, where a large number of scholars receive secondary education, are fairly in advance of the rest of the Presidency; while other districts may well claim to be backward in this respect. I submit that we are doing the best we can with the available funds by taking the backward classes wherever they happen to live and dealing with them rather than with localities. Of course, we dealt for a time—the department dealt—with localities. There were special concessions in the matter of grants according to localities; but this very soon led to abuses and I am sorry to say that schoolmasters tried all sorts of dodges to take advantage of these concessions. I have personally known of such cases. When you say that a locality is backward there is always a boundary to that locality and an actual line drawn, one side of which is backward and the other side is not. I have known cases where the schoolmasters have moved their schools from one side of that line to the other side only to get the benefit of the extra grant. I do not say that would be a reason for not adopting the system; but taking it on the whole the system of recognizing backward classes and helping them seems

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(Sir Alfred Bourne; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the President.)

to be better than the declaring of certain localities to be backward. Localities come to be known for their backwardness only when there is a congregation of particular classes of people who are backward. In that way, we really get at the localities also.

"The other part of the resolution deals with an altogether different matter, namely, that the Government should provide additional educational institutions—collegiate, secondary and primary—in certain localities. I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to deal only very generally with this question. We are doing all that we can with the funds we have to give subsidies to local bodies to open new elementary schools. We have no more funds at the present time to open additional colleges or secondary schools; and even if we had, we should very seriously consider, in deference to the wishes of the people and in deference to public opinion,—we should have seriously to consider whether they should be opened under Government auspices or whether the money should be devoted to giving aid to private agencies. When we did propose to open a number of secondary schools or to have a number of secondary schools under Government management, the measure was vigorously opposed by the public at large, and I was told that we should rather give grants to private agencies."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to propose an amendment to this resolution. What has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne fortifies me in my determination to propose an amendment. With reference to the proposal as it originally stood, naturally some Honourable Members of this Council have entertained difficulties. The first part of the resolution seems to pray for the exemption of certain districts from a portion of the Grant-in-Aid Code and other special rules being enacted therefor. The original resolution contemplated the adoption of certain principles for certain areas and therefore the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne pointed out that the classification by classes which the Government had been adopting was more satisfactory, because we have materials to say which class deserves aid, especially by way of scholarships. I believe that a feeling does prevail in several quarters that there should not be one Grant-in-Aid Code for one set of districts and another for another set and that separate rules of this sort are not needed. It is on account of the existence of that feeling and the views put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne that I move an amendment to delete the words 'to exempt' and to substitute therefor 'provide in', and to delete the words in lines 3, 4 and 5 'from the operation . . . . provide' and to omit the words 'secondary and primary' and substitute therefor 'and secondary.' I need not deal with the former part of the amendment in the light of what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne. I may point out with reference to the latter half that the reason for the change is that, though the Honourable Member is quite right in pointing out that the statistics as to Salem and other districts as regards primary education are not what may be desired, yet the Government have been putting forward really very great efforts in the extension of primary education, and it is desirable that by this amendment we should recognize these efforts. Therefore the amendment seeks to omit the word 'primary' and to retain the words 'collegiate and secondary.' I may mention a few words in connection with this amendment to recommend it to the acceptance of this Council and of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne so that he may be pleased to accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"May we hear how the resolution would run."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As soon as the Honourable Member has finished his speech, it will be put to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The object of this amendment is to give a free hand to the officers of the Government so as not to pin them down to any step which may not be absolutely necessary. As the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne said, we are already acting on the principle of helping backward classes, and those backward classes are to be helped not only in the districts mentioned, but in various other districts. What is now sought to be done is to approve of the principle already acted upon. In Tanjore it is stated there is the southern part which is backward very

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(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Alfred Bourne.)

largely. In this case it is not necessary for Honourable Members to recommend any special action being taken, because under the ordinary rules as to backward communities and under the existing provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code the backward classes are already helped. In spite of the provision as to helping the backward classes there are some districts in which it is necessary to note the specially backward condition of the people and the present rules are not sufficient to remove the illiteracy that prevails there. Therefore it is the duty of non-official members of this Council to place before the Council such cases. This resolution is put forward to point out that in certain parts there are very backward communities to whom the existing rules do not afford sufficient help and who do not receive as much attention as one would exactly desire. In this resolution it is not proposed to establish any fixed number of schools nor is it asked that in the next one or two years a certain number of institutions should be brought into existence. The amendment is that we must do it when funds permit. We do not call upon the Government to provide Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 40,000 at once; and whatever funds may permit to be done may be done. That is what the amendment asks, so that the amendment is a very modest measure and I hope it will be possible for the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne to accept it. Even though I have not put in the words 'funds permit,'—if so desired I will put in those words—it really means that. The amendment contains a modest recommendation for something to be done in this connection. Let us take an illustration. I know that in the district with which I am most familiar—Salem district—while your Excellency had an opportunity of going through the district, your Excellency would have noticed one of the most backward parts is Hosur. It is a large town in which there is not a single secondary institution. There the children study up to the fourth standard and if they wish to continue their studies and desire to advance educationally, they have to go 100 miles off or to go to the Native State of Mysore. It is not an encouraging state of affairs. Your Excellency will also have noticed that there is a community at Maligiri and a very small fraction of the people in Hosur whose children are anxious to continue their education and who find very great difficulty in obtaining it. In consequence, your Excellency was approached to provide a secondary school in that place by the people of Hosur. The taluk board or the district board cannot afford to finance a secondary school there. It is a matter in which the Government should come to our rescue and remove the backward condition of this district; and what I say is, if funds permit, the Government may be pleased to provide a school there. That was the request put forward before your Excellency and I understand that the matter is now under the consideration of your Excellency. This resolution only seeks to place such matters more prominently before your Excellency's Government and prays that such measures as may be found proper may be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the amendment.

The resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar was as follows:—

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to provide in the Ceded districts, Nellore and the backward parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Salem additional educational institutions, collegiate and secondary, with a view to bring them into a line with the more advanced parts of the Presidency.

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"I can hardly recommend the Government to accept this amendment. The Government had under contemplation the opening of more secondary schools in different places. But in deference to the discussion which took place and in deference to strong public opinion, the scheme has been abandoned. This is a request in the other direction, a request to the Government to open Government schools in different parts of this Presidency. It seems to me, Sir, at any rate at this stage, having so recently settled the question in one way, your Excellency's Government will not alter the decision that has been come to."

The amendment was put and lost.

The original motion was then placed before the Council for further discussion.

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(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Rao Bahadur Narasimhesvara Sarma; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I shall just say one word. I am sorry to say that I have to speak in opposition to this resolution. It occurs to me, your Excellency, that it is impracticable to govern the Presidency by two codes and two sets of educational rules. I am one of those who have not been, I am bound to say, over-considerate to the authorities in pressing for a relaxation both in the Grant-in-Aid Code and in the Educational Rules. It is within the recollection of this Council that I once brought to the consideration of the educational authorities great many hardships that seemed to me to be pressing on managers and teachers of schools. I am not one of those who hold that a relaxation of these rules ought not to be allowed, nor do I think that there is any Inspector who would not allow a certain amount of facilities for schools and people in backward areas. I do not know of any Inspector who, for example, would require the same standard of efficiency, say, in the Municipal High School of Bellary as he would expect in the Hindu High School at Triplicane. I may also instance one fact in proof of the readiness of the Government to relax the rules in favour of educationally backward areas. There are four or five schools in the Ceded districts managed by municipalities, the net cost of which is borne wholly from Provincial revenues. That is in favourable contrast to the treatment hitherto meted out to a number of municipal schools in the other parts of the Presidency. I think, therefore, that it is not wise to go much beyond asking the Government to allow certain relaxations in the rules. I certainly do not envy the Director of Public Instruction who will have to work two codes within his area and two sets of educational rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"All of us have been contending that the system of rules should be elastic so that it may be applied in different ways and to suit different conditions of people and society. That prayer was negatived. I therefore thought that having regard to the specially backward condition of these five districts, specially in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, it was necessary that for a time a special procedure should govern them until they were brought into line with the rest of the Presidency. The Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are for certain purposes distinct from the rest of the Presidency even now. Larger portions of these districts were under a different system altogether until recent times. So we are not without a parallel in having different tracts of this Presidency living under different conditions and governed separately. It is not a desirable state of things to rule them permanently in that fashion. I recognize that. But the system has been tried sufficiently long in these five districts and has been found wanting. The present deplorable condition of collegiate and secondary education in these five districts would warrant a relaxation of these rules; and it does not matter by what name you call it. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar said that in certain cases the rules had been relaxed and I do not quarrel with it. What I want is that special treatment should be given to these districts and that the Government should establish some secondary schools and one or two colleges in these districts, so that the educational needs of these parts may be supplied. I regret that the attitude of the Government in this matter is to a certain extent determined by the supposed opposition of the members on this side to the proposal of the Government to start model schools. What was then under consideration was whether that system was suitable for the whole of the Presidency—whether model schools should be started. The question as to whether model schools should be started in certain backward localities was never put forward before the Council. I do not suppose that the Honourable member ever proposed that especially backward localities should not be provided with such schools. Under these circumstances, I shall have to press the resolution. If the Government have under contemplation any idea of starting schools or colleges in these five districts, it is not necessary to press the resolution; but if the Government have no such idea, the resolution will have to be pressed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps the Council will allow me to say a few words. While it is not possible for the Government to give any such assurance as that for which the Honourable gentleman asks, I do not think that the margin of difference between his attitude and that of the Government is as great as he seems inclined to think. A great deal has been done by the Government, to which the

Exemption of certain districts from the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational rules; vernacular courses in the school final and college courses.

(The President; Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma.)

Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has already alluded. A great deal has been done for the backward classes not only in the districts mentioned but throughout the Presidency. The effect of the alteration which he has mentioned provides for a relaxation in the Code and the Rules on the basis of classes rather than of localities and the alterations which have lately been made in the list of backward classes have resulted in bringing within the sphere of the operation of these relaxations something like an additional 80 per cent., *i.e.*, 80 per cent. more of the backward classes of the population are admitted to the benefit of such relaxations as can be made under the Code. The Honourable gentleman will naturally see from that alteration that if it is successful, as it is hoped it will be, there will be a larger measure of education of all kinds in those districts in which he has specially interested himself in moving this resolution. He will see that, in time to come, if our hopes are realised, they will necessarily lead to a larger demand for higher forms of education and the Honourable gentleman may depend upon it that so far as funds permit, so far as the claims of other localities for just recognition permit, it is certainly the desire of the Government to improve the interests of education in these districts. So, I am inclined to think that his purpose is fully served by the discussion which has taken place on this resolution, and possibly he may feel inclined not to press it to a division. Naturally we desire to have some further experience of the change which has been introduced as regards the treatment of the backward classes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"If your Excellency will give consideration to the subject I have no objection to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 P.M.

VERNACULAR COURSES IN THE SCHOOL FINAL AND COLLEGE COURSES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, some of my brother colleagues have informed me that the subject-matter of one of these resolutions (No. XXX) is receiving attention at the hands of a committee appointed by the Senate and with your Excellency's permission I would move it at the next meeting of the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution is by leave withdrawn. What about resolution No. XXXI?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Both the resolutions, my Lord."

The resolutions ran as follows:—

XXX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the compulsory study by every Indian student of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency during the school final course.

XXXI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the compulsory study by every Indian student of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency during the course of study for the Intermediate and B.A. (pass) examinations of the Madras University.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will meet next in January. That concludes the business before the Council. I declare this Council at an end."

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill, 1913, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee, is published for general information:

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed at the meeting of the Council on the 11th November 1913 to report on the Bill for the registration of medical practitioners, have the honour to submit our report thereon to the Council.

2. We have received no representations from the public regarding the provisions of the Bill.

3. The following paragraphs indicate the important points we have discussed and the conclusions we have arrived at

4. One of the chief points we discussed was the best way of making it clear in the body of the Bill that it excluded the *Ayurvedic*, *Unani* and other indigenous systems of medicine from its purview. The Bill proposed to gain this object by defining the words, "hospitals, asylums, etc.," as those in which the methods of treatment carried on were those recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland. We believe this provision to be sufficient for the object in view; but consider it preferable to substitute the expression "the Council established "under this Act" for the words "the General Medical Council of Great Britain and "Ireland."

5. We have omitted sub-clause (2) of clause 4 as redundant. Medical practitioners are already exempt under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code from serving on juries and the system of holding inquests by means of a Coroner's jury is not in vogue in this Presidency.

In the former sub-clause (3) we have added some words empowering the Government in special cases to permit unregistered practitioners to hold appointments in the institutions referred to therein. The absence of such provision might, we think, occasionally give rise to difficulties.

6. The constitution of the Council has been substantially altered. We consider it advisable that there should be a bare majority of Government nominees in the Council and that the number of electoral bodies should be reduced. We have classified all registered practitioners into three classes—

(1) those registered under the British Medical Act,
(2) graduates of the local University, and
(3) all others.

We give one representative to the first class, three to the second and two to the third. We have raised the strength of the Council to the odd number of fifteen and provide that eight members including the President should be nominated by the Government. We think that the vice-president should be elected by the Council.

7. In clause 6 we make express provision for the first appointment of the Council.

8. Clause 8 has been amended and amplified so as to enumerate all the cases in which a member may vacate his seat in the Council

9. We consider that every one appointed to the Council should hold his seat for the full term of five years. This will tend to secure continuity of practice and will avoid complete change in the *personnel* of the Council once every five years. We have amended clause 9 accordingly.

10. We omit the provision in clause 10 regarding appeals to the Government by a registrar in the event of his removal by the Council. We prefer to give the

Council full powers regarding the appointment, control and allowances of all its servants

11. In clause 11 we have inserted a provision declaring the medical register to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act and describing how it may be proved in courts of law.

12. In clause 12 we have fixed the quorum at a meeting of the Council at seven instead of eight.

13. The proviso in clause 13 had the effect of rendering conviction for any cognisable offence a bar to registration. We think this is somewhat too wide and have provided that only convictions which indicate a defect of character shall disqualify a practitioner. We have added a new proviso enabling the Government, after consulting the Council, to permit the registration of persons who do not come within the terms of the schedule. This is intended to meet the case of individuals holding colonial or foreign degrees who would not otherwise be registrable.

14. Clause 15 has been re-cast so as to provide expressly for an appeal to the Council from the orders of the registrar. We have also inserted a provision as to the period within which such appeal must be made.

15. In clause 16 we have omitted the proviso as unnecessary and have inserted words enabling the Council to restore to the register a name once removed from it.

16. The original clause 17 requiring registrars of deaths to report deaths of registered practitioners has been omitted as we consider it impossible to give effect to it in practice. We have inserted a new clause 17 providing an appeal to the Local Government from the decisions of the Council under section 15 and section 16. We consider that the Government should have an opportunity of reviewing the decision of the Council. This is particularly necessary in the case of public servants in whose case removal from the register might mean removal from the public service.

17. We have inserted a provision (clause 18) to prevent the civil courts from questioning any acts of the registrar, the Council or the Local Government done by virtue of this Act.

18. Another new clause (clause 19) gives power to the Government to alter the schedule at discretion, following the provisions of section 20 of the Bombay Medical Act. This was contemplated in the Bill but not expressly provided for

Following the usual practice we have restricted registration of colonial and foreign medical degrees to those countries which recognize British Indian degrees.

19. We have amended clause 18 of the original Bill in order to meet the case of refusal by a University or medical college or school to allow the Council proper means of ascertaining the system of medical education adopted by such institutions

20. We insert a provision (clause 21) on the model of section 21 of the Bombay Act giving power to the Government to carry out the duties of the Council whenever it may neglect to do so or abuse or exceed its powers.

21. A new clause has been inserted giving power to the Council to summon witnesses for the purpose of any enquiry it may hold, and requiring such witnesses to speak the truth.

22. On such matters as the convening of meetings or the conduct of business thereat and the control of the establishment employed, we give power to the Council to make by-laws with the approval of the Government. On other matters we reserve power to the Government to make rules.

23. We have amended the schedule so as to make the diplomas and certificates granted by the Government of Ceylon registrable under this Bill.

T. M. NAIR.
J. N. ATKINSON.
W. B. BANNERMAN.
A. BUTTERWORTH.
N. S. BRODIE.
F. H. M. CORBET.
M. RAMACHANDRA RAO
(Subject to a minute of dissent).
VENGAYIL KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
ZYNULABIDEEN
(Subject to a minute of dissent).

3rd December 1915.

Minutes of dissent.

I have signed the report subject to the expression of my views on some points in the Bill. The Bill does not make any provision for a form of trial at enquiries by the Medical Council under clauses 18 and 16. I consider this omission a serious defect in the Bill. The removal of a medical practitioner from the register entails very serious consequences and in the case of a person in the service of the Government would lead to a forfeiture of his appointment. At present an officer in the service of Government has certain statutory rights under the Public Servants Enquiries Act (XXXVII of 1850) designed to secure a fair trial in cases of misconduct or misbehaviour. Sections 6 and 10 of that Act make it obligatory on the part of the prosecutor to reduce all imputations made against a public servant into distinct articles of charge which, together with the list of documents and witnesses, must be communicated to him before the date of hearing. The person arraigned has also the right to produce evidence both oral and documentary and is entitled either in person or by pleader to cross-examine the witnesses produced against him. Other forms of legal procedure in vogue in courts of law in regard to the manner of recording evidence, the compulsory attendance of witnesses and the right of opening the case and the right of reply are all adopted in the Act with a view to give full scope to the person concerned to effectively defend himself (sections 11 to 15 of Act XXXVII of 1850). Apart from these provisions of the India Act, an enquiry by the General Medical Council in Great Britain is not devoid of all legal formalities and is not, as has been suggested, much the same as a departmental enquiry in this country, freed from all the shackles of legal trial. In all disciplinary enquiries by the General Medical Council a great deal of legal procedure for securing a fair trial is observed. Where the information is a complaint by a person alleging infamous conduct against a medical practitioner it must be put in writing and supported by one or more of the statutory declarations made, presumably in the same way as a plaint under the Code of Civil Procedure. A preliminary sifting of the complaint is first undertaken by a committee of the Council with the help of a solicitor to the Council, who is also empowered to take the opinion of counsel on the facts. If, after this, the Council resolves that an enquiry should be held, a notice in writing is served on the practitioner specifying the nature of the charge and the day on which the enquiry is to be held and asking him to answer the charge in writing and to attend before the Council on the day of trial. Either party to the enquiry (the complainant or the practitioner) is entitled to be supplied by the solicitor to the Council with copies of the declarations or other documents given or sent to the Council. On the date of hearing, the complainant or his counsel may state his case and produce his proofs in support of it. The practitioner is then invited to state his case by himself or through his counsel and produce his proofs in support of it. He may address the Council once either before or at the conclusion of his proofs. If the practitioner produces his evidence, the complainant has a right of reply. Witnesses produced by either party may be cross-examined and the Council may refuse to admit any statutory declaration in evidence unless the declarant submits himself to cross-examination. The President and any member of the Council through the President may put questions to the witnesses. In addition to all these forms of a judicial trial, the General Medical Council is also guided at the enquiry by a judicial assessor, a person presumably trained in law, who is associated with the Council in the trial of medical practitioners. The form of trial adopted by the General Medical Council in Great Britain is therefore more or less akin to the procedure adopted in civil proceedings in this country.

I have mentioned all these details as there seems to be some impression that the Medical Council constituted under the Bill should avoid as far as possible all forms of legal procedure. Such a course is extremely undesirable and I consider that some form of trial which would secure a fair hearing to all parties concerned should be settled and the essence of it, such as that contained in the Public Servants Enquiries Act, 1850, should be incorporated in the Bill. Unless the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, are made applicable to enquiries under clauses 13 and 16, it is not possible to secure an effective trial. As it is, the Bill does not make any provision at all in this respect. The only provision made in clauses 14 and 16 is that the practitioner will be heard either in person or by pleader.

2. Clause 18 of the Bill which completely ousts the jurisdiction of civil courts is, in my opinion, altogether unnecessary. In the decided cases under the

British Medical Acts it has been held that the General Council constituted under the Medical Acts are the sole judges of professional misconduct. Section 29 of that Act which corresponds to clauses 13 and 16 of the present Bill assigns the jurisdiction in regard to professional misconduct to the General Medical Council and no other court can question or revise their proceedings. The General Medical Council can only be proceeded against in civil courts where they do not conform to the rules of natural justice or to the particular form of enquiry settled for their guidance. In other respects the Medical Council are the sole judges of the matters assigned to them by the Medical Acts and the publication of their proceedings is also privileged. The Medical Council under this Bill is exactly in the same position as the British Medical Council except that an appeal against its decision is provided to the Local Government (clause 17). On general principles such a provision as clause 18 would be superfluous and I fail to see the necessity of it in the Bill. Apart from this, even if such a clause was necessary, the language of clause 18 is far wider than is warranted by the circumstances and confers an absolute immunity contrary to precedents in regard to all acts done under the provisions of the Bill. The removal of the word "due" before enquiry in clause 13 in which the language of section 29 of the British Medical Act has been adopted is also a matter for regret.

3. I am unable to agree with my colleagues in regard to the necessity of clause 20 of the Bill so far as it concerns Indian Universities referred to in clause 1 of the schedule. The clause empowers the Medical Council constituted under the Bill to call upon the Universities to furnish reports, returns and other information as the Council may require, to enable the Council to judge of the efficiency of medical instruction and also to provide facilities to a member of the Council to be present at the examinations held by such Universities and a refusal to comply with such demands will enable the Local Government to remove such University from the schedule. This clause makes the Medical Council a supervising authority over the Universities in the matter of medical instruction and education. It appears to me that, under the present circumstances, it would be somewhat incongruous that a Medical Council such as that constituted under the present Bill should be permitted to sit in judgment over the courses of studies in regard to medical instruction prescribed by the Universities in India. I believe that these courses are settled by a body of persons at least as well informed as the Medical Council constituted under the Bill and it would be impolitic to confer on another body powers of scrutiny of the courses of study prescribed by responsible bodies like the Universities and not to recognize Medical Degrees of an Indian University as a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. It is therefore neither desirable nor necessary to place the medical education provided by the Universities under the check of the Medical Council constituted under the Bill. The Universities are already greatly under the control of the Government and a further control by the Local Government through the Medical Council is altogether undesirable. There is also a possibility of conflict between the Universities and the Medical Council, and the language of clause 20, as it stands, would empower the members of the Medical Council to examine the courses of study not only of the Madras University, but also those of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore. The proposal for inspection of the courses of study contains all the elements of friction without any corresponding advantages. I am therefore inclined to the view that the medical degrees of the Indian Universities should be accepted without the Council being empowered to scrutinize their efficiency. It may, however, be pointed out that the General Council of Great Britain and Ireland exercises similar functions and that under the Bombay Act also similar powers were conferred on the Medical Council. The Council of Great Britain is not only a council of medical registration but of medical education, and the constitution of the British Council is altogether different and has been designed to secure co-ordination in medical education and instruction throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Twenty of the thirty members of the Council represent the various colleges of physicians and surgeons and the medical faculties of all the Universities. They are therefore in a position to superintend medical education and instruction with which they are in daily touch. In the Council constituted under the present Bill, there is not even a representative for the Madras Medical College and the University of Madras has been given one representative. It is possible that all the seven Government nominees may be medical men, but even then I am not able to see how the Medical Council constituted under the Bill will

be a better body than the medical faculties of the Universities. Altogether I am against the proposal in the Bill, which should, under existing circumstances, be strictly confined to medical registration.

4. In regard to the recognition of foreign and colonial diplomas my colleagues have recognized the principle of reciprocity under appropriate safeguards. I would add a further restriction that the medical degrees, diplomas, certificates granted in any British Colony or foreign country which has placed restrictions on the immigration of Asiatics as such should not also be recognized for registration under the Bill. The principle of reciprocity in the matter of recognition of medical degrees is a method of retaliation independently of the inherent merit of the degrees or diplomas and, if that is accepted, I do not see why this proposal also should not be embodied in the Bill. It will be as much or as little effective as the other and I am of opinion that no statutory recognition should be afforded in this province even to medical men coming from colonies and countries who have set their faces against Asiatics as such.

5. Finally I am not satisfied that sufficient provision has been made in the Bill for the representation on the Medical Council of the independent medical profession. There is a feeling which found expression in the opinions of the medical men to whom the Bill was referred that a large majority of the practitioners who would go on the register are men in the service of the Government and that private medical practitioners would not have any chance of serving on the Council. It seems to me therefore that separate representation ought to be permitted to medical men who are now outside the Government service. Some of them, no doubt, will come under sub-clause (*d*), clause 5 of the Bill and some under clause (*e*). But I consider that they should have a separate electorate by themselves as it is fairly certain that the men in service registered under those two clauses will preponderate largely and that a private man will have very little chance of being returned as a member of the Medical Council. I see no reason for such a large representation, by nomination and election, of medical men in the service of Government. The main object of the creation of a Medical Council is to bring into existence a disciplinary body in professional matters and the recent policy of the Secretary of State in regard to the growth of an independent medical profession in India and the anxiety expressed to foster it is another reason in favour of my view. On the whole, I think there is no ground for such a large preponderance of Government nominees and that the number of seats to be filled up by nomination may be reduced by two and these may be allotted to the independent medical practitioners.

4th December 1913. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

I regret to say that the Bill even as amended by the Select Committee retains something of its original characteristic of doing injustice to the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine by ignoring their existence altogether. I believe that no Indian Medical Registration Act intended to register those who practise the western methods of treatment can succeed in not injuring those who practise the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems unless it says explicitly that the latter class of medical practitioners are beyond its scope. It was the realization of this fact which led the Honourable the Surgeon-General to undertake at the last meeting of the Legislative Council after consultation with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and with the approval of Government that an alteration be made so as to make it quite clear that the terms "qualified" and "unqualified" should apply only to those trained in western methods. It is true that the words "qualified" and "unqualified" have been dropped in the amended Bill, but it has not been made quite clear that the registration and non-registration are intended to apply to western practitioners only. This result cannot be attained unless it is explicitly stated that the Bill and the distinction of "registered" and "unregistered" which it creates do not apply to those who practise the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems. In the absence of such an explicit statement, the Bill must remain a partial and defective measure.

6th December 1913. ZYNULABIDEEN.

[*Note.*—1. The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.

2. The figures in square brackets on the margin indicate the clauses of the Bill as introduced.]

No. 4 of 1913.

A Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in the Presidency of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Medical Act, 1858.
21 & 22 Victoria, Chapter 90

Short title.

[5] **1.** (1) This Act may be called the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

Extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

Commencement of Act.

2. The provisions of section 4 shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in this behalf. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

3. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "the British Medical Act" means Statute 21 & 22 Victoria, Chapter 90 (The Medical Act), and any Act amending the same;

(2) "Council" means the Medical Council established by this Act.

(3) "hospitals," "asylums," "infirmaries," "dispensaries," "lying-in hospitals" mean institutions the methods of treatment carried on in which are those which are approved by the Medical Council established by this Act;

(4) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or by-laws made under this Act;

(5) "registered practitioner" means any person registered under the provisions of this Act.

Privileges of registered practitioners.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, rule, by-law or any other provision of law—

Section 37, British Medical Act, 1858.

(1) no certificate required by law to be signed by a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.

Section 11, Bombay Act VI of 1912.

(2) Except with the special sanction of the Local Government, no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as medical officer of health

Section 3, British Medical Act, 1858.

Constitution of Medical Council

5. (1) A Medical Council shall be established for the Presidency of Madras and shall consist of fifteen members including a president and a vice-president to be appointed in the following manner;—

Section 2, Bombay Act VI of 1912.

(a) The president nominated by the Local Government;

(b) one member elected by the medical faculty of the Senate of the University of Madras;

(c) one member elected by the registered practitioners who are registered under the British Medical Act;

(d) three members elected by the registered practitioners who are graduates in medicine of the University of Madras,

(e) two members elected by all other registered practitioners;

(f) seven members nominated by the Local Government.

(2) The vice-president shall be elected from among the members of the Council in the prescribed manner.

Qualifications of members.

6. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner. Provided that in the case of first appointments made under this Act the persons electing the members under clauses (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and the members appointed shall be persons who are qualified to be registered under this Act.

Section 3, Bombay Act VI of 1912.

Tenure of office of members.

7. (1) The members of the Council shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Cessation of membership.

8. A member of the Council shall be deemed to have vacated his seat—

(1) on sending his resignation in writing to the president or registrar;

(2) on his absence without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Council from three consecutive meetings of the Council;

(3) on his absence out of India for six consecutive months;

(4) on removal of his name from the register;

(5) on his being declared an insolvent by any competent court;

(6) on expiry of the term mentioned in section 7.

Filling up of vacancies.

9. When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

Registrar and other officers.

10. (1) The Council shall appoint a registrar who shall act as secretary of the Council and who may also act as treasurer, unless the Council shall appoint another person as treasurer. And every person so appointed shall be removable at the pleasure of the Council.

Section 10, British Medical Act, 1858.

(2) The Council may also employ such other persons as it may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(3) All persons appointed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Section 5 (3), Bombay Act VI of 1912.

XLV of 1860.

Medical register.

11. It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep a register of medical practitioners and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the prescribed manner. Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be proved by a copy published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

I of 1872.

Meetings of Council.

12. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council unless at least seven members are present.

All questions which may come before the Council shall be decided in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members present and voting at the meeting. In the case of an equality of votes the member presiding at the meeting shall have a casting-vote.

Persons who may be registered.

13. Subject to the provisions of section 14, every person who—

(a) is for the time being registered under the British Medical Act; or

(b) is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the schedule

shall be entitled to be registered on furnishing evidence to the satisfaction of the registrar of such registration or qualification, whether or not such person practises or intends to practise the allopathic or any other system of medicine.

Section 7, Bombay Act VI of 1912.

Provided that the Local Government may, after consulting the Council, permit the registration of any person who shall furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the registrar that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma or certificate of any University, medical college or school approved by the Council, other than those described in the schedule.

Provided further that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an enquiry at which opportunity has been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. The Council may at the discretion of the president hold such enquiry *in camera*.

Registration fee

14. *Every* person who applies to be registered under this Act shall pay a registration fee of fifteen rupees.

Every registered practitioner who applies to the registrar for registration in respect of any additional qualification obtained subsequent to registration under this Act shall pay a fee of five rupees.

Appeal against the decision of registrar

[15 (1)]

15. An appeal shall lie to the Council against any order of the registrar under section 13 or section 14. The said appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

Alteration of register by Council

[15 (2)]

16. (1) The Council may, if it sees fit, and after giving due notice to the person concerned and considering his objections, if any, order that any entry in the register which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made or brought about be cancelled or amended.

[16]

Section 29, British Medical Act, 1858.

(2) The Council may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register of the name of any registered practitioner for the same reasons for which registration may be refused by the Council under section 13 and the second proviso thereto shall apply to any enquiry under this section. The Council may also direct that any name so removed shall be restored.

Appeal against the decision of Council.

[New.]

17. An appeal shall lie to the Local Government against every decision of the Council under section 13 or section 16. Such appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the Council's decision.

Limiting of jurisdiction of civil courts.

18. No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Local Government or the Council or the registrar shall be questioned in any civil court.

[New.]

Power of Local Government to alter schedule.

19. It shall be lawful for the Local Government by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette to alter the schedule.

Provided that the medical degrees, diplomas and certificates granted in any British colony or foreign country which does not recognise the medical degrees, diplomas or certificates of a British Indian Government or University shall not be recognised for registration under this Act,

[New.]
Bombay Act VI of 1912, S. 20

Power of Council to call for information and attend examinations.

20. The Council shall have power to call on the governing body or authorities of any University, medical college or school included in or desirous of being included in the schedule,

(*a*) to furnish such reports, returns or other information as the Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the instruction given therein in medicine and surgery and midwifery; and

(*b*) to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council deputed by the Council in this behalf to be present at the examinations held by such University, college or school,

If the said body or authorities refuse to comply with any such demand, the Local Government may upon report by the Council remove such University, college or school from the schedule or refuse to include it in the schedule.

[18]
Section 13, Bombay Act VI of 1912.

Control by Local Government.

21. If at any time, it shall appear to the Local Government that the Council has failed to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has failed to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the Local Government may notify the particulars of such default excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such default, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Local Government may, for the purpose of remedying such default, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency and for such period as the Local Government may think fit.

[New.]
Bombay Act VI of 1912, section 21.

Penalty for falsely pretending to be a registered practitioner.

22. Every person who falsely pretends to be a registered practitioner shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or not, be liable to be punished on conviction by a

[19]
Section 40, British Medical Act, 1858.

Presidency Magistrate or a magistrate of the first class with fine that may extend to three hundred rupees.

[New.]

Power of Council to summon witnesses.

23. The Council may for the purposes of any enquiry or appeal under this Act summon any person to appear before it or to produce any document or thing in his possession or under his control; and the provisions of section 3 and section 4 of the Madras Revenue Enquiries Act, 1893, shall apply to summonses issued under this Act.

[20]

Power to make rules and by-laws.

24. (1) The Local Government may after previous publication make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Local Government may make rules

(i) for the election of members to the Council under section 5;

(ii) for the election of the vice-president of the Council;

(iii) to regulate the procedure at an enquiry held under section 13 or section 16;

(iv) for the institution, hearing and disposal of appeals under section 15 or section 17;

(v) for the compilation and publication of the register;

(vi) for the disposal of fees received under this Act.

(2) The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make by-laws

(i) for convening meetings of the Council;

(ii) for the conduct of business at such meetings;

(iii) for the appointment, control, pay and allowances of the establishment employed under section 10.

THE SCHEDULE.

(1) The degree of Doctor, Bachelor and Licentiate of Medicine, and Master, Bachelor and Licentiate of Surgery of the University of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore.

(2) A diploma or certificate granted by a British Indian Government or the Government of Ceylon to any person trained in a Government medical college or school declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1913. [Price, 1 a. 3 p.

Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

മതിരാശി ഗവർണർ അവർകളുടെ നിയമ നിർമ്മാണസഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബിൽ.

വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള 1913 ലെ ബില്ലിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള 'സിലെക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട് കണിശനിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായ പ്രസിഡന്റ
മതിരാശി ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിലേക്ക്.

1913 നവേമ്പർ 11-ാം തിയതി സഭ കൂടിയപ്പോൾ വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ബില്ലിനെപ്പറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യാനായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളായ ഞങ്ങൾ അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഞങ്ങളുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സഭയിലേക്ക് സവിനയം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

2. ബില്ലിലെ നിയമങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു വിവരവും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല.

3. ഞങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ മൂല്യമായ സംഗതികളും അവയെപ്പറ്റി ഞങ്ങളുടെ നടുവായ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡികകളിൽ കാണിക്കുന്നു.

4. ഞങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ മൂല്യസംഗതികളിൽ ഒന്നു ബില്ലിന്റെ വ്യാപകത്തിൽനിന്നു ആയുർവ്വേദം യൂനാനിയും മറ്റു സമ്പ്രദായ വൈദ്യ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും ഒഴിവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള വ്യത്യാസമാണുള്ള ഉത്തരമാക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി അറിയിക്കുന്നു. തുടർന്നുള്ള ഖണ്ഡികകൾ എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഗ്രേറ്റ് ബ്രിട്ടനിലേയും ഐർലാന്റിലേയും ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനാൽ അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ചികിത്സാ വിദ്യയും എല്ലാ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ളതു ചെയ്യുന്നതോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവയെന്നു സൽഭാവിവരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രാധിപ്പാൻ ബില്ലുകാരോടാലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യസാദ്ധ്യത്തിനായി ഈ എഴുത്തു യോഗ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ "ഗ്രേറ്റ് ബ്രിട്ടനിലേയും ഐർലാന്റിലേയും

ലേയും ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നിലവിൽ ആക്ട പ്രകാരം സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട കൌൺസിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

5. 4 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം (3) - ാം ഉപഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം താൽക്കാലികമായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ ഖണ്ഡം വിട്ടുകളയുന്നതിനു ഞങ്ങൾ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകളെ ക്രമീയായി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം തടയുന്നതിനു കഴിവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു കൊറോണറുടെ ക്രൂരിയിലും മരണഹേതുക്കളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സന്നിഷായം രേഖ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലുള്ളതിനെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരായി രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ആളുകളെ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന (3) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വൈദ്യ ശാലകളിൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു സമർത്ഥിപ്പാൻ പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ ചില വാക്കുകൾ ആ ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ആയുക നിയമം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ ഉണ്ടായി വന്നേക്കാമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

6. കൌൺസിൽ കൂടുന്നവിധം സാരമായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനാൽ നിയുക്തരാക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾ കൌൺസിലിൽ അധികപക്ഷമായി വരേണ്ടതിനു വോട്ടേഴ്സിനാലും ഭൂരിഭാഗമായിരിക്കുകയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു യോഗ്യങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം ചുരുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ ആളുകളെയും,—

(1) ട്രിട്ടീഷ് മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ പ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടവരും,

(2) തദ്ദേശ യൂനിവർസിറ്റിയിലെ ഗ്രാഡുയേറ്റുകളും,

(3) മറ്റുള്ള എല്ലാവരും,

എന്നീ മൂന്നു തരമായി ഞങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നാം തരത്തിനു രണ്ടും രണ്ടാം തരത്തിനു മൂന്നും മൂന്നാം തരത്തിനു രണ്ടും പ്രതിനിധികളെ ഞങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നു. കൌൺസിലിലെ ഭൂരിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ ആകെ എണ്ണം ഒരു സംഖ്യയായ പതിനഞ്ചായി കയറ്റുകയും പ്രസിഡെണ്ടുപദവിയെ എട്ടു മണ്ഡലങ്ങളെ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. വൈസ് പ്രസിഡെണ്ടിനെ കൌൺസിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

7. കൌൺസിലിന്റെ മറ്റൊരു നിയമത്തിനായി വ്യക്തമായ നിയമം ഞങ്ങൾ 6 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

8. ഒരോ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നിക്കുള്ള സ്ഥാനം ഏതെല്ലാം സംഗതികളിൽ ഒഴിയാമോ ആ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം വിവരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി 8 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി വിസ്തൃതമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

9. കൌൺസിലിലേക്കു നിയുക്തിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന എല്ലാ ആളും രാജിക്കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉടൻ ആയാളുടെ സ്ഥാനം ഒഴിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കും നിലനിന്നിപ്പോരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു രാജിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഒരിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു ഉടനടി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു ഉടനെ കഴിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ആകയാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ 9 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം അതിനനുസരിച്ചു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

10. കൌൺസിൽ ഒരു രജിസ്റ്ററെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആയാൾ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിലേക്കു അപ്പീലുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി 10 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ നിയമം ഞങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. കൌൺസിലിലെ എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും നിയ

യുത്തയും മേൽ വിചാരണയും അലവൻസുകളുടെയും ചെലവ് കൗൺസിലിനെ പൂർണ്ണമായി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിബന്ധനയിന്മേൽ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

11. മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ഇന്ത്യൻ തെളിവുശാസ്ത്ര ആക്റ്റിന്റെ ഒൻപതാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ഒരു സർക്കാർ രേഖ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും അതു നിലനിന്നായ കോടതികളിൽ എന്നിതെ തെളിയിക്കാമെന്നും വിവരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായ നിയമം 11 - ാം വകുപ്പായിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

12. കൗൺസിലിന്റെ ഒരു മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽ വേണ്ടതായ കോറം എട്ടിനു പകരം ഏഴായി 12-ാം വകുപ്പായിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ തിരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

13. 13 - ാം വകുപ്പായിലെ ക്ലോസിലുള്ള ഫലം നിയമപ്രകാരം എടുത്തു വിസ്തരിക്കാവുന്ന വല്ല കേസും സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ അതു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തടസ്ഥമാക്കി അതിക്രമമാകുന്നു. ഇതു ആരോപിതനിലധികം ഏതാനും കുറ്റങ്ങളിലുള്ളതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നടപടി തുടരാം കാണിക്കുന്ന ശിക്ഷകൾപോലുള്ള ഒരു വൈദ്യനെ അയോഗ്യനാക്കിത്തീർപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളുവെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ വരാത്ത ആരോപണത്തെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൗൺസിലുമായി ആലോചിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അന്വേഷിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ഒരധികാരം നല്കുന്നതായ ഒരു പുതിയ ക്ലോസും ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടവൻ പാടില്ലാത്തവരായ കൊളോണിയലോ അന്യദേശീയരോ വകയായ ഡിഗ്രിയോ ഉള്ള ആളുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിനു പറയുവാനുണ്ടെന്നു ഇതുകൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

14. രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ കല്പനയിന്മേൽ കൗൺസിലിലേക്കു അപ്പീൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു വ്യക്തമായി നിയമിക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യമെന്നു 15 - ാം വകുപ്പായിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആയതു അപ്പീൽ ഏതവധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ചെയ്യേണമെന്നു ആ അവധിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഒരു നിയമം ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

15. 18 - ാം വകുപ്പായിലെ കുറ്റം താനാവശ്യമാണെന്നു കണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകളയുകയും രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു തെറ്റിക്കൽ നീക്കം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പേർ തന്നിൽ വിണ്ടും ചേർപ്പാൻ കൗൺസിലിനു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

16. വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളുടെ മരണത്തെപ്പറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യാൻ മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ ആക്ടുത്തെ 17 - ാം വകുപ്പു വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണം, നടപടിയിൽ ഇതു സഹായമായി നടത്തുന്നതു അസാദ്ധ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. 15 - ാം വകുപ്പു 14 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം കൗൺസിലിന്റെ തീർപ്പുകളിന്മേലിനുള്ള അപ്പീൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു ഒരു അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായ പുതിയ 17 - ാം വകുപ്പു ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. കൗൺസിലിന്റെ തീർപ്പിനെ പുനരേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള അവസരം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു. രണ്ടുകൂട്ടരുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു പേർ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു അവരെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുമെന്നും വരുന്നുകാണാം.

17. ഒരു തർക്കവാദം രജിസ്ട്രാരോ കൗൺസിലോ തള്ളിയാൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റോ ചെയ്യുവല്ല പ്രവൃത്തികളെയും പറ്റി സിവിൽ കോടതികൾ ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനിടവരാതിരിപ്പാനായി ഒരു നിയമം (18-ാം വകുപ്പു) ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

18. ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പോലെ പട്ടിക രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം ബോംബെ മെഡിക്കൽ ആക്ട് 20-ാം വകുപ്പായിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപോലെ വേറെ ഒരു

പുതിയ ഖണ്ഡം (19-ാം ഖണ്ഡം) കൊടുക്കണം. ഇതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ബില്ലിൽ ആലോചിച്ചിരുന്നു, പക്ഷേ ഈ രൂപത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല.

കൊളോണിയലും തദ്ദേശീയവുമായ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രികളും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട സ്കൂളിന്റെ ഡിഗ്രികളെ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള സാധാരണ നടപടിയെ അനുസരിച്ചു ഞങ്ങൾ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

19. ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലോ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിലോ സ്കൂളിലോ അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട മെഡിക്കൽ സംബന്ധമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സന്തുലായത്തെപ്പറ്റി അറിവാനുള്ള തക്കതായ മാർഗ്ഗം കൌൺസിലിനു നല്കേണ്ടതിനു ആവക വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി പരിഹരിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഈ ബില്ലിലെ 18-ാം ഖണ്ഡം ഞങ്ങൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

20. കൌൺസിൽ അതിന്റെ കൃത്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ഉപകരിയാക്കുകയാകട്ടെ അതിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ അന്യമിതമായി പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയാ കയിഞ്ഞു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയാ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നുപക്ഷപ്പോലും അതിന്റെ കൃത്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ഗവർമെന്റിനു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു നിയമം (21-ാ ഖണ്ഡം) പോലെ തന്നെ 21-ാം ഖണ്ഡവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

21. കൌൺസിൽ നടത്തുവരുന്ന വല്ല അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിന്റെയും ആവശ്യത്തിനായി സാക്ഷികളെ സമന്വയിപ്പാൻ അതിനു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ആവക സാക്ഷികളുടെ സത്യം പറയണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടണമെന്നും മറ്റൊരു പുതിയ ഖണ്ഡം ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

22. മിനിസ്റ്റർമാർ വിചിത്രമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുകയെന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളായ ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട അന്വേഷികാരുടെ മേൽവിചാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായിപോലി ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഉപനിബന്ധനകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കൌൺസിലിനു ഞങ്ങൾ അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഇവ കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ, ഗവർമെന്റിനു നിർത്തിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

23. സിലോൺ ഗവർമെന്റിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട ഡിപ്ലോമകളും സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറുകളും മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതാക്കിത്തീർക്കാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഞങ്ങൾ പുതിയ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

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1913 ഡിസംബർ 3 ം.

* ഒരു വിശേഷപ്പെട്ടതിനുകൂടെ ഒപ്പു.

വിസ്തരത്ത ചർച്ചാരംഭം.

ബില്ലിലെ ചില വിഷയങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം പിന്നെ പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളാമെന്നു നിശ്ചയത്തിന്മേൽ ഞാൻ നിറുത്തിപ്പോട്ടിൽ പ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ 13-ാ, 16-ാ വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അന്വേഷണങ്ങളിൽ വിചാരണ ഏതു പ്രകാരമായിരിക്കണമെന്നു യാതൊരു നിയമവും ബില്ലിൽ കല്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു വീഴ്ച ബില്ലിൽ ഒരു ശൈരവമായ ന്യൂനതയാകുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. പൊല്ലാപ്പുണ്ടാക്കി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാളെ രജിസ്റ്റ്രാരിന്നു നിക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ ഗൌരവമായ ശിക്ഷയുണ്ടാകുന്നതും ശവങ്ങളെ സബ്ജീസ്സിയുള്ള നാടാളെ ശരീരം ചെയ്യുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗം പോയിപ്പോകുന്നതിന്നു ഹേതുവാകുന്നതും ശരിയാകുന്നു, ശുശ്രൂഷയിലുള്ളയൊ ട്രൻഡപ്പിനെൻറെയൊ കാര്യത്തിൽ ന്യായമായ നല വിചാരണ നടത്തേണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ സർക്കാർദ്രോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ശരി (1850 ലെ 37) പ്രകാരം നിയമാനുസൃതമായ ചില അവകാശങ്ങൾ നവരുടെ സബ്ജീസ്സിയുള്ള മറ്റു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലുമുണ്ട്. ഈ സർക്കാർദ്രോഗസ്ഥരിൻെറ നേരെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന എല്ലാ കാരാരോപണങ്ങളും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി ചാർജ്ജായി പുറപ്പെടുകയും അവ രേഖകളുടെയും സാക്ഷികളുടെയും പിൻബലത്തോടുകൂടി വിചാരണ തിയതിക്കു മുമ്പായി ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും അന്യായം നടത്തുന്ന ആൾ ആയാളിലെ 6-, 10-ാ വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമാക്കി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു, രേഖാമൂലമായും വാക്കുമൂലമായും ഉള്ള തെളിവു ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം കാരാരോപിതമുണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ആൾക്കും ഉള്ളതിനു പുറമെ തനിക്കെതിരായി ഹാജരാക്കപ്പെട്ട സാക്ഷികളോടു താൻതന്നെയൊ വക്കീൽമൂലമായോ എതു വിധത്തിലും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള അവകാശവും ഇതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടു. കൂടാതെ തെളിവു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട മാതിരിയും സാക്ഷികളെ ഹാജരാക്കിക്കുന്നതും കേസ്സ് ഇടയ്ക്കുനിന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശവും ഉത്തരം പറയേണ്ടതിനുള്ള അവകാശവും സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിയമപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ നടപ്പുള്ളതായ നിയമാനുസൃതമായ മറ്റു നടപടിവിധികളെല്ലാം ആയാളിൽ ഭരിക്കിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഇതിനെൻറ 2-ാ ശം തൻെറ ശ്രേണിയിലുള്ള സംഘമായി പ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ആൾക്കു പൂർണ്ണ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നൊകുന്നു. (1850 ലെ 37-ാം ആക്ട് 11 മുതൽ 19 വരെ വകുപ്പുകൾ.) ഇന്ത്യൻ ആക്ടിലെ ഈ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെ ഹോറ് ബ്രിട്ടനിലെ ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൊൺസിൽ ചെയ്തതായ അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം നിയമാനുസൃതമായ എല്ലാ നടവടിക്രമങ്ങളുടെയും കൂടാതെ കണ്ടുള്ളതല്ല. എന്നാൽമാത്രമല്ല ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഡിപ്പാട്ട് മെന്റ് വകയായി ചെയ്യുന്നതായ അന്വേഷണംപോലെതന്നെ മിക്കവാറും ഉള്ള ഒന്നെന്ന അഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചപ്രകാരം നിയമാനുസൃതമായ വിചാരണക്കുള്ള എല്ലാ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങളും നീക്കിത്തീർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുമല്ല. ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ അച്ചടക്കത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതായ എല്ലാ അന്വേഷണങ്ങളിലും ന്യായമായ ഒരു വിചാരണയുണ്ടായിത്തീരേണ്ടതിനു നിയമസംബന്ധമായ നടവടി അധികമായി അനുസരിച്ചുവരുന്നു. കൌൺസിലിൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നവിധം വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാളുടെ നേരെ അപകീർത്തികരമായ നടവടിയെ കഴിവു ഒരാൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു ന്യായമാകുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അയാൾ രേഖാമൂലമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമപ്രകാരം പോലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ വ്യവഹാരത്തിൻെറ സംഗതിയിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ തന്നെ നിയമാനുസൃതമായ് തന്നെ എന്നൊ എന്നൊയൊ സത്യവാങ്മൂലത്തിന്മേൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. അന്യായത്തിൻെറ ബലാബലത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള പ്രാരംഭവിചാരണ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി കൌൺസിലിൻെറ ഭാഗം എടുത്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും അന്വേഷണം സോളിസിറ്ററുടെ സഹായത്തോടു കൂടിയാകുന്നതുമായി ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റി സോളിസിറ്ററുടെ സഹായത്തോടു കൂടിയാകുന്നതുമായി ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റി സോളിസിറ്ററുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പിലെ സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റിയും ആ സൊലിസിറ്ററുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എടുക്കേണ്ടതിനും അധികാരമുണ്ടു. ഈ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തേണമെന്നു ഇതിനെൻറ

ശേഷം കൌൺസിൽ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവെരിൽ ചാജിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തെയും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതായ തീയതിയെയും കാണിച്ചും ആ ചാജിനെപ്പറ്റി വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആൾക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു എഴുതിയുള്ളതും അറിയിപ്പാനും വിചാരണ ദിവസം കൌൺസിലിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാവാനും ആയാളോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടും എഴുതിയുള്ളതായ ഒരു നോട്ടീസ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയാൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. കൌൺസിലിനു കൊടുക്കുകയോ തടയുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ സത്യവാങ്മൂലങ്ങളുടെയോ മറ്റു രേഖകളുടെയോ പകർപ്പുകളും കൌൺസിലിന്റെ സോളിസിറ്റർ അന്വേഷണത്തിലെ കക്ഷികളായ അന്യായക്കാരനോ വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തവനോ തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കേണ്ടതിനു അവകാശമുണ്ടു. വിചാരണദിവസം അന്യായക്കാരനോ രണ്ടാമന്റെ കൌൺസിലൊ തന്റെ കേസ്സ് ഇന്നതെന്നു പറകയും തന്റെ കേസ്സ് സ്ഥാപിപ്പാനുള്ള തന്റെ തെളിവു ഹാജരാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. തന്റെ കേസ്സ് താൻതന്നെയൊ തന്റെ കൌൺസിൽ മുഖമൊ പറയുന്നതും അതിനെ സ്ഥാപിപ്പാൻ തനിക്കുള്ള തെളിവു ഹാജരാക്കുവാനും വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളോടു ചിന്ന ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും. ആയാൾ തന്റെ തെളിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായൊ കൊടുത്തു തീർന്നതിന്റെ ശേഷമൊ ഒരിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനോടു തനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു പറയാം. വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആൾ തനിക്കുള്ള തെളിവു ഹാജരാക്കുന്ന വെരിൽ ഉത്തരം പറവാനുള്ള അവകാശം അന്യായക്കാരനുണ്ടാകുന്നു. കക്ഷികളിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരും ഹാജരാക്കിട്ടുള്ള സാക്ഷികളോടു എതു വിസ്താരം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും സ്വന്തം വാങ്മൂലം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ആൾപിന്നു വിസ്താരത്തിനു വഴിപ്പെടാത്തപക്ഷം നിയമാനുസൃതമായ വല്ല വാങ്മൂലവും തെളിവിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു കൌൺസിലിനു പറയാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. കൌൺസിലിലെ പ്രസിഡണ്ടും പ്രസിഡണ്ടെന്നു മുമ്പേ കൌൺസിലിലെ വല്ല രണ്ടു മെമ്പർമാരിൽനിന്നും മേൽപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഒരു ജൂഡിഷൽ വിചാരണക്കുള്ള നടപടിമുറകളിൽനിന്നു പുറമെ നിയമപരിചയം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഭാവിക്കുവാനും വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകളെ വിസ്തരിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൌൺസിലിനെ മനസ്സിരുത്തുന്നതും ആയ ഒരുമായ ഒരു ജൂഡിഷൽ അസ്സസ്സർ മുമ്പേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിൽ ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ ഗ്രേറ്റ് ബ്രിട്ടനിൽ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതായ വിചാരണയുടെ രീതി ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിൽ സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമങ്ങളിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ചുള്ള നടവടികൾക്കു അനുകൂലമായ എതൊരു വ്യത്യാസമുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

ബിൽപ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മെഡിൽ കൌൺസിൽ നിയമാനുസൃതമായ നടവടിയുടെ എല്ലാ രീതികളും പൂർണ്ണമായോളം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ചില അഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുകൊണ്ടാകുന്നു ഈ എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും ഞാൻ വിവരമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നടപ്പു നിലവിലും ഇച്ഛിക്കുകയുമില്ല. എന്നാലുമല്ല സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ കക്ഷികളുടെയും ന്യായമായ ഒരു വിസ്താരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ചില വിചാരണ രീതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു, സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആലോചന നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന 1850 ലെ ആക്ടിൽ അടങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെയുള്ള അതിന്റെ സാരം ബില്ലിൽ ചേർക്കേണ്ടതും കൂടുകയുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. 13-ാ, 15-ാ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരങ്ങൾക്കു സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള 1873 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ആക്ടും 1872 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തെളിവുശാസ്ത്ര ആക്ടും സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം സഫലമായ ഒരു വിചാരണ ഏർപ്പിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ഇപ്രകാരം നടപടിയിൽ ബില്ലിൽ നാം കാണ്മാനുള്ള സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊരു നിയമവും ഇല്ല. വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവനെ നേരിട്ടൊ വക്കീൽ മുഖമായൊ വിസ്തരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു എന്ന നിയമം മാത്രമെ 13-ാ, 15-ാ വകുപ്പുകളിലുള്ളൂ.

2. സിവിൽ കോടതികളുടെ അധികാരം പൂർണ്ണമായി തടുത്തുകളയുന്നതായ ബില്ലിലെ 18-ാ വകുപ്പു കേവലം അനാവശ്യമെന്നാകുന്നു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേ-

കാര്യം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ ജനറൽ കൌൺസിൽമാത്രം ആകുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി സംബന്ധമായ ദുർനടപ്പിനെപ്പറ്റി അറിച്ചു കഴിക്കേണ്ടുന്നവനെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ബില്ലിലെ 13-ാ, 16-ാ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾക്കു സദൃശമായ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ 29 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രവൃത്തി സംബന്ധമായ ദുർനടപ്പിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള അധികാരം ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനെ എടുത്തുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നുമാത്രമുള്ള ഒരു കൌൺസിലിന്റെ നടവടിയെക്കറിച്ചു മറ്റൊരാളോടു കോട്ടിന്മേൽ ആയ്ക്കുപിക്കുകയൊ ആ നടവടികളെ പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യുകയൊ ചെയ്യുക കൂടാത്തതുമാകുന്നു. ജനറൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ നേരെ സിവിൽ കോടതികളിൽ വ്യവഹാരം നടത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുള്ളതു ആ കൌൺസിൽ സ്വപ്രവർത്തനിയന്ത്രണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കൊ അവർ അന്വേഷിച്ചുനടത്തേണ്ടതിനുവേണ്ടി തീർപ്പുചെയ്തതായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ തന്നെ അന്വേഷണവിസ്താരത്തിനൊ അന്വേഷിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ മാത്രമാകുന്നു. മറ്റു വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ആക്ടുകൊണ്ടു തങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി തീർപ്പുചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ഒരേ അധികാരസ്ഥനായ് മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും അവരുടെ നടവടിപ്രവൃത്തികൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു അവരുടെ അവകാശത്തിനുൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. ഈ ബില്ലിപ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ സ്റ്റിച്ചിട്ട് മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ നിലയിലതന്നെ ഭേദമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തങ്ങിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം താഴെ കുറിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തിർപ്പുനൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. (17 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം). സാമാന്യ പ്രമാണപ്രകാരം 18 - ാം ഖണ്ഡംപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു നിയമം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തതും ബില്ലിൽ അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം എന്നിവ മനസിലാകാത്തതുമാകുന്നു.

ഇതിനു പുറമെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു ഖണ്ഡം ആവശ്യമായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ 18-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ച വാക്കുകൾക്കു സംഗതികൊണ്ടു നീതീകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനെക്കാളും വിശാലമായ അർത്ഥം ഉള്ളതുള്ള ബില്ലിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം ചെയ്ത എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും മുമ്പു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന സന്ദർഭമായങ്ങൾക്കു വിപരീതമായ ഒരു സംപൂർണ്ണമായ അവസ്ഥയും ആകുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആക്ടിലെ 29 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ച വാക്കുകൾ എടുത്തു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ 13 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ അനുപേക്ഷണീയസ്വഭാവം എന്ന വാക്കിനു മുമ്പെയുള്ള "കുറ്റകരം" എന്ന വാക്കു വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞതു ഈ വ്യവസനകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാകുന്നു.

3. ബില്ലിലെ 28 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പട്ടികയിലെ 1 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതായ ഇന്ത്യൻ യൂനിവർസിറികൾക്കു ആയാവശ്യം സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഈ യോഗത്തിലെ മറ്റുള്ളവരോടുകൂടി യോജിപ്പാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ബിൽപ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടതായ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനു മെഡിക്കൽവകയായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പൊതുമേയപ്രകാരം, തീർപ്പുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പുറമെ ആവക യൂനിവേഴ്സിറികൾ നടത്തുന്നതായ പരീക്ഷകൾ ഉള്ളതു കൌൺസിലിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ സന്നിഹിതരായിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടി സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനുംകൂടി കൌൺസിലിനു സാധിക്കേണ്ടതിനുവേണ്ടി നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൂടും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങളും കൌൺസിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോഴൊക്കെ കൊടുപ്പാനായി യൂനിവേഴ്സിറികളോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ ഈ ഖണ്ഡം അധികാരം നല്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുപ്രകാരം അനുസരിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആവക യൂനിവേഴ്സിറിയെ പട്ടികയിൽനിന്നു എടുത്തു കളവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ഈ ചട്ടത്തിനു കഴിയുകയും ചെയ്യും. മെഡിക്കൽവകയായ അദ്ധ്യാപനങ്ങളുടെയും പരീക്ഷിലനത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ ഖണ്ഡം മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറികളുടെമേലധികാരത്തിൽ നടത്തുന്നതായ അധികാരസ്ഥാനമായിതീർക്കുന്നു. ഈ ബില്ലുപ്രകാരം മേൽവിലാസം നടത്തുന്നതായ ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനെ

കൂടെ നിയമിച്ചതായ വൈദ്യ സംബന്ധമായ അദ്ധ്യാപകത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപക വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇപ്പോഴോ പറവാനുള്ള സ്ഥിതിയിൽ വെക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാലും ഈ സംബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഒരു ബില്ലുപ്രകാരം എഴുപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടതായ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനു എത്രത്തോളം പരിജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടോ അത്രത്തോളം പരിജ്ഞാനം ഒരു വിദ്യനെയും കറതെറ്റിട്ടുള്ളവരും ആയ അളുകളുടെ ഒരു യോഗം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകവിഷയങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു യൂനിവർസിറ്റിക്കുപ്പോലെ ഉത്തരവാദം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന യോഗങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ചതായ അദ്ധ്യാപക വിഷയങ്ങൾ പരിശോധന ചെയ്വാനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ മറ്റൊരു യോഗത്തിനും നല്കുന്നതു ഒരു ഇന്ത്യൻ യൂനിവർസിറ്റി കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രികൾ പാശ്ചാത്യത്തിനു കുറിയായ ഉറപ്പിനു സമ്മതിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതും അവിവേകമായിത്തീരുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആകയാൽ യൂനിവർസിറ്റികൾ എഴുപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ മെഡിക്കൽവക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ബിൽപ്രകാരം എഴുപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ മേൽ വിചാരത്തിൻകീഴായി ഒതുക്കി വെക്കുന്നതു ഒരുനാഢ്യകാര്യമാകുന്നു എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല അയുക്തമുംകൂടെയാകുന്നു. യൂനിവർസിറ്റികളുടെ മേൽ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന മേൽവിചാരത്തെക്കാൾ അധികമായി പ്പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിലും അധികമായ ഒരു മേൽവിചാരം തട്ടേൽ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലുകൂടെ നടത്തുന്നതു കേവലം അവിഹിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു, എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല യൂനിവർസിറ്റികളും മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലും തമ്മിൽ ഇടയുവാനും ഇടയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളപ്രകാരം 20-ാം വൈസ്രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനു കൊണ്ടു മദിരാശി യൂനിവർസിറ്റി അംഗീകരിച്ചുവരുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകവിഷയങ്ങൾമാത്രമല്ല അലഹബാദ്, ബൊമ്പായി, കല്ലത്ത, ലാഹൂർ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ യൂനിവർസിറ്റികളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകവിഷയങ്ങളും പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിലെ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു അധികാരം നല്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. അദ്ധ്യാപകവിഷയങ്ങളെ മേൽവിചാരം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനായിട്ടുള്ള തത്വോചാരണയിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ ഒക്കെയും അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കെ അതിനു സമ്മതമായ യാതൊരു ഗ്രൗണ്ടും ഇല്ലാതാനും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇന്ത്യൻ യൂനിവർസിറ്റികൾ നല്കുന്നതായ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രികളുടെ വ്യാപ്തിയെപ്പറ്റി സൂക്ഷ്മമായ പരിശോധന ചെയ്വാനുള്ള അധികാരം കൌൺസിലിനു കൊടുക്കാതെകണ്ടതെന്നു അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിലും ഗ്രേറ്റ ബ്രിട്ടനിലെയും അയർലാണ്ടിലെയും മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ അനുപോലുള്ള അധികാരം നടത്തുന്നവെന്നും ബൊമ്പായി അസ്സോസ്സിയേഷനും അനുപോലുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനു നല്കിയിരുന്നുവെന്നും എടുത്തുകാണിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഗ്രേറ്റ ബ്രിട്ടനിലെ കൌൺസിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുമാത്രമല്ല മെഡിക്കൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും ഉള്ള ഒരു കൌൺസിലാകുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കൌൺസിലിനെ എഴുപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു കേവലം മേൽപ്പെട്ട നിലയിലായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഗ്രേറ്റ് ബ്രിട്ടൻ, അയർലാണ്ടു ഈ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെയും മെഡിക്കലവകയായ അദ്ധ്യാപനത്തിലും പരിശീലനത്തിലും തുല്യാധികാരമുള്ളതായി വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ചെയ്തതും ആകുന്നു. കൌൺസിലിൽ ഉള്ള രജിസ്റ്റർമാരുടെതിൽ ഇരുപതും വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെയും സർജന്മാരുടെയും പലവക കോളേജുകളുടെയും എല്ലാ യൂനിവർസിറ്റികളിലെയും മെഡിക്കൽ ഫാക്കൽറ്റികളുടെയും പ്രതിനിധിയും ആകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈവക മിശ്രസംഘടനയുടെയുള്ളിൽ മെഡിക്കൽവകയായ അദ്ധ്യാപനവും പരിശീലനവും മേൽവിചാരം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള ഒരു നിലയിലാകുന്നു അവരുടെ ഇരിപ്പു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബില്ലുപ്രകാരം എഴുപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ കൌൺസിലിൽ മദിരാശി മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിലെ ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിപോലും ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ മദിരാശി യൂനിവർസിറ്റിവക ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയെമാത്രം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന എഴു അംഗങ്ങളും മെഡിക്കൽവക ആളുകൾ ആയിരിക്കാമെങ്കിലും ബില്ലുപ്രകാരം എഴുപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺ

സീൻ യൂനിവർസിറിക്കളിലെ മെഡിക്കൽ ഫാക്കൽറ്റിക്കളുടെയും എത്രമേ യോഗ്യത ഏറിയവനായിരിക്കാമെന്നു ഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ എനിക്കു കഴിയുന്നില്ല. ബില്ലിൽ ചൊല്ലിയിരിക്കുന്ന ശിഫാർശികൾകൊണ്ടു തീരെ വിശേഷമാകുന്നു എനിക്കുതോന്നുന്നതു. ഈ ശിഫാർശ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥകൾപ്രകാരം മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ മാത്രം ബന്ധിതപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

4. വിദേശങ്ങളിലെ കോളനികളും കൊളോണിയായ ഡിപ്പൊമകളെ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉചിതമായ രക്ഷയിൻകീഴിൽ പരസ്പരപ്രമാണം ഈ യോഗത്തിലുള്ള മറ്റൊരുവശം അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുപുറമെ ഒരു ബന്ധിതപ്പെടുത്തൽകൂടി ചേർക്കേണ്ടതിനു എനിക്കു ഇഷ്ടമുണ്ടു. എപ്പോഴും രാജ്യക്കാരുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ ചെന്നു കുടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധം എപ്പെട്ടതീട്ടുള്ളതായ വല്ല ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കോളനിയിലൊ വിദേശരാജ്യത്തിലൊവെച്ചു ലഭിക്കുന്നതായ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രിക്കും ഡിപ്പൊമകളും സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകളും ബിൽപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു അധികാരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതൊന്നുകൂടാതെ ആ ബന്ധിതം. മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ പരസ്പര പ്രമാണം ഡിഗ്രികളുടെയൊ ഡിപ്പൊമകളുടെയൊ സ്വാഭാവികമായ യോഗ്യത ആലോചിക്കാതെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രതിഷേധവിധം ആകുന്നു. ഈപ്രമാണം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ ഓരോ ശിഫാർശകൂടി ബില്ലിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ചേർത്തുകൂടാ എന്നുള്ളതു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതു മേറേതിനെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ഉഭയ അധികാരമാക്കിച്ചൊ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു എപ്പോഴാകുകയാണെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ നേരെ വിദേശം കാണിക്കുന്ന കോളനികളിൽനിന്നും രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന വൈദ്യന്മാർക്കുകൂടി ഒരു സംഘാനത്തിൽ നിയമാനുസൃതമായ അംഗികാരം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതാകുന്നു എന്നെ അഭിപ്രായം.

5. ഭരണവിലായി ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ അല്ലാത്തവരായി വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധി മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനായി ബില്ലിൽ മതിയായ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു ഗ്രഹിയായിട്ടില്ല. രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ പേർ ചേർവാനിടയുള്ളവരായ വൈദ്യന്മാരിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഉള്ളവരെന്നും ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗമില്ലാത്തവരായി വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു കൌൺസിലിൽ മെമ്പർമാരായിരിപ്പാൻ യാതൊരു അവസരവും ഉണ്ടാവാനിടയില്ലെന്നും ഉള്ള ഒരു ആക്ഷേപം ബിൽ എന്നു വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ അയച്ചുചൊട്ടത്തിൽ . നടപടി അവർക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തിനു പുറത്തുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തവരായ വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ ഒരു പ്രാതിനിധ്യം സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു എന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. അവരിൽ ചിലർ ബില്ലിലെ 5 - ാം വകുപ്പം (d) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പത്തിൻകീഴിൽ വരുമെന്നും ചിലർ (e) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പത്തിൻകീഴിൽ വരുമെന്നും സംശയിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു മയാഗം ഉണ്ടാകേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണം ആ രണ്ടു വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുവാനും ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഒരു കൂട്ടുകക്ഷിയുടെ സംഘടനയിൽ കടന്നുപോകുമെന്നും ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരാൾക്കു മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഒരു മെമ്പറായി തന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു എത്രയൊ കഷ്ടിച്ചേ തരമുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു എന്നും എകദേശം തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ശവർണ്ണമെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഉള്ള വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളായി നിശ്ചയിപ്പാൻ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഇതു അധികം വേണമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു ന്യായവും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ പുതുതായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള മുഖ്യ ഉദ്ദേശം വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു യോഗത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഇതിലേയ്ക്കായി സംഭരണ്ടു യോഗ്യന്മാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുകയും അതിനെ പുഷ്ടയായി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമയം എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിന്നനുകൂലമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ശരിതന്നെ. ന്യായം ആകുന്നു, ന്യായമാകട്ടെ പറയുന്നതായാൽ ശവത്തിന്റെ ഇരുഭാഗത്തും അധികം പേരെ നിൎത്തുന്നതിന്നും ആകപ്പാടെ പറയുന്നതായാൽ ശവപ്പെട്ടത്തോണ്ടുതായ ആളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടു ന്യായം ഇല്ലെന്നും നിൎത്തുന്നില്ല. എപ്പോഴത്തേക്കുള്ളതായ ആളുകളുടെ സംഖ്യയിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടു സംഖ്യ മുതൽക്കിഴിക്കുന്നതും ശവത്തിന്റെയോ ഇല്ലാത്തവരായി വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

1913 ഡിസെമ്പർ 4നു. എം. രാമചന്ദ്ര റാവു.

ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യ ക്രമവും യൂനാനി വൈദ്യ ക്രമവും ഉണ്ടെന്നുപോലും കേവലം വിചാരിക്കാത്ത പ്രകൃതിയിലാകുന്നു ബിൽ ഒന്നാമതു പറപ്പെട്ടതും. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ രണ്ടു ക്രമങ്ങൾക്കും അനീതി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. സിലക്ട കമിറ്റി ആയതിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ നിലയിലുള്ളടത്തോളം ആയ പ്രകൃതിയിൽ ബിലായ അതിൽ നിലവുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു പോരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും. പാശ്ചാത്യമായൊരു ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ യാതൊരു ഇന്ത്യൻ മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേക്കും ആകട്ടെ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യ ഗ്രന്ഥം യൂനാനി വൈദ്യഗ്രന്ഥം ആയാകുന്നതിന്റെ താൽപ്പൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നവരല്ലെന്നു പ്രകടമായി പറയാത്തപക്ഷം ആധിക വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവൎക്ക രോക്കരമായി പരിണമിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല അസൗകൎയ്യമാകുന്നു. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സർജൻ ജനറലിനു രേ കാര്യം നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുകൊണ്ടായിരുന്നു നിയമനിൎമ്മാണസഭ കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ കൂടിയപ്പോൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഡാക്ടർ നായരോട ആലോചിച്ചശേഷവും ശവത്തിന്റെ അന്വേഷിയോടുകൂടിയും ഒരു ഭേദം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിന്നായി അദ്ദേഹം കൈയേറ്റതു. പാശ്ചാത്യ വൈദ്യക്രമം പരിശീലിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കുമാത്രമെ "യോഗ്യതാസർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റു സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൊണ്ടു സംബന്ധിക്കയുള്ളു എന്ന സംശയം ഉണ്ടാകാൻതക്കവിധം പ്രകടമാക്കിത്തീൎക്കേണ്ടതന്നായിരുന്നു രേ ഭേദം ചെയ്വാനാലോചിച്ചതു. "യോഗ്യതാസർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റു സിദ്ധിച്ചു" "യോഗ്യത സിദ്ധിക്കാത്ത" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബില്ലിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്തുള്ളതായ വാസ്തവം തന്നെയാണു. എന്നാൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതും പാശ്ചാത്യ വൈദ്യന്മാൎക്ക മാത്രമെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിപ്പാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന തീരെ പ്രകടമാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. രേ കാര്യം സാധിക്കുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ ബില്ലും "രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യു" "രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാത്ത" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്ക ബില്ലിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ പ്രത്യുസവും ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാൎക്കും യൂനാനി വൈദ്യന്മാൎക്കും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള അതിൽ പ്രകടമായി കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. പ്രകടമായി അങ്ങിനെ പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, രേ ബിൽ പൊതുവിൽ സംബന്ധിക്കാത്തതും നൂനതയോടുകൂടിയതും ആയിരിപ്പാനെ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളൂ.

1913 ഡിസെമ്പർ 5നു. സൈയിനുലാബിദീൻ.

[കരിപ്പു.—(1) സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതി [ ] എന്ന ആക്ഷരങ്ങൾക്കിടയിലുള്ളതിനു പകരം.

(2) മേൽനിന്ന [ ] എന്ന ആക്ഷരങ്ങൾക്കിടയിലുള്ള ഭാഗത്തിനു പകരം ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളെ കീഴിലെ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളെ കാണിക്കുന്നു.]

No. 4 of 1913.

1913 ലെ 4 - ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL FOR THE REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

[*As amended by the Select Committee.*]

വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

[സിലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയപ്രകാരം.]

മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിയമിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ ഗവർമേൻറിനുശ്രേഷ്ഠരാ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പീഠിക.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1913[4] ലെ മദിരാശി മെഡിക്കൽ (വൈദ്യ സംബന്ധമായ) രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

വ്യാപ്തി.

(2) ഇതു മദിരാശി സംസ്ഥാനം മുഴുക്കും വ്യാപിക്കും.

ആക്ട് നടപ്പാക്കൽ.

2. [4 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ] നിയമങ്ങൾ. താഴെ ഗവർമെൻറിനു ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന തീയതിക്കു നടപ്പായി വരികയും ചെയ്യും. ഈ ആക്ടിൻറെ ഷാക്കിയുള്ള ഭാഗം ഉടനെ നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

അർത്ഥവിശദം.

3. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിലോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി വല്ലതും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം—

(1) "ക്വിട്ടീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആക്ട്" എന്നതിനു വിക്ടോറിയാ വാല്യു 21-ാ, 22-ാ സംവത്സരത്തിലെ നിബന്ധന 29 - ാം അദ്ധ്യായവും (മെഡിക്കൽ ആക്ട്), ആയതു ദേഭപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വല്ല ആക്ടും എന്നർത്ഥമാകയും ചെയ്യും.

(2) "കൌൺസിൽ" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ (വൈദ്യ സഭ) എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(3) "ആസ്പത്രികൾ," "വൈദ്യശാലകൾ, (ഡിസ്പെൻസറി)" "രോഗിശാലകൾ," "ഒളിയും കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശാലകൾ," "പ്രസവാസ്പത്രികൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു [ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട] മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിനാൽ (വൈദ്യസഭയാൽ) അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധങ്ങളിലുള്ള വിദഗ്ദ്ധ നടത്തുന്നതായ ശാലകൾ എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

(4) "നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളാലൊ ഉപനിബന്ധനകളാലൊ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(5) "വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ആളും" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ആളും എന്നർത്ഥമാകയും ചെയ്യും.

വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ.

4. [വല്ല] നിബന്ധനയിലൊ ചട്ടത്തിലൊ ഉപനിബന്ധനയിലൊ നിബന്ധനയിലെ മറ്റു വല്ല നിയമത്തിലൊ വിപരീതമായി എന്തുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും—

(1) വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന [ഒരു] ഗുരുതരമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ ഒപ്പിട്ട കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു നിബന്ധനയാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായ [യാതൊരു] സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരാൾ [മുപ്പിടാത്തപക്ഷം സാധുവായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.]

(2) വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരാളല്ലാത്ത ഗവർമെന്റിനാലോ [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമെന്റിനാലോ] പ്രത്യേകമായ സങ്കല്പപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ സേവനം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയോ അംഗരോഗങ്ങളാൽ ഉപജീവനമായി നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ആസ്പത്രിയിലോ [വല്ല വൈദ്യശാലയിലോ] രോഗിശാലയിലോ ശവ്യ ധർശാലയിലോ പ്രസവാസ്പത്രിയിലോ ഒരു വൈദ്യനായോ ശസ്ത്ര വൈദ്യനായോ മറ്റു വൈദ്യ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായോ ആകട്ടെ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗവും വഹിക്കുന്നതു [ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല].

മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ [രൂപം ഇങ്ങനെ].

5. (1) ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനായി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതും ആ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഒരു പ്രസിഡന്റും ഒരു വൈസ് പ്രസിഡന്റും ഇപ്പോൾ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതായ [പതിനഞ്ചു] മെമ്പർമാർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു:—

(a) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമെന്റ്] നിയമിക്കുന്ന പ്രസിഡന്റ്;

(b) തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂനിവർസിറ്റി സെനറ്റിലെ മെഡിക്കൽ ഫാക്കൽറ്റിയാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു മെമ്പർ;

(c) സ്റ്റേറ്റിങ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം രജിസ്ട്രാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരായി വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന [ഒരു] മെമ്പർ;

(d) തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂനിവർസിറ്റിവക വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്ര പരീക്ഷയിൽ ഗ്രാഡ്വേയറ്റുകളായി വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ആളുകളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന [ഉടനെ] മെമ്പർമാർ;

(e) വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരായി രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കപ്പെട്ട [മറ്റു] എല്ലാ ആളുകളാലും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന നാലു മെമ്പർമാർ;

(f) [തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമെന്റു] നിയമിക്കുന്ന [ഏഴു] മെമ്പർമാർ.

(2) വൈസ് പ്രസിഡന്റിനെ കൌൺസിലിലെ മെമ്പർമാരിൽനിന്നു [നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുപ്രകാരം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു].

[മെമ്പർമാരുടെ] യോഗ്യത കൾ.

6. [വൈദ്യ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്ന] രജിസ്ട്രാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലായാതൊരാളും കൌൺസിലിലെ ഒരു മെമ്പറായിരിപ്പാൻ യോഗ്യനായി വരുന്നതല്ല.

[ഇന്നാൽ] ഒരു ആക്ടപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതായ നിയമങ്ങളുടെ സംശോധനയിൽ, [5 – ാം വകുപ്പു 1 – ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (c)–ം, (d)–ം, (e)–ം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം മെമ്പർമാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരും] ഈ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതിനു യോഗ്യരായുള്ള [ആളുകളായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം].

മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലം

7. കൌൺസിലിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ അല്ലു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു സ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുന്നതും വീണ്ടും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്യരായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ആക്ടുകൾ സമയം നിശ്ചയിക്കുക.

8. [കൌൺസിലിലെ ഒരു മെമ്പർ]—

(1) പ്രസിഡന്റിനോ രജിസ്ട്രാക്കോ എഴുന്നൂറിലധികം രാജി അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയോ,

(2) [കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ മതിയായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വിധത്തിലുള്ളതല്ലാതെ] കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ഇടപ്പോയ്മയുള്ള മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽ ഹാജരാകാതിരിക്കുകയോ,

(3) [ഇടപ്പോയ്മയായി] ആറുമാസത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയോ,

[(4) റജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു പേര് നീക്കംചെയ്യുകയോ,]

(5) മതിയായ വല്ല കോടതിയാലും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതനെന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ,

(6) 7-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കാലാവധി കഴിക്കുകയോ,

ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ മെമ്പറുടെ സ്ഥാനം ആയാൾ ഒഴിഞ്ഞതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഒഴിയുന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കുക.

9. വല്ല മെമ്പരുടെയും സ്ഥാനം ഒഴിവായിവരുമ്പോൾ 5-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കഴിയുന്നത്ര സംഗതിപോലെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആ ഒഴിവിലേക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

റജിസ്ട്രാരും [മറ്റു] ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും.

10. (1) കൌൺസിൽ ഒരു റജിസ്ട്രാരെ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയാൾ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ സെക്രട്ടറിയായി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതും കൌൺസിൽ മറ്റൊരാളെ ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേർ ആയി നിശ്ചയിക്കാത്ത പക്ഷം, ആ യാൾ ട്രെഷററും കൂടി ആയി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ ആളുകളും കൂടി കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരം നീക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു കൌൺസിൽ വിചാരിക്കാവുന്ന മറ്റു [ആളുകളെ] ആ കൌൺസിൽ [ഉദ്യോഗിപ്പിക്കുകയും] ചെയ്യാം.

1850 ലെ 45.

(3) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന [എല്ലാ ആളുകളും] ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം 21-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെന്നു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

മെഡിക്കൽ റജിസ്റ്റർ.

11. വൈദ്യപ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ ഒരു റജിസ്റ്റർ വെക്കുകയും ആ റജിസ്റ്റർ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരിയിൽ അതതു സമയം പരിശോധന ചെയ്തു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു റജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. [ആയാൾ റജിസ്റ്റർ 1872 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ തെളിവു ശാസ്ത്ര ആക്ടിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം ഒരു സർക്കാർ രേഖയായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും ഹോട്ട്സൺസ്റ്റാജ് ശസനറിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന അതിനെ ഒരു പകർപ്പിനാൽ തെളിയിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.]

1913 ലെ 1.

കൌൺസിലിന്റെ മീറ്റിങ്ങുകൾ.

12. [കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ഒരു മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽ കൂടാതെയുള്ള എഴുത്തു മെമ്പർമാർ ഹാജരില്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തിയും നടത്തിക്കൂടുന്നതല്ല.]

കൌൺസിലിന്റെ [സാധാരണ എല്ലാ സംഗതികളും] മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽ ഹാജരായി [വോട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന] മെമ്പർമാരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ വോട്ടഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചു് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. വോട്ടുകൾ തുല്യമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ [മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പർക്കു] ഒരു കാസ്റ്റിങ്ങ് വോട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു തടയുക.

13. 14 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കുപുറമെ—

(a) ക്രിമിനൽ മെഡിക്കൽ തടസ്സപ്രകാരം തൽക്കാലം രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കപ്പെടുകയോ,

(b) പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള യോഗ്യതകളിൽ വല്ലതും സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുകയോ,

ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ ആൾക്കും [അങ്ങിനെ രജിസ്റ്ററാക്കപ്പെടുകയോ യോഗ്യത സിദ്ധിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുംവണ്ണം തെളിവുകൊടുത്താൽ] രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആവക ആൾ സാധാരണയായ വൈദ്യമൊ (അലോപതി) മറ്റു വല്ല വൈദ്യസമ്പ്രദായമൊ നടത്തുകയൊ നടത്തുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതായാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടതില്ല.

[എന്നാൽ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവയല്ലാത്തതായി കൌൺസിൽ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായ വല്ല യൂനിവർസിറ്റിയിലേയൊ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളെജിലേയൊ സ്റ്റഡിലേയൊ ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രിയൊ ഡിപ്ലൊമയൊ സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റൊ തനിക്കു ഉണ്ടെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർ ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുംവണ്ണം തെളിവുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളെയും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു കൌൺസിലുമായി ആലോചിച്ച ശേഷം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്വാൻ അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.]

[എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഒരു നടപടി മുമ്പും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായി കൌൺസിലിൻറെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല] കാരണത്തിനും ശിക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുകയൊ അപേക്ഷകനു പറവാനുള്ളതു നേരിട്ടൊ വക്കീല മുഖാന്തരമൊ പറവാനായി ആയാൾക്കു അവസരം കൊടുത്തു ക്രമമായ ഒരു അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം നടത്തിയ ശേഷം തൊഴിൽ സംബന്ധമായ വല്ല കാര്യത്തിലും അപേക്ഷിത്തിരുമായ നടവടി നിമിത്തം കുറഞ്ഞൊരുനായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കൌൺസിൽ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ആളെയും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സമ്മതിക്കയില്ലെന്നു കൌൺസിൽ പറയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. പ്രസിഡേണ്ടു നിർണ്ണയത്തെന്നു തോന്നിയാൽ കൌൺസിൽ ആവക അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം സ്വകാര്യമായി നടത്താവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഫീസു്.

14. ഒരാൾ മുകളിപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തു കിട്ടുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ [മുമ്പും] രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു 15 കഛ ഫീസ്സടക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഓരോ മുമ്പുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ശേഷം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല അധിക യോഗ്യത[യുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ] രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു [രജിസ്ട്രാരോടു] അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന [രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട] ഏതും ഒരാളും 5 കഛ ഫീസ്സു അടക്കുകയും വേണം.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷനതിരിലുള്ള അപ്പീൽ.

15. [13 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 14 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ ഉള്ള രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ വല്ല [15 (1).] കല്പനയിന്മേലുണ്ടായ കൌൺസിലിലേക്കു ഒരപ്പീൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. പ്രസ്തുത അപ്പീൽ ഏതു കല്പനയിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ കല്പനയുടെ തിയ്യതിമുതൽ ഉന്നമാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും വേണം.]

[രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത വിവരങ്ങൾ കൌൺസിൽ കേൾപ്പിക്കുക.]

16. (1) രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല വിവരവും വല്ലനയൊയൊ, തെറ്റായതൊ [15 (1).] ചേർത്തതുതന്നെന്നൊ വന്നുകൂടിയതാകുന്നുവെന്നു കൌൺസിലിനു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുംവണ്ണം തെളിയിച്ചാൽ അതിനെ തടഞ്ഞുകളകയൊ കേൾപ്പെട്ടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുതന്നെന്നു കൌൺസിലിനു തൃപ്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷവും സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ആളെ മുമ്പായി അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കുകയും ആയാൾക്കു വല്ല വിരോധവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തശേഷവും അതു കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

14]. (2) രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല വൈദ്യനെയും പേർ 13 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏതു കാരണങ്ങളാൽ തൊഴിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലെന്നു [കൌൺസിൽ] പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ അവയേ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു തീരെയൊ നിർത്തിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കൊ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുവാനായി കൌൺസിൽ കല്പിക്കുന്നതും അതോടു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള [(2) - ാം] ക്ലൂസ് ഒരം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിനും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. [അങ്ങിനെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല പേരും വിണ്ടും ചേർക്കേണമെന്നു കൌൺസിൽ കല്പിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

കൌൺസിലിന്റെ തീർപ്പിനെതിരെ അപ്പീൽ.

[പുതിയതു.] 17. [13 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 13 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ കൌൺസിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ്ള്ള തീർപ്പിന്മേലും ഒരപ്പീൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനു ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും തീർപ്പിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യുകയും തീയതിമുതൽ മൂന്നു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കാം.

സിവിൽകോർട്ടുകളുടെ അധികാരം ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതു.

[പുതിയതു.] 18. [ഒരം ആക്ടിനാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനൊ കൌൺസിലിനൊ രജിസ്ട്രാക്കൊ നല്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല അധികാരവും നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതായ വല്ല യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തിയേയുംപറ്റി വല്ല സിവിൽകോർട്ടിലും ഒരു കേസുപിടിച്ചു കൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.]

തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനെ പറ്റിക്കേടുള്ളതായുള്ള അധികാരം.

[പുതിയതു.] 19. [കോർട്ട് ഓഫ് വാർഡ്സ് ശാസനത്തിൽ പരസ്സ്വത്തുക്കളായിട്ടു കൈപ്പെട്ടുള്ളതായുള്ള തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിനു ന്യായമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടൊ യൂണിവർസിറ്റിയൊ കൊടുത്തതായ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രികളൊ ഡിപ്ലോമകളൊ സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകളൊ അംഗീകരിക്കാത്തതായ വല്ല ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊളനിയിലൊ അന്യദേശത്തിലൊനിന്നു കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിഗ്രിയും ഡിപ്ലോമകളും സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകളും ഒരം ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റരാക്കുന്നതിനു അംഗീകരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.]

ചിലരെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ പട്ടികകൾക്കു പുറമെ ചേർക്കുവാൻ കൌൺസിലിനു അധികാരം.

[19.] 20. പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതിനു ശുപാർശചെയ്തതൊ ആയ വല്ല [യൂണിവർസിറ്റിയുടെയൊ] മെഡിക്കൽ കോളെജിലേയൊ സ്കൂളിലേയൊ കാര്യനിർവ്വാഹകയോഗത്തോടൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അധികാരസ്ഥനോടൊ—

(a) [അവയിൽ ദൃഷ്ടധത്തേയും ശസ്ത്രക്രിയയേയും സൂതികാ വിദ്യയത്തേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട അഭ്യാസം മതിയായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ എന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കൌൺസിലിനു കഴിയുന്നതിനായി കൌൺസിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതായ [നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തലുകളൊ റിട്ടർണ്ണുകളൊ മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങളൊ] കൊടുപ്പാനും,

(b) [ആവക യൂണിവർസിറ്റിയിലൊ കോളെജിലൊ സ്കൂളിലൊ നടത്തുന്നതായ പരീക്ഷകൾക്കു ഒരു ആവശ്യാർത്ഥം ഹാജരായിരിപ്പാൻ കൌൺസിലിനാൽ നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന ആ കൌൺസിലിലെ വല്ല മെമ്പർക്കും [കഴിയുന്നതാകേണ്ടതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനും,]

ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാനായി ആ കൌൺസിലിനു [അധികാരം] ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മേപ്പടി യോഗ്യമായ അധികാരസ്ഥനൊ ആവക വല്ല ആവശ്യപ്രകാരവും നടപ്പാൻ കൂട്ടാക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കൌൺസിലിന്റെ നിശ്ചയം കിട്ടിയാൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടു ആവക യൂണിവർസിറ്റിയൊ കോളെജൊ സ്കൂളൊ പട്ടികയിൽനിന്നു നീക്കം ചെയ്യുകയൊ കൂടെ അതു പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതല്ലെന്നു പറകയൊ ചെയ്യുവാനും ആകുന്നു.

[പരിഭാഷ]

21. [ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു നടപ്പാക്കപ്പെട്ടേ വല്ല അധികാരവും നടത്തുവാൻ കൌൺസിൽ വീഴ്ചചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ആ അധികാരത്തിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുപ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ആ അധികാരം അന്യേച്ഛിതമായുപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും ആ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു വല്ലപ്പോഴും കാണപ്പെട്ടാൽ ആ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു ആവക വീഴ്ചയുടെയൊ കവിഞ്ഞുപ്രവൃത്തിച്ചതിന്റെയൊ അന്യേച്ഛിതമായുപയോഗിച്ചതിന്റെയൊ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൌൺസിലിനു അറിവു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആ കൌൺസിൽ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു ആ കാര്യത്തെ നടപ്പായിക്കാവുന്ന സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആവക വീഴ്ചയെയൊ കവിഞ്ഞുപ്രവൃത്തിച്ചതിനെയൊ അന്യേച്ഛിതമായുപയോഗത്തിനെയൊ പരിഹരിപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ആവക വീഴ്ചയൊ കവിഞ്ഞ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെയൊ അന്യേച്ഛിതമായുപയോഗത്തെയൊ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി കൌൺസിലിന്റെ വല്ല അധികാരങ്ങളും തുടർന്നും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥരായ ആളുകളും യഥാക്രമം ആ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുകയും നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണു.]

കൌൺസിലിന്റെ വീഴ്ചയിന്മേൽ നടപടിയെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

[19.]

22. രജിസ്റ്റുചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട [ഒരു വൈദ്യനെസ്സംബന്ധിച്ചു] കൂടാതെ നടപ്പായി നടിക്കുന്ന [എല്ലാ ആളും] ആയാൾ നടിപ്പുകൊണ്ടു വല്ല ആൾക്കും യഥാർത്ഥമായി ചതിപ്രവർത്തിയിലുണ്ടായാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥാനമജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനാലൊ ഒരു രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസ്സു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനാലൊ കവിയാതെ സ്ഥാപനമായ ശിക്ഷയ്ക്കു വിധേയനും വരുകയും പിന്നെ ആ വ്യവസ്ഥാനായി ചുമത്തുന്നതുമായ പിഴയ്ക്കും ആ കുറ്റത്തിനു ഉത്തരവാദിയായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു.

രജിസ്റ്റുചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വൈദ്യനെന്നു കൂടാതെ നടിക്കുന്നതിനു ശിക്ഷ.

[20.]

23. [ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം വല്ല അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരമൊ അപ്പീലൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന കാര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കൌൺസിൽ അതിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വല്ല ആളും ഹാജരാകുവാനാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു ആ ആളുടെ കൈവശത്തിലൊ അധീനതയിലൊ ഉള്ള വല്ല രേഖയും സാധനമൊ ഹാജരാക്കുവാനാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു ആയാൾക്കു സമൻസ് അയച്ചു വരുത്തുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം കൌൺസിലിനുള്ള കാര്യം.

[21.]

24. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ [നിർവ്വഹണത്തിനു] തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതിയതിനുശേഷം വല്ലപ്പോഴും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കൌൺസിലുകളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അധികാരം.

[ശ്രദ്ധേയമായും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ നിയമത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യതയ്ക്കു തോൽക്കൊടുക്കാതെയും തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു,—]

(i) [5 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം] കൌൺസിലിലേക്കു മെമ്പർമാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനും,

(ii) കൌൺസിലിലെ [വൈസ് പ്രസിഡന്റിനെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനും,]

(iii) [13 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 16 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ നടത്തുന്ന ഒരന്വേഷണത്തിലെ നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തി ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും,]

(iv) [15 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 17 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ അപ്പീലുകൾ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുകയും തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും,]

(v) രജിസ്റ്റർ [എഴുതി ഉണ്ടാക്കി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും,]

(vi) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം കിട്ടിയ ഫിസ്സുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും,

വേണ്ടി ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.